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VOL. XCIX—No. 72

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1908



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when out shooting or fishing? Why risk its being knocked about in the bush or seriously hurt by severe wetting? Campers and fishermen should see our excel-

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Relished alike by the Epicurean Saint and the Epicurean Sinner, there-

Bismarck Herring, per tin65	66
Russian Caviar, per tin	ich
Toono Fish, per tin	ia
Eels in Jelly, per tin	ò
Machonochie's Smoked Haddocks, per tin	ic
Machonochie's Preserved Bloaters, per tin	ia
C. & B. Herring and Shrimp Sauce, per tin	0
C. & B. Fresh Mackerel, per tin	c
Mackeral in Oil, per tin	0
Fillets of Herring, per tin	
Curled Anchovies, per bottle	ic
Anchovy Rings in Oil, per tin	
Prawns in Aspic, per jar50	
Spiced Anchovies, per keg40	lo

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# CHINA'S POWER NOT SUFFICIENT

Resistance to Japan's Demands in Tatsu Case Not

### ULTIMATUM FROM TOKIO

Sympathy With China on Account of Smuggling of

London, March 7.—It is the general opinion in diplomatic circles that the chances of a rupture between Japan and China are small. The middle kingdom is not considered in a position to resist the demands of the island empire. Pending the receipt of advices from their respective governments, which have not yet arrived, neither the Japanese embassy nor the Chinese legation will discuss the Tatsu Maru incident.

While diplomatics consider the

cident.

While diplomatists consider that China is tecnically in the wrong, considerable sympathy is expressed for her, as it is felt that the Japanese customs authorities must have been well aware that the consignment of arms which was intended for distribution to Chinese rebels.

### Irreducible Minimum.

Pekin, March 7.—Japan's ultimatum in the case of the Japanese S. S. Tatsu Maru, recently seized by the Chinese, was presented to the head at the Chinese foreign board yesterday and to-day the board has the matter under consideration.

nese foreign board yesterday and today the board has the matter under consideration.

The irreducible minimum of the Japanese claims is the restoration of the steamer as well as of her cargo, and then payment of a full indemnity. Action is demanded within a "reasonable time." In case of default or postponement, Japan, according to the terms of her ultimatum, will "take immediate action." Japan expects a reply by tomorrow. She will not tolerate Chinas offer to investigate the cause. She insists upon an apology for the hauling down of the Japanese flag of the Tatsu Maru and will not accept mediation, affirming that China is into rob his bank today, a; the point of error and that the facts are incontrodagin, Pasqualo Patti, who conducts vertible.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese ministness in the Italian quarter on Elizater to China, in delivering the ultimable that China in the matter of the contraband traffic in arms, and explained that China could not expendiation so long as she did not admit the participation of the Portuguese.

"Not Unless Compelled."

Toklo, March 7.—'Japan will mean the participation of the Portuguese.

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"Not Unless Compelled."

Toklo, March 7.—'Japan will mean the participation of the Portuguese, with the policy of the steamer Tatsu mai, unless compelled to do so by the fourty of the steamer that will be policy to the has constantly received "black hand" letters, and only a month in the policy of the policy a bomb, and \$40,000 scattered in the street, which was saved by prompt work on the part of the bank was blown out by a bomb, and \$40,000 scattered in the street, which was saved by prompt work on the part of the ba

# NEWS SUMMARY

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1—E. & N. Improvements. Tak
on Kaiser's letter. Cha

2—Proceedings in the legiature.
2—Proceedings in the legiature.
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6—Oil painting of himse presented to Premier MBride. General local news.
7—South Saanich counil will take steps to regulat liquor traffic. Calgary from buy out Fell's grocery. Scaling schooner Carlotta (C Cox is condemned for illeal scaling. Col. Holmes' erm extended. General leal news.
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10—Marine.
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pastor of Emmanel Baptist church.

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estate advertisements.

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churches.

churches.
20-David Spencer Limited's ad.

# MAGAZINE SECTION

2:—Story of the bunding of the city of Victori by officers of Hudson's Bay Company.
22—Feminine faries and home circle chat.
23—For the your folks.
24—An hour with the Editor.
25—Complimentary dinner to Sir William Gilbert. Mr.
Bonar Lawlon "Fiscal Reform." Lord Cromer and Socialism.

Bonar Law on "Fiscal Reform." Lorl Cromer and Socialism.
26—The simple life.
27—The simple life.
28—Ambassador Bryce on "The Future of Canada." The Anglo-Russian agreement.
29—Report of the royal commission on the loss of the Dublin crown jewel.
30—The Royal Yorthwes Mounted Police, House of Commons procedure.

the difficulty the central government of China has in dealing with viceroys who possess extensive constitutional powers. It is quite apparent that the viceroy of Caton acted hastily in relying upon aformation which stated that the Tata was engaged in snuggling arms. He conceived therefore that he had right to seize the vessel, but the fact show that the vessel's papers, including a manifest of arms consigned is regular form to a firm in Macao, were entirely legitimate. A representative of the firm at Macao boarded the vessel accompanied by the Portugese authorities before the seizure by i Chinese vessel. She was absolutely then in Portuguese waters.

### Tree Men Drowned.

Tree Men Drowned.

Pittsbur, March 7.—Three lives were lost when the towboat Stella Moren, with two lats of coal, went over dam No. 2 on a Monogahela river at Port Perry, Pa and sank in twenty feet of water. De dead are: John Cox, engineer; carles Loraine, deck hand; John Bus, fireman. The Stella Moren was ownd by the Monogahela River Consolided Coal and Coke company.

Toron), March 7.—The committee on resoltions of the Canadian Press Associann yesterday proposed a dian P'ss Association tender to the publishes in the northwest the as-surance of hearty co-operation in any action hey may take to remedy telegraphrate grievances before Domiron railway commission.

triggeroof site, three lines from the citywas discussed. It is understood that he site is wanted for the barracy for the Stratheona Horse, and the committee decided to recommend the discount of the site of the

# BACK HAND AGENT

prompt work on the part of the banker.

The closing hour of the bank was near at hand today, and the neighborhood were teeming with people returning from a half holiday's toli, when Pellatro entered Patti's bank. Patti was talking with his family when Pellatro, drawing his revolver, declared his intention of killing the banker. Quickly seizing a revolver on the shelf, Patti opened fire on Pellatro, while on the other side of the bank, Louis Cartier, who conducted the branch post office station in the institution, drew his revolver and also began firing.

Pellatro fell to the ground with five bullet wounds in his body, while Dogestina was caught running from the bank.

Pellatro told the coroner tonight that he went to the bank to kill Patti, the first teacher where the product of the coroner tonight that he went to the bank to kill Patti,

Pellatro told the coroner tonight that he went to the bank to kill Patti, but fired no shots. The police have been unable to find Pellatro's revol-ver. Patti is held by the police pend-ing further investigation of the affair.

### MILITARY EXCHANGES

Arrangements in Regard to Militia Officers in Mother Country and the Colonies

Ottawa, Mar. 7.—The report of the militia council says correspondence has taken place between the Canadian and Imperial governments relative to a proposal emanating from the latter that officers of the Imperial Yeomanry regiments in Great Britain when visiting or temporarily residing in the colonies should be attached to colonial mounted forces for training purposes, and similarly that members of the colonial mounted forces visiting the British Isles should be attached for a like purpose to Imperial Yeomany regiments.

for a like purpose to imperial reo-manny regiments.

The report also says that arrange-ments are in progress between the im-perial and Dominion governments, and also the principal of McGill university, whereby commissions in the imperial army and the Canadian permanent forces may be granted to undergradu-ates of Canadian universities.

# King Edward at Biarritz.

Biarritz, March 7.—King Edward arrived here tonight. He was greeted by an official deputation.

# Left For Mediterranean

Winnipeg, March 7.—William Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R., Mrs. Whyte, Sir Daniel MacMillan and Lady McMillan left tolay on a three months trip to the Mediterranean.

### Killed by Street Car

Toronto, March 7.—G. H. Scott, 45 years old, agent for the Fairbanks-Morse Manufacturing company was struck and almost instantly killed on a street railway crossing last night.

# PROVIDES WORK

Government Orders Opening of Road in Nanaimo District

### E. AND N. IMPROVEMENTS

Reported Intention to Build New Bridges Over Several Rivers

# Royal Reception at Lisbon. Lisbon, March 7.—King Manuel and he Queen mother, Amelia, held their irst public reception at the palace to-ay. It passed off without incident.

Suffocated in Tunnel

while at work in the Pennsylvania railroad tunnel near the John street entrance. A number of others were affected, but managed to reach 'the entrance to the tunnel and the safety of fresh air before being overcome. The accumulation of gas is said to have been due to the fact that the exhaust fan depended on to carry off the gas and smoke from trains using the tunnel was out of order, and had not been working for several days. Of the dead one was the white foreman of the gang and the others were negro laborers.

# PRESIDENT GOMPERS CALLS CONFERENCE

Recent Decisions of U. S. Supreme Court Require Consideration

minimum speed she is expected to attain is 19 knots. Her crew is to number 366, including 27 offleers.

The Nassau's first keel plate was laid down in the imperial navy yard at Bremerhaven in the last quarter of the call expresses the hope that the executive council of the federation in this city in the early part of the week beginning March 16. The call expresses the hope that the executive officers of the international trade unions of America will meet with the executive council on Wednesday morning, March 18, "there and then to consult and take such action as the importance and merits of the subject needs that the call expresses the speet that the executive council on Wednesday morning, March 18, "there and then to consult and take such action as the importance and merits of the subject needs the executive officer and under any circumstances that the international union were in attendance the executive officer and one of the executive officer and one of the executive officer shall select. The call concludes:

The Nassau's first keel plate was laid down in the last quarter of 1905, so that the construction has been rapid. Her internation has been rapid. Her internal fittings and are to be completed in the first quarter of 1902. The cost of construction has been rapid. Her internal fittings and are to be completed in the first quarter of 1903, so that the construction has been rapid. Her internal fittings and are to be completed in the first quarter of 1902. The cost of construction has been rapid. Her internal fittings and are to be completed in the first quarter of 1903. The cost of construction has been rapid. Her internal fittings and are to be completed in the first quarter of 1902. The cost of construction has been rapid. Her internal fittings and are to be completed in the first quarter of 1902. The cost of construction has been rapid. Her internal fittings and are to five the construction has been rapid. Her internal fittings and are to be completed in the first quarter of 1902. The cost of constructio

ecutive officer shall select. The call concludes:

"In the interest of the working people of our country, for the protection of their rights as well as the maintenance of the trade unions and the labor movements of our country that have done so much for the improvement of the conditions of all, I appeal to you, in their name, that your organization will be represented at the conference on Wednesday morning, March 18."

# MURDEROUS CHINESE

Boston Tong Feud Massacre and Its Sequel—Nine Chinamen Are Found Guilty

Found Guilty

Boston, March 7.—Warry Charles, one of the wealthlest and most influential Chinamen of Boston, and eight of his countrymen, claimed to be notorious hatchet men, were found guilty by a jury in the Superior court late today of murder in the first degree on four counts, alleging the killing of four Chinamen in Boston on August 2 of last year. A tenth defendant, Yee Watt, who had also been on trial on the same charges, died suddenly in his cell last Tuesday, while the trial was in progress.

The men found guilty today are; Min Sing, Hom Woon, Loong Gong, Wong Duck, Wong How, Joe Gue, Charles.

The men were accused of the murder of Chin Mong Quin, Wong Shu Chung, Chin Leet and Lee Kai Nem. In each case Warry Charles was accused of being an accessory before the fact, in that he counseled, hired and commanded others to commit crimes.

the fact, in that he counseled, hired and commanded others to commit crimes.

The case had been on trial for 33 days. The murders for which the nine Chinamen were found guilty grew out of a long standing feud between the Hip Sing Tong and the On Leong Tong, rival Chinese societies. Early in the evening of August 2, 1907, a number of strange Chinamen suddenly appeared in Oxford place, in the heart of the Chinese quarter of Boston, and at a given signal, which was the discharge of a firecracker lighted by a cigar which one of the strange Chinamen was smoking, they immediately began firing from revolvers upon scores of Chinese merchants and laundrymen, who were in the rear of the places of business, lazingly lolling about after a hard day's work. Over forty shots were fired, and when the police appeared they found three Chinamen dead in the alley and a dozen others seriously wounded, one of whom died.

Shoy Tong, one of the principal witnesses for the state, testified that Warry Charles, a rich and influential Americanized Chinaman of this city, and president of the Hip Sing Tong, had instigated the killing. In his testimony Tong said:

"Charles said that we would have to do some killing and make the Chinese business men so afraid that all of them would join the society."

Charles is also alleged to have said:
"We were getting no one, and must kill some one."

Tong testified further that Charles proposed sending to New York, Philadelphia and Chicago for "hatchet men" who were urknown, to do the killing.

kill some one."

Tong testified further that Charles proposed sending to New York, Philadelphia and Chicago for "hatchet men" who were unknown, to do the killing, as they would be better able to escape. The inine Chinamen were returned to their cells in the Charles street jall tonight, and the usual time will be allowed the attorneys for the will be allowed the attorneys for the court.

Britain's navy plans.

The German government thinks that the publication of the letter would be best way to dissipate the excitement among certain classes in England. The government explicitly decides street jall tonight, and the usual time will be allowed the attorneys for the cells in the Charles of the English people. Decisive action on the part of the government apparently is impeded by the emperor's absence at Wilhelshaven.

# GERMANY LAUNCHES GREAT BATTLESHIP

First of the Vessels of Dread-nought's Class Now in the Water

Wilhelmshaven, March 7.—The first mammoth warship of the German navy was successfully launched here today and christened Nassau by the Grand Duchess of Baden. Emperor William, the Grand Duke of Baden, Prince Henry of Prussla and Prince Henry of the Netherlands, as well as a brilliant assemblage of prominent officials, were present.

assemblings of profile of the distribution of Hesse Nassau, made a speech in which he greeted the new vessel as a welcome addition to Germany's sea power and a defender of the interests of the empire. The launch of the great battleship Nassau inaugurated a new era in the German navy. She is the first of the mammoth vessels of which the active squadrons are in future to be composed, of plans.

moth vessels of which the terminal ways.

And is in size, armament, speed and installation, superior to any warship hitherto built in Germany.

The Nassau displaced 17,960 tons, and is built entirely of hardened steel. Her dimensions and the thickness of her armor are not exactly known, as everything connected with her construction has been kept secret by order of the marine minister. It is known, however, that she is to be fitted with three sets of triple expansion reciprocating engines, and is to be provided with three propellers. The minimum speed she is expected to attain is 19 knots. Her crew is to number 1966, including 27 officers.

The Nassau's first keel, plate was

dinheter.

The Nassau's radius of action at a speed of ten knots is 5,000 miles. This indicates that the vessel is designed for use in home waters.

Although the keel of the new ship was formally laid down in July, 1907, this date hardly represents correctly the speed of the Germans in shipbuilding, because several months had been spent previous to the laying of the keel in gathering materials. The battleship will be ready to go to sea the end of 1909.

The twin ship, the Sachsen, is to be

battleship will be ready to go to sea the end of 1909.

The twin ship, the Sachsen, is to be launched from the Weser ways at Bremerhaven in a very short time, while work is proceeding rapidly on the Wurtemburg at the Vulcan yard, Stettin, and on the Baden at the Germania works, Kiel. These latter two ships, although classed with the Nassau, are to have an even larger displacement, namely, 18,700 tons, and are to be fitted with turbines, probably of the Parsons type. Two coher battleships are also to be laid down this year, and these are, it is believed, to displace over 20,000 tons. It has been stated in well-informed naval circles that each of these vessels is to be armed with ten 11-inch guns of 50 callbre in length, with great muzzle velocity.

The previous largest German battle.

relative in tength, with great indexity velocity.

The previous largest German battleships are those of the Deutschland class of 13,191 tons, carrying crews of 730, including officers,

THIRTY PAGES

German Government Would Have Text of Missive Published

# ENGLISH FEELING QUIETER

Explanation by Lord Tweedmouth Tomorrow is Awaited

Berlin, Mar. 7.—That Emperor William had written a letter to Lord Tweedmouth, it was learned today, was known to a small circle of Berlin diplomats before the London Times diplomats before the London Times published its statement concerning 4t. The emperor told several persons close to him that he had written to Lord Tweedmouth, and official circles here continue to scout the imputation that the emperor tried to influence Great Britain's navy plans.

The German government thinks that the publication of the letter would be

Further Opinions.

Cologne, Mar. 7.—The Cologne Gazette prints a dispatch from Berlin reflecting the satisfaction in Berlin political circles at the promptness with which the English 'people have refused to accept the Times' version of the Emperor's letter, and declaring that Germans can be fully satisfied with the comments on this subject in the English and other foreign newspapers. Tho despatch then refers to the positionaken by several English papers that it is improper for a monarch to hold private correspondence with a minister of a foreign power, which dictum it regards as impossible of acceptance in so sweeping a form. In support of this, it points to the memoirs of Queen Victoria, with correspondence with foreign personages often touching political matters. The despatch concludes with the statement that nothing is known in Berlin with reference to the statement in the thing is known in Berlin with reference to the statement appearing in the English newspapers that negotiations have been going on between the Brit-

### ish and German governments for a mutual restriction of warship building Excitement Moderated.

William-Tweedmouth correspondence, the opinion is expressed by the majority of the morning newspapers that the Times has discovered a "Mare's Nest," or at least has unnecessarily magnified the importance of the affair. Pending Lord Tweedmouth's promised statement on Monday next, however, decided comments are withheld.

decided comments are withheld.

The Daily Telegraph in a statement claiming to be a true explanation of the affair, describes the Emperor's leter as an innocent and hastily penned after-dinner note of colloquial character and unsuited for publication in its verbatim form. 'While all the newspapers agree as to the advisability of publishing the correspondence, if the Emperor's consent is obtained, in order to clear up all suspicions, it is considered impossible that either house of parliament could call for its publication, as such action would amount to an insult to the Emperor.

That both Emperor William and

# Waits Explanation

Germany's over-sea commerce.

Waits Explanation

No further light upon the subject of Emperor William's letter is expected until Lord Tweedmouth makes his promised statement on the occurrence in the House of Lords next Monday.

There is a great curiosity as to whether or not the first lord of the admiralty will read what Emperor William wrote. Even if the substance of the letter is inoffensive, the language may be so informal that the Emperor would prefer that it be not spread before the eyes of the people at large.

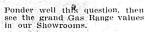
It is still held today that the immediate cause of the Emperor's letter was another written by Lord Esher, who is a member of the entourage of King Edward to the maritime league in which he said: "There is not a man in Germany, from the Emperor down, who would not welcome the fall of Sir John Fisher." Sir John is senior naval lord of the admiralty.

Hugh Cccil Lea, Liberal member of narlament from St. Pancras east has

High Cacil Lea, Liberal member of parliament from St. Pancras east has given notice of a question asking full publicity for the letter to the premier. Several other members have given notification of similar questions,

# A Victorian's Soliloquy

To cook or not to cook with Gas, that is the question. Whether 'tis foolish to still broll and bake ourself (as well as the steak, over a roasting coal fire this summer. Or to take arms 'gainst heat, work, worry and outrageous coal bills and by purchasing a good Gas Range thus end them.





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	Fish delicacies to fit your needs at prices you will surely appreciate.
	Finnan Haddock, 2 tins for
	Library Howings in Towate Sauce ? fins
	Clame 2 tine for
	Politimana Orotona non tin
	Horse Shoe Brand Salmon, 2 tins
	Horse Shoe Brand Samon, 2 this
*	Large Variety of Salt Fish

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Peas

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Your Grocer keeps them—and Eddy's Matches

# "Caledonian Liqueur"

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"CALEDONIAN"

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# FIFTY-ONE BILLS RECEIVE ASSENT

Legislature is Formally Prorogued by the Lieutenant-Governor

CLOSING HOURS OF SESSION

Will Request Imperial Commission to Investigate Oriental Immigration

The legislature was prorogued at 2:16 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir attending and giving formal assent to 51 bills which had received third reading. In all 62 bills of the 89 introduced passed through the final stages, 11 measures having previously received the seal of approval from the representative of the crown.

The order paper had been nearly exhausted at the evening session and hence when the house assembled at 10:30 a. m. there was not a very great amount of business remaining.

The adjourned debate upon Mr. Hawthornthwalte's resolution looking to the appointment of an imperial commission to investigate the question of Oriental immigration into British Columbia was resumed. J. A. Maedonald, leader of the Liberal opposition, moved to amend the resolution to alter the phrasing so what he regarded as a reflection upon the Liberal government at Ottawa should be emitted. The amendment was rejected and on the division upon the motion as amended at the instance of Hon. Richard McBride, Mr. Maedonald with his following opposed.

The resolution moved by the premier reiterating the province's claim to "better terms" was adopted without debate.

When the house had disposed of the other items upon the order paper, a fifteen-minute recess was declared. Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir, attended by his secretaries, Messrs, Musslett and Bromley, then entered and seated himself in the chair vacated by the clerk of the house, Thornton Fell:

No. 1. An act to amend the Railway Assessment act, 1907.

No. 7. An act to amend the Bush Fire act.

No. 14. An act to amend the Bush Fire act.

No. 15. An act for the Protection of Persons employed in Factories.

No. 14. An according to the province of British Columbia.

No. 15. An act for the Protection of Persons employed in Factories.

No. 18. An act to establish a department of lands.

No. 19. An act to establish a department of public works.

No. 19. An act to establish a department of public works.
No. 20. An act with respect to the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.
No. 21. An act granting to the corporation of the city of New Westminster certain lands in said city for park

No. 46. An act to ame...
solidate the laws affecting crowlands.
No. 47. An act respecting the official maps of the Bulkley Valley townships In. 2a. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, range 5, coast district.

As An act to authorize a grant matter of the city of Victoriands situate in

Greenwood City Waterworks Company under the provious of the Water Clauses Consolidion act, 1897.
No. 88. An act to mend the False Creek Foreshore act, 1904.
No. 89. An act furer to amend the Interpretation act.
Hon. Mr. Eberts transderessed his honor as follows:

Hon. Mr. Eberts tin addressed his honor as follows:
"May it please youldonor: We, His Majesty's most dutifu and loyal subjects, the legislative ssembly of the province of British Clumbia, in session assembled, apprach your honor at the close of our laors with sentiments of unfeigned deotion and loyalty to His Majesty's grson and government, and humbly 6g to present to your honor's acceptane bill No. 79 intituled An act for ganting certain sums of money for the public service of the province of Brifsh Columbia.

To this bill the clerk the house, by the lieutenant-governor command, replied:
"In His Majesty's nac, his honor."

the scale of payment to be made by Canada to the several provinces of the Dominion, under section 118 of the British North America act, 1887, or by or under any teris or conditions upon which any other provinces were admitted to the urion, and praying that such amended scale of payments should be a find and unalterable settlement of the amounts to be paid yearly to the jeveral provinces of the Dominon for heir local purposes and the support of their governments and legislatures; and

Whereas by the British North America act, 1907, passed by the Imperial parliament, to make further provision with respect to the sums to be paid by Canada to the several provinces of the Dominion, it is enacted, inter alia, that:

"An additional grant of one hundred

antly to His Majesty's erson and government, and humbly as to present to your honor's acceptance bill No. 73 in:
lituled An act for 'gailting certain sums of money for the public service of the province of British Golumbia for a period of ten years from the combined by the leutenant-governor Spech.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir an read the following speceli:

"Mr. Speaker and Genthan of the following speceli:

"Mr. Speaker and price of the second ession of the cleventh parliament of irlitish Columbia for special treatment at the close of the second ession of the cleventh parliament of irlitish Columbia, I have much pleasire in congratulating you on the resits of your deliberations.

"Your ratification of the agreement made between my benefit Raiway construction of the railway classes of the construction of the railway cla

I would like, sir, to say, in making a very brief explanation that the object in view is to secure the endorsation by the house of this resolution for the purpose of sustaining the position which has been taken by this province in respect to better terms.

This matter, sir, has, however, been so often and so exhaustively discussed on the floor of this house that I do not feel there is any necessity whatever for making any further observations at this time on the subject. I therefore, 'gir, simply move the resolution. The motion was adopted unanimously, amid applause.

For Imperial Commission

Hon. Dr. Young, provincial secreta, then said:
"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:
"It is, his honor the lieutenant-go-ernor's will and pleasure that the legislative assembly, be prorogued until shall please his, honor to summon it same for dispatch of business, and the provincial legislative assembly is here by prography accordingly." For Imperial Commission

by prorogued accordingly."

With the singing of the nationa Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion: anthem the members dispersed.

The speaker took the chair at 10.45 arisen between the province of British o'clock.

Private Bills

British Columbia. Private Bills

No. 21. An act ty of New Westminster certain lands in said city for park purposes.

No. 22. An act to consolidate and amend the law relating to electors and elections in municipalities.

No. 23. An act to amend the Attachment of Debts act, 1904.

No. 29. An act to amend the Attachment of Debts act, 1904.

No. 33. An act to amend the Hostman of Debts act, 1904.

No. 33. An act to amend the Hostman of Debts act, 1904.

No. 33. An act to amend the Hostman of Debts act, 1904.

No. 33. An act to amend the Hostman of Debts act, 1904.

No. 34. An act to amend the Hostman of Debts act, 1904.

No. 35. An act to amend the Hostman of Debts act, 1904.

No. 36. An act to amend the Hostman of Debts act, 1904.

No. 37. An act to amend the Hostman of Debts act, 1904.

No. 38. An act to amend the Hostman of Debts act, 1905.

No. 40. An act to amend the Hostman of Debts act, 1905.

No. 40. An act to amend the Hostman of Debts act, 1905.

No. 40. An act to amend the Hostman of Debts act, 1907.

No. 40. An act to amend the Hostman of Debts act, 1907.

No. 40. An act to amend the Control of the Maintenance of provincial parks.

No. 41. An act to amend the Control of the Maintenance of provincial parks.

No. 42. An act to amend the Disordal of the Law of the Maintenance of provincial parks.

No. 43. An act to amend the Disordal of the Law of the Maintenance of provincial parks.

No. 44. An act to amend the Disordal of the Law of the Maintenance of provincial parks.

No. 45. An act to amend the Disordal of the Law of the Maintenance of provincial parks.

No. 46. An act to amend the Disordal of the Law of the Law of the Maintenance of provincial parks.

No. 47. An act to amend the Labor Regulation act to a mend the Labor Regula

does not exceed \$1,00,000, \$400.

(b. When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$1,500,000, \$400.

(b. When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$1,500,000, \$400.

(c) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$1,500,000, \$400.

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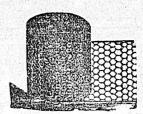
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AND GET PROMPT

ALL SIZES-1-2 in. mesh to 2 in. mesh. 12 in. to 72 in. wide.

50 vd	roll.	2 in.	mesh	by 2	24	in. wide	\$2.20
-	11,		:				
50	"		"	4	18		\$4.40
50				•	60		
50	66		"	,	72		

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Ring up 1120 for Prompt Delivery

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FRESH FISH. Salmon, Cod, Halibut, Smelts,
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Shrimps, Crabs,

SMOKED FISH. Halibut, Kippers, Finnan Hada...

Toke Point, Olympian. Fresh Mackerel, the First of the Season.

608 Broughton Street, Opposite Victoria B. C.

Vegetables and All Kinds of Fruit in Season.

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In assorted sizes and of the very best quality; has been pon by experts from the United States, Australia, and old country, and pronounced equal to best production of Wales. Being tough and possessing comparatively little iron, it is easily handled and of everlasting color, a pleasing blue black. Slate roofing is the most lasting, economical and ornamental that can be constructed for public buildings and substantial residential houses. It is fireproof and impervious to both heat and cold. A certain amount is at present stored at Victoria and orders can be filled promptly at a cost per square less than that paid for an inferior article,

J. S. Floyd, Chancery Chambers, Victoria

lieutenant-governor praying him to request the governor-general to ask the imperial government, through the colonial secretary, to appoint a royal commission to fully consider the broad question of Asiatic immigration in the colonids and dominions of Great Britain, beyond the seas."

Opposes Mr. Macdonald's Motion
Hon. Mr. Eberts: Do I understand that the member for Nanaimo accepts the amendment which has been mosted by the hon. the premier?

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he did, and proceeded to discuss the amendment which has been mosted by the hon. member for Rossland vince, in his opinion, would so emust which had disgraced Vancouver would not have been permitted here, and if Sir Wilfrid Laurier had protected by the prime minister, the most regretable and disarrous rlots which had disgraced Vancouver would not have been permitted here, and if Sir Wilfrid Laurier had protected by the prime minister, the most regretable and disarrous rlots which had disgraced Vancouver would not have been permitted here, and if Sir Wilfrid Laurier had protected by the prime minister, the most regretable and disarrous rlots which had disgraced Vancouver would not have been permitted here, and if Sir Wilfrid Laurier had protected by the prime minister, the most regretable and disarrous rlots which had disgraced Vancouver would not see why the legislation where here and the Dominien government. Ho which had been permitted there, and the Dominien government. Ho which had been permitted the protected this province in the entire trouble to gross neglect of the entire trouble to entire and the Dominian government. Ho

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Re-Elected

MINING INSTITUTE

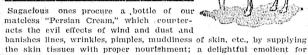


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Welch-Marfetson's famous linens, cambries, zephyrs, basket cloths, etc. Prices \$3.50 to \$1.25 British Poplin Shirts, decidedly smart; newest shades and color harmonics. Price . . . . \$3.00

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face and hands. Only .....

# To Better Your Bath

Use a good Sponge; unrivalled selection here: 
 Honeycomb Sponges
 \$1.00 to \$6.00

 Rock Island Sheep's Wool Sponges
 25c. to \$3.00

 Surgeons' Sponges
 25c. to \$2.00

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Lancaster's

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# **OVERALLS**

We Will Sell for This Month Only, 100 Dozen Regular Dollar Overalls, at

Per Pair • Per/Pair

MOZEL OVERALLS are Extra Heavy, Extra Strong, Heavily Riveted

# Army Navy Clothing Store



its the depends upon its being easily adjusted.

In most collars, once the tie is placed under the fold, it's almost im-

possible to move it.
The man who has never worn a



**COLLAR** 

will appreciate this. Cut shows our "Alonzo"—an Iron Frame Brand fold collar. Style and comfort are the strong features of this collar. Sizes 14 to 18, heights 1½, 2, and 2½. Price 20c. each—3 for 50c.

TOOKE BROTHERS, LIMITED, MONTREAL. 10 

# TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received up to noon on Saturday, March 14, 1908, for the building of a bungalow on the north side of Hillside avenue, near the corner of Cedur Hill road, for S. Prins, Esq. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Sedger & Pownall, archi-tects. Flye Sisters Block.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST as over.

Messrs. Williams & Janion

Duly instructed will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

the whole of the Household Furniture

and Effects

# DESIRE THAT BETTING BE ALLOWED AT FAIR

Agricultural Association Has Annual Meeting is Held at Ot-Brought Matter to City tawa—Fleet Robertson Council's Attention

Council's Attention

Convinced that the success of this year's fair will be greatly minimized should the city council persist in prohibiting betting on the race track, the British Columbia Agricultural association has appealed to the council to reconsider its determination to enforce the provision of the public health and morals by-law, which was amended last fall so as to prohibit, betting and the sale of liquor at the fair grounds.

While the agricultural association has no fault to find with the council's stand relative to the sale of liquor, it is felt that should betting be prohibited a serious loss will-be incurred, as the privileges can be sold for a large sum, and if that amount be not forthcoming it will be necessary to add largely to the privileges can be sold for a large sum, and if that amount be not forthcoming it will be necessary to add largely to the privileges can be sold for a large sum, and if that amount be not forthcoming it will be necessary to add largely to the privileges can be sold for a large sum, and if that amount be not forthcoming it will be necessary to add largely to the privileges can be sold for a large sum, and if that amount be not forthcoming it will be necessary to add largely to the privileges have been done away with the result has been practically to kill horse racing, always such a large part of a successful fair's attractions.

A deputation from the association waited upon the members of the council last week and the question was discussed. It is probable that the subject will come up for consideration at tomorrow night's meeting of the council though have been gone and the province of the canada Cornarum company, Craigmont, Ontario, a secretary, in place of 11. Hersey, Montreal, Quebec, as treasured in province and the province than Ontario favored these changes for E. Jacobs, secretary of the westerbranch of the institute, was the province that the consideration of the fire wardens' report on the advisability of the institute of the respective positions they had pro

High-Pressure System.

After several delays, it is expected that the consideration of the fire wardens' report on the advisability of the installation of a high-pressure, salt water system of fire protection will be completed and a by-law introduced to provide for the raising of the amount required to instal the system. Two weeks ago the city electrician was asked to submit further information as to the system, particularly with reference to the cost of substituting larger mains for those which it was proposed to lay on Government street. Owing to the fact the Ald. Fullerton, chalrman of the fire wardens, who has been especially active in promoting the scheme, cially active in promoting the scheme, was not present at last week's meeting, the matter was again held over, but it is expected that the by-law will be introduced tomorrow night so that an early start can be made on the work of installing the system.

It was at first proposed to run an eight-inch main from Herald street along Government street to Johnson street, but it was felt that in order to give the congested district on Government street adequate protection the ially active in promoting the schem

cially active in promoting the scheme, was not present at last week's meeting, the matter was again held over, but it is expected that the by-law will be introduced tomorrow night so that an early start can be made on the work of installing the system.

It was at first proposed to run an eight-inch main from Herald street of the main from Herald street of the main from Herald street adequate protection the main should be continued through to Broughton street and be made a twelve-inch instead of an eight-inch main. The original cost of the system was estimated at \$55,000, but if the above change is made it will increase the cost about \$9,000. The additional cost is making it will be about \$1,000, and to implicate the main in the main to the province continued it through to the main in the main twelve-inch indicate the services of about \$9,000. The additional cost is making it, will be about \$1,000, and to implicate the main twelve-inch in laying it, will be about \$1,000, and to implicate the services of the

# **ELECTS OFFICERS**

# CAMPBELLS'

# CORDON BLEU



stretched across our window, giving a slight indication of the wealth of stylish blue costumes to be found in our show rooms, in every shade, including the daintiest light blues, Pompadour blue, magnificent Royal Blues, and exquisite Dark Blues. These costumes are distinctive and exclusive creations from London, Paris, Vienna and New York, but in spite of this great advantage our prices are so low that we invite you to compare them with the prices asked elsewhere for costumes visibly lacking the latest style and finish. You will also



note our costume details, such as belts, handbags, hosiery, etc., have been selected with such care that you can easily match your color selection thereby perfecting the tout-ensemble.

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Rent ruins many a man. Paying rent makes the landlord rich and keeps you poor We can suit your purse and can give you a wide selection in any part of the city.

## THESE ARE BARGAINS

VICTORIA WEST-Clost to car line and | AMPHION STREET-Adjoining Oak Bay school, and on good residential street, neat I 1-2 story 5-room cottage, practically new, owner wishes to get a larger place in the country and will sell for \$1,100, terms \$600

HERE'S ANOTHER SNAP-Prettily designed cottage, 5 rooms, bath room, pantry, basement and attic, on 60x120 corner lot, with some fine fruit trees, near Douglas street car and inside city limits. Only \$1,350 cash.

BATTERY STREET-Six room cottage, all conveniences, full size lot, close to park and sea. Price \$3,000, terms.

MICHIGAN STREET-James Bay; Handsome little cottage, newly painted, hallway, parlor, bedroom, kitchen, pantry, basement, woodshed, electric light, 13 fine fruit trees, lot 60x120. Only \$1,600, terms \$600

COLLINSON STREET-Close in, very good 7-room house, well built, all conveniences, sewer, electric light, hot and cold water, bath room. This is a very cheap buy for \$1,750, terms to arrange.

FIRST STREET-Extra well finished cottage, good as new, 5 rooms, basement, lot 50x150, stable, chicken houses and chicken runs. This is a cottage that will suit anyone and quality considered the cheapest

avenue, 5-room cottage, bath, woodshed, full sized lot, all in fine shape, rented for \$15 month. Price \$1,450, terms. NEAR STANLEY AVENUE-Prettily des-

igned, 7-room house, with all conveniences, brick and stone foundation. Lot 53x145, fine stable, barn, shrubbery, 16 fruit trees, a pretty home and remarkably cheap at

BOLESKIN ROAD-Very good house, bed rooms, drawing room, parlor, kitchen, wash room, pantry, 1-2 acre of ground, 20 fine fruit trees, lots of small fruits, fine stable, 2 fine chicken houses, electric light, this is a well kept home and a bargain, \$3,000. Terms, \$2,000 cash, balance 6 per

BURDETTE AVENUE-Close in, modern home, 7 extra large rooms in addition to hallway, bath room, trunk room, pantry and wood shed all under one roof. Electric light, sewer, hot and cold water, lot 60x120. Owner is leaving the city and has cut the price from \$3,650 to \$3,200. Terms \$1,200

PRINCESS AVENUE-New house, modern in every way, 4 bed rooms, bath room, sewing hall and separate toilet room, large reception hall, parlor, dining room, large pantry, scullery, kitchen, boiler, hot and cold water, electric light, basement with cement floor, 60 ft. lot. Price only \$3,600.

OBJETION IS RAISED

TOTHE "MINER'S INCH"

Proincial Mineralogist Would D Away With Method of

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# The Colonist.

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J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director

The Daily Colonist Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance month, or 75 cents if paid in adva mailed postpaid to any part of ada (except the city or surburban tricts which are covered by our car riers), or the United Kingdom, at the riers), or the Uni following rates:

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### THE SESSION

The session of the provincial legisla ture, which has just closed, was not long one, but it was quite busy. As a matter of fact, it was one of the shortsessions in the recent history of British Columbia. This was largely due to the fact that the government had its work in hand in good season, the abence of any investigations by special committees and to the general desire of the members to get their work done and return to their private affairs. The list of Acts passed is fairly long, the number being sixty-one, of which only 10 are private. These latter include Acts for the incorporation of three railway companies, the Crow's Nest and Northern, the Hudson Bay Pacific, and the Eastern British Columbia. The fiftyone public Acts include thirty-one in amendment of previous Acts, the new legislation. being Among the new measures several are of special importance. We may mention that establishing a new department, by dividing that formerly presided over by the Chief Commisioner of Lands and Works and placing the Crown Land under the supervision of one minister and public works under that of another. This change is one which the Colonist has for some time felt ought to be made. The Civil Service Act is one that will be productive of the foundation of an educational in-The Grand Trunk Pacific Act has been so recently commented upon that no additional reference to it tion of is necessary. As far as can be judged from present indications these are the most important pieces of legislation of a local nature, which were passed dur-

session will be memorable because of the passage of the Immigration Act and the debates as to the constitutionality of the Lieutenant-Govrnor's action in reserving the Bowser Bill. It is not necessary to say anything on the latter point, except that the constitutional practice in regard to Bills, which have passed the legislature may be taken as finally settled, and that hereafter no Bill will be reserved without express instructions from the Governor-General. There may be differences of opinion as to how far the immigration has been advanced by the the people of Great Britain that passage of the Immigration Act. Our own view is that it has been materially promoted, because the enactment of of the legislature, at a time when negotiations were said to have just been completed with Japan for the restriction of emigration from that country to Canada, can only be understood as the most definite expression of the people of British Columbia that the maintenance of this as a white man's country can only be secured by restrictive legislation, and that international agreements, dependent wholly upon the will of a foreign government as to the manner in which they are carried out, will not be acceptable.

The session was not marked by any very notable debates. In this respect it fell below the usual average of sescially noteworthy. There has been a statement in the Lords on Monday, in this respect, and we think it. sions. At the present writing it is difin this respect, and we think it is attributable to the growing supremacy that the change is a good one. Public how little confidence the British peo- authorities have made every preparaof the party caucus. We are not sure

of all public questions.

Mr. McBride has certainly exhibited is an adept at pouring oil on troubled waters. There were occasions during the session when a less tactful leader might have precipitated a good deal of trouble. It is only fair to say that his good judgment in this particular was ably seconded by the Leader of the Opposition. As a matter of fact, no one seemed to be particularly pugnacious. and the people who attended the session as spectators found very little to interest them of the kind of discussion

that keeps the galleries full. On the whole it has been a business like session, and the various measures passed will have a good effect upor the welfare of British Columbia.

ters, namely, that of compensation. It is felt that if this can be placed on a

proper basis, it will be possible to break down the tremendous moneypower now behind the drink traffic. But the efforts of temperance re formers in Britain are not directed wholly to legislative action. Experiments are being made in what is de-scribed as "counter-attraction." That the drinking place is the poor man's club every one knows, and so the efof Middlesbrough, where People's Winter Garden."

fort is being made to provide resorts which will take their place. A con-spicuous illustration of the success of such a plan is afforded by the town and Lady Bell have established "The vides a comfortable and cheerful place, capable of accommodating some six hundred people, which is open to all men and women on payment of a penny. Each evening a band plays. There are tables for games, and facilities for reading. Non-alcoholic refreshments are sold. Smoking is permitted, and such care has been taken in the matter of ventilation that much good. The University Act lays no discomfort is caused thereby. The experiment has been a great success. stitution, which if wisely carried out The average daily attendance exceeds will be of incalculable value to British tifteen hundred, and it has run as fifteen hundred, and it has run as high as thirty-five hundred. The plan is hailed as a real step in the direc-tion of "constructive temperance," and as establishing the truth of a remark made by Mr. John Burns, who said: "Anything that will give working people more pleasure will help in the way of temperance." Middlesit will be seen that the experiment has been tried under conditions where it

### will be subject to a very thorough test THE KAISER'S LETTER.

Wilhelm II. does not appear to be any happier as a letter writer than as an inditer of dispatches. As yet no one, outside of a very small circle, which maintains a discreet silence, pretends to know what he wrote Tweedmouth, but there seems to be solution of the question of Oriental perfect unanimity of sentiment among ought not to have written at all. Why he should have felt it necessary to write to the First Lord of the Admirsuch a measure by the unanimous voice alty on any subject connected with naval affairs plicable. If he had any representations to make to the British government on that subject, they ought been official not personal. The British public is angry of what he may have written, but be-cause he wrote at all. It will hardly go down with Britain that the minister responsible for the efficiency of the navy should be in correspondence with a sovereign, who is believed to aim at destroying British naval supremacy, and the fact that the correspondence may have been in the last decree informal and personal, only

makes the matter worse. Extended comment would be to very little purpose, bewhich will put the public in posses-sion of all the facts. About all that can be said with certainty at the present time is that the incident shows the city. We sincerely trust that the

ple have in the friendly professions of the German Emperor.

DR. THOMPSON'S SPEECH.

Dr. Thompson, M. P. for Yukon, has the somewhat questionable distinction of having been the first man to advocate Canadian independence in the House of Commons. If he thought that he was going to make a sensation, he ignominiously failed, for the House heard him in frigid silence, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier administered a fitting rebuke. How completely without a semblance of life such a question it to the Pacific by the press to the best possible proof. But if he did not arouse the House, he certaintly did arouse the Country, although perhaps not just as he intended. He has been soundly denounced from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the press, and by none more so than by, the press of Quebec. We quote from La Patrie:

We nad an extremely interesting the proportions of a Canadian navy, or the proportions of the long time to the province many thousand dollars, as 1 plainly told Mr. Oliver sheet the first man to advocate Canadian independence in the statution demands shall be exercised.

We had an extremely interesting and important announcement yester-day to the effect that it is proposed by the Millitia Department to organize a naval militia on the British Columbia scaboard. According to a statement by Hon. Mr. Brodeur, minister of manual fisheries, it is intended to inaugurate this branch just as zoon as the new fisheries cruiser has been finished. We trust that this most computed the proportions of a Canadian navy on the proportions of a Canadian navy on the proportions of a Canadian navy of the proportions of a Canadian navy on the proportions of a Canadian navy on the proportions of a Canadian navy on the proportions of the proportion of the members of the proportion of th as a parnamentary leader. His unfailing good humor is a wonderful help to him. He never wilfully hurts the sensibilities of his opponents.

TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.

The temperance movement in England is proceeding with rapid strides. One of the points principally aimed at just now is the extinction of the monopoly rights of the holders of Prenses, which were acquired under the legislation of 1904. The hope is expressed that a plan will be devised

whereby licenses can be extinguished on payment of reasonable compensation, and we note that the promoters of temperance reform in England seem generally to recognize the principle of compensation. Among the principle objects for which legislation is sought are the following:

Absolute local control over licenses. A reduction in the number of licensed houses.

Exclusion of children from licensed premises.

Close restriction of the sale of liquors on Sunday.

Greater restriction of the hours when liquors may be said and the prohibition of sales on election and other special days.

A time limit to compasation. The prevention of hawking liquors. The centrol of clubs.

The fixing of an equitable and simple method of fixing the amount of compensation when licenses are taken away.

It may be added that one of the chief points aimed at is that mentioned in two of the above, mentioned mit two of the above, mentioned mit two of the above, mentioned in two of the above, mentioned mit two of the above, mentioned mit two of the above, mentioned in two of the above, mentioned mit two of the above, mentioned in two of the above, and the above interests of the pression of th

reply which he deserved. The whole French-Canadian population stands with him on that ground where they all meet. We never miss an opportunity to say so, because we strongly feel that the French-Canadians are proud to live under the shade of the British flag, in which they salute the symbol of liberty.

It is a fine thing.

symbol of liberty. It is a fine thing to have such a declaration of sentiments from a paper of the standing and influence of La Patrie. We direct attention to one expression. "England now nobly understands her duty," says the French paper. "She contrives so to speak so as to make the weight of her tutorship felt in the least possible manner." This is well put. Canada is yet in a sense under the tutorship of England, and the marvellous manner in which that relation is preserved without friction is the best possible evidence that can be given of the capacity of our nationality government, and the sagacity which influences the men, who are responsible for the administration of complicated and difficult affairs of the Non-alcoholic son exhibited exceedingly poor judg-Smoking is ment in his observations, we are not Empire. wholly regretful that he made them, for they have elicited such an expresconnection as has not been heard Canada for many a long day. Incidents like these show how strong are the bonds of Empire.

In the House at Ottawa on Friday Mr. Henderson objected to the vote of \$300,000, appropriated in the Quebec Battlefields bill, "for the purpose of giving the people of Quebec a big blowout." Mr. Henderson should step to the rear with Dr. Thompson, of the Yukon, as both have shown a narrowbrough is a manufacturing town of Yukon, as both have shown a narrow-more than 75,000 population, so that mindedness which the people of Cauada are not in a mood to tolerate just at this moment.

We are sure the many friends of

Today there was to have been a parade by the Anti-Asiatics Exclusionists had not the programme-been upset by the action taken at a recent meeting, when a majority of those present refused to endorse the proposal. According to yesterday's dispatches from Vancouver, a feeling of tension and uncertainty prevailed in the city. We sincerely trust that the authorities have made every preparation to cope with any emergency, and that any attempts to incite to another outbreak of lawlessness will elicit the content of the province and the case in the authors I have investigations into superanuation funds have been wider experience I acquired as chief representative on their managing committees was closer than any of the many actuaries it is my privilege to mittees was closer than any of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green value of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green when a majority of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green was closer than any of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green was closer than any of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green was closer than any of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green was closer than any of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green was closer than any of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green was closer than any of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green was closer than any of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green was closer than any of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green was closer than any of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green was closer than any of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green was closer than any of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green was closer than any of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green and the experience I acquired as chief representative on their managing committees was closer than any of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green players of the many actuaries it is my privilege to green players of the many actuaries it is m opinion would be very much more ple have in the friendly professions that any attempts to incite to another that any attempts to incite to another

meeting of the Canadian Press Associ-ation at Toronto on Friday, the formation of a national association to embrace all the provinces of the Dominion was discussed, and a committee was appointed to look into the question and report. The proposal has the hearty endorsement of the Colonist. We regard it as vitally essen- rise was frozen to death.

Game Licelses.

Sir—I see by your laper that the government is thinking of increasing the license for blg gape shooting in this province from \$50 o \$100. There is not protest against the amount of the present license. To this I replied in the increase of Brish Columbia. Considered that what we gave was well worth what we aske, but In view of the good our rich visiters do us, and of the fact that our licese is already the highest charged I bilieve by any province of Canada, or by any state of the union, is this increase o \$100 a wisc onc. It is, of course, no business of the union is this increase of the union is this increase of the union. It is, of course, no business of the union of the fact that our licese is already the business of British loumbia, but it seems worthy of consideration.

CLIVE PHILLIPPEWOLLEY.

Public Service Bil.

CLIVE PHILLIPPS WOLLEY.

Public Service Bl.

Sir—I am surprised thatMr. Oliver's extraordinary statement at yesterday's sitting of the British Colubia legislative assembly should havelpassed unchallenged when he stated:

"That in his opinion the overnment was to be congratulated upo its action in the matter. A mistake hadbeen made in the first instance. The bvernment had merely given way to te popular feeling in dropping the supeannuation clauses."

No one knows better that Mr. Oliver that the taxet opposite epresents the true facts of the case, or he is fully aware that the government was the prevent the government frof gaining credit for that wise reform of the clyliservice which every member office government knows cannot be effected without those superannuation clauss. Mr. Oliver is so ruthless cut out by party advantage.

That present advantage will rumble.

Oliver is so rathless cut out by party advantage.

That present advantage will rumble before his projected scheme for he Dominion elections matures, because it has been taken at the expense of tip promines he was elected to serve, and othe serious detriment of the civil price with full knowledge that next to be necessity for just courts, the aimfr all true statesmen inspired by zeal f(their country is to establish a purity f administration in government office, untrammeled by political intrigue ovarty bias.

bias.

The minds that have so securifiaid

The minds that have so securifiaid

the foundation of our glorious copies

blas.

The minds that have so securible the foundation of our glorious epirohave been the splendidly trained phrament officials who have been rais in the British civil service to be guing spirits and right-hand helpers of our great statesmen as Mr. Oliver's bot illustrious leader Mr. W. E. Gladshe always so readily admitted and so the ly appreciated.

Had Mr. Gladstone been allve to kir Mr. Oliver's unworthy comparisons letween labor and civil service it wild have fired his indignation to give fr. Oliver a scathing reply. He would he held forth with no-uncertain sound le higher standard of efficiency and intrity you can attract to the public service by the wise and gradual provish of superannuation which so beneficial tends throughout their public services between labor and civil service by the wise and gradual provish of superannuation which so beneficial tends throughout their public services the same superannuation of "graft" by the confortable assurance their contribution afford in pension for old age.

I recall his manly praise of the Indian civil servants who have so credit

We are sure the many friends of Capt. J. W. Troup would rejoice great by should it prove correct, as runnored, that he is to be promoted to the position of manager of the amalgamated trans-Pacific steamship and British Columbia coast services. Of course, personal popularity does not exercise any material influence in such matters, but it is pleasing to be able to say that Capt. Troup enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community to a marked degree.

The people of British Columbia have reason to feel gratified at the very satisfactory reports presented at the first annual meeting of the governors of the Sanitarium for Consumptives established at Tranquille under the auspices of the Anti-Tuberculosis societies. In the efforts it has exerted to cope with one of mankind's greatest foes, this province has shown a spirit of enterprise equal to that of any other section of the Dominion; and it is, therefore, pleasing to be informed that such highly successful results are being attained.

Today there was to have been a parade by the Anti-Asiatics Exclusion—

Today there was to have been a parade by the Anti-Asiatics of the superamuation funds have been wider.

Today there was to have been a parade by the Anti-Asiatics are removed. The superamuation funds have been wider.

# Frozen to Death

Frozen to Death

Yorkton, Sask. March 7.—John
Novokski, a Hungarian farmer living
a few miles from town, was found
beside the roadside this morning,
dead. Novokski was in town yestexday, and it is supposed that while returning home in the evening he fell
out of the sleigh, and being unable to
rise was frozen to death.



The Largest and Best In the Whole Wide West. Established 1862

Weiler Bros.

# PREVENT ACCIDENTS

DURING THE SPRING CLEANING BY USING ONE OF THESE

DON'T run the risk of shattered bones and bruised bodies—"long suffering" remembrances of your Spring Cleaning-through using chairs, boxes and improvised scaffolding, when safe, convenient, time and labor-saving stepladders may be purchased so reasonably low-priced as ours are.

From our own factory come "Made in Victoria" stepladders, which are well and favorably known throughout British Columbia for their many superior qualities. These ladders are made of good hardwood, screwed and bolted firmly and securely together. They are specially constructed, with a view to rigidity when extended and compactness when closed and not in use. They are exceptionally strong and steady—features you should look for in stepladders.

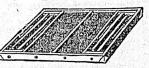
We stock a complete range of sizes, and offer you a choice ranging in size from five to twelve feet at forty cents a foot. With stepladders priced so reasonably fair, why take any chances with the chairs and boxes?

Step Ladders From 5 to 12 Feet in Length at, Per Foot, 40 Cts.

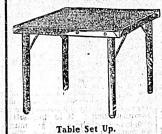
# DON'T MISS THIS SPECIAL WINDOW EXHIBIT— IT'S WORTHY

If you miss seeing our unusual window exhibit of New Spring Carpets and Squares you shall have missed one of the finest Carpet Showings ever offered by this or any other house in the city. The Broughton Street windows are filled with samples of the new lines, giving you but a faint idea of the grand display awaiting you on our Second Floor. Come and see the window display, then visit our Second Floor.

# THE BEST FOLDING CARD TABLES AND CHAIRS MADE



Cut Shows Table When Not In Use. Folds Very Compactly.



A COSY ROCKER STYLE

ROCKER-Here is a great large, roomy,

inviting rocker in the happiest of Mission designs. A new style and one of the most

comfortable of Mission rockers. It is up-

frame is made of best quality Oak and fin-

ished in Early English. Come in and try

holstered in green Spanish leather.

The Burrowes Feather-weight Folding Card Tables and Chairs are absolutely the best moderately priced Folding Tables and Chairs on the market. They are rigid and strong when set up and fold very compactly. Each one packed in separate cardboard carton. Fourth Floor.

### Folding Card Tables

# Folding Chairs to Match

Deep Mahogany finish, at, each S2.50
Golden or Weathered Oak, at

# COMFORTABLE TURKISH CHAIRS

TURKISH CHAIR-One of those comfortable and inviting chairs so well and favorably known for their superior, restful qualities. These are upholstered in leather in either green or red. These are cosy, comfortable chairs, with much to commend them. The price is, each \$65.00



In forris Chairs we show

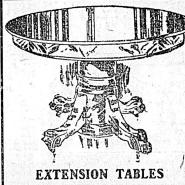
an exensive line. There is a great hoice of designs and trimmigs. The price range trimings. The price range comes within the reach of OIII pocket book these cairs.

## Good Values in Library Tables

LIBRARY TABLE-A splendid library table style, this, and lowpriced too. Made in oak, mission style and finished in popular Early English style of finish. Top is 42 in. x 26 in. Has large shelf beneath. A pretty style and excellent value at the price....\$22.50

LIBRARY TABLE— A finished in golden, top is 32 in. x 48 in. Table has two large drawers. Legs are round. This is a very attractive table style and good value at each \$25.00

Value at each \$\frac{1}{2}\text{case}\$ Value at the size of the si at .. .. .. .. \$30.00



Our present stock of Extension Tables for your dining room is one of the most complete collections we have ever shown. The assortment contains many new and attractive designs and there is a plentiful range of sizes and prices. We have these dining room tables in Golden Oak and in Early English Oak, all finished in best possible manner.

# DON'T SQUANDER YOUR MONEY ON "CHEAP" CARPETS

IT'S VERY POOR ECONOMY TO PURCHASE CHEAP CARPETS.—Carpets of

unknow worth. The old saying, "The best is the cheapest" is especially true of Carpets, and the afest and most economical way is to purchase Carpets of known worth, made by reliable hoses and sold by people with a reputation for "goodness" in Carpets.

In these days there are many inferior quality Carpets made to look the equal of the good sorts, an unsuspecting people who are not "well up" in Carpet quality have unpleasant experience with the short life of these. Usually one lesson is sufficient. It shouldn't be necessary the best and if yet thereughly investigate our Carpet afferings, we guarantee you no sary, thogh, and if you thoroughly investigate our Carpet offerings, we guarantee you no disappointments. Just at present, shipments of new spring styles are arriving and being rapidly place on show, and the styles so far received are excellent examples of master workmanship. We especially invite you to visit the Carpet Department today—or any day.



MAKERS FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better

NOTE AND COMMENT

mensely. The Rossland Miner says editorially:

Finance Minister Tatlow in his budget speech, when giving facts and figures regarding fruit culture in the province which has assumed such paramount importance during the past few years, stated that British Columbia should add to its titles that of "The Orchard of the Empire." This is a distinctive and at the same time fitting title, as nowhere in the great British Empire do fruits grown in the temporate zone attain a finer quality than in this great big province of ours. Wherever the products of our orchards are sent there is a market for them. When we send them across the ocean to the Old Country for exhibition purposes they at once are awarded gold and silver inedals. In a section like British Columbia, with its great arboreal wealth, nearly all of the tame fruits are found in great profusion growing wild. This shows that the province is the natural habitation for many fruit trees and vines, and when they are cultivated in the country in which they are indigenous, they reach the highest possible state of perfection. Mr. Tatlow should forever be famous as the coiner of this most appropriate and truthful phrase, "The Orchard of the Empire." The late Bob Ingersoil was a great phrase maker, but he never invented a better phrase than the one made by Mr. Tatlow, nor one that will stick like it will.

Public opinion throughout the en tire province, in respect to the wisdom of the agreement just entered into be tween the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company, is accurately reflected by the Vernon News, when it says:

News, when it says:

General satisfaction will be expressed by all who have an interest in the development of the province that, after protracted negotiations, an agreement has been reached between the provincial government and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway whereby the speedy and continuous construction of the great trans-continental line from the western terminus is at last assured. This feeling of satisfaction will be further strengthened by the fact that the terms of the settlement are such as to completely safeguard the interests of the people of British Columbia, while at the same time no such harsh restrictions are imposed upon the railway company as would hamper its legitimate operations, or retard the progress of the work which it has undertaken to carry forward.

Apropos of the sensational episode which has just shaken England, we notice in an exchange that Mr. George R, Sims has written the following 'nursery rhyme" entitled "Willie":

Willie Willie Kaiser
Wanted to be
Master of the Markets,
Lord of the Sea.

Willie Willie Kalser,
To himself said he:
"I must have more Dreadnoughts
Than Uncle E."

Willie Willie Kaiser, Great was his glee When the Libs, Labs, quarreled O'er the King's Navce.

Willie Willie Kaiser,
"Hoch, hoch!" shouts he,
"For the knife-in-Navy party
Of Sir H. C.-B."

Willie Willie Kalser, Lord of the sea, Would the double-headed eagle Like a lion for its tea?

people of any other province in the cominion, the inhabitants of British Columbia are interested in any measures which may be taken for the con-servation of the forest wealth of Can-Before the Canadian Club at Tolvered a most instructive address on The Forest Policy For Canada." The Ottawa Evening Journal has the fol-

lowing reference to the same:

Dr. Fernow, in his address to the
Canadian Club at Toronto on "The
Forest Policy for Canada" favored a
very radical change in the timber policy of the various provinces, stipulating for protection of the young as well
as the mature timber from fire, and
for technical supervision with a view
to securing more conservative cutting.
As regards the province of Ontario,
Dr. Fernow says the first step is to
withdraw from the present license system, and from all other modes of disposal, the timber lands not yet disposed of; the second is to organize
under technical advice a department

ada urgently calls for prompt and business-like treatment at the hands

of the federal and provincial govern-

### FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Monday, March 9, 1868. The annual district meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Church Mission-aries is now in session in this city.

benefit of the steam fire engine fund was \$235.75. Away at Last.—The powder magazine was towed from Shoal point on Saturday by the steamer Enterprise to a safe point in Esquinait harbor.

Council Meeting.—A private tele-gram from New Westminster on Sat-urday states that the council is called to meet at The Hovels on the 21st troug states that the council is called to meet at The Hovels on the 21st inst. We telepraphed for a copy of the proclamation, but up to the time of the telegraph office closing yes-terday morning it had come to hand.

Precautionary measures by the au-Precautionary measures by the authorities to guard against raids by the Fenians continue. The defences of the Jail and armory are being strengthened and extra constables have been sworn in to serve in case of disturbance, and a tender of the services of the Rifle Corps has been made and accepted by the government. At Esquimalt the ships of war are ready for operation at a moment's noready for operation at a moment's no-tice.

Oh—The News which has been doing its best for the past year to drag this colony into the American union is now confident "that every city, town and hamlet will become involved and divided in itself in a bitterness of-feeling far beyond what characterized the war between the north and the south." Does our contemporary still insist on joining the Happy Family across the straits?

### ABOUT PEOPLE

Miss Mary Hawkins, who has been laid to rest in the Holywell cemetery at Oxford, was, says the Pall Mall Gazette one of the few of her sex who have had their eulogium from the head of a house in a college chapel. But thep she was, as the Provost of Oriel reminded his hearers, born within-its walls, and the daughter of a head so great as was Edward Hawkins; and her affection for Oriel, manifested by her munificent benefactions, was the affection of her life. Of how many ladies, one wonders, have provosts been able to say as much? This lady's connection with Oriel had no doubt been unusually long. Edward Hawkins, who, as Lord Caulfield's private tutor, was in Parls when Napoleon arrived from Elba, had been already a Fellow of Oriel for two years. He married in 1828, and their daughter was one of the two children who survived him, and he himself was ninetyfour when he died in 1882.

Mr. A. J. Fraser Blair, in an article in the March Pall Mall Magazine, tells how a Mahometan writer recently de-fined the most pressing need of India at the present moment as "not legisla-tures but clubs"—"clubs, that is to say, at the present moment as "not legislatures but clubs"—"clubs, that is to say, at which Indians and Europeans could meet on equal terms and exchange views daily on current events." "At present the two communities are divided off into watertight compartments neither having any more to do with the other than the minimum necessitated by business of financial relations, and to the superficial observer it would seem as though neither of them desires that the social guif between them should be bridged. That this is not really the case has been recently demonstrated in the most interesting and convincing manner by the establishment of the Calcutta Club, a body formed last spring by a number of leading Indians and Europeans, and open to gentlemen without any race distinction." This, the most daring attempt that has yet been made to grapple with the race question in Calcutta, has already met with a most encouraging measure of success.

There is, we are told, no sterner so-clal law in Calcutta than that which lays down that a "native" is ineligible for the Bengal or the United Service Club. "He may be a Christian, he may have been brought up in England from infancy, speaking English with-out the slightest accent, and thorough-ly imbued with English ideas; he may be wealthy, cultured, or universally popular in English and Angio-Indian society—that will not help him; his complexion offsets it all. He not only cannot become a member, he may not even enter the doors of these institutions. To people who had grown accustomed to this state of things the idea of the Calcutta Club was a revolutionary one. It is the old story of Columbus and the egg. The thing has been proved to be possible by the simple fact that it has been done." The Calcutta club has an extensive membership, and it is teaching Calcutta that Tracial distinctions are largely arbitrary, and that Indian gentlemen are bitrary, and that Indian gentlemen are as eligible socially as Europeans or Americans."

under technical advice a department for the management of these reserves and for the development of a proper son, is, says the "Globe," the only lady policy of disposal; the third is to ascertain the character of the reserved lands, devoting to settlement those suitable for that purpose, and to the production of commercial timber those that possess real "forest soils"; the Ross of some of the recest and more

policy of disposal; the third is to ascertain the character of the reserved lands, devoting to settlement those sultable for that purpose, and to the production of commercial timber those that possess real "forest soils"; the fourth is to gradually and equitably change the conditions of operation on limits already under license, "with a view to preventing the destruction of the permanent value of the property." The matter is more urgent than people generally, even in lumber centres like Ottawa, quite grasp. "In less time than it takes to grow a sawlog," he said, "Canada is destined to have a population ten times as great as it has, at present." The United States has not, he declared, "supply of time for thirty years, and the present sawmill capacity of that country could exhaust the Canadian forests in fifteen years." The consumption of timber is rapidly increasing, while the supply increases very slowly, must, therefore, run higher and higher. "Canada has in its timber wealth an asset which will be worth very much more, if mishanded and left to future use, than if the money derived from its present sale were invested at compound interest for the same length of time." These are striking statements and are all bine with those heard at the last meeting of the Forestry association. The whole question of the forests of Canada urgently calls for prompt and business-like treatment at the hast of the foderal and provincial governnot unmindful of her distinguished son's services, decorated him with the D. C. L. degree in 1907.

# BRITISH OPINION

London Daily Express.—Although the Zakka Khels are obviously determined on keen resistance, and although the country is all in their favor, affording many points at which a few resolute men well covered can cause great trouble to an advancing force, the rapid movements of the British force and its speedy concentration bear eloquent testimony to the excellence of Lord Kitchener's scheme for the disposition of the indian army. It is pleasing to see how thoroughly the conditions of frontier warfare seem to have been mastered, and it is not too much to anticipate that the brilliant opening of this border war will have a great effect in bringing it to a swift and successful conclusion. The really important thing is that, if possible, this expedition should pacify the frontier for ever. If the Zakka Khels are thoroughly beaten their punishment will prevent the recurrence of similar trouble among other resitess tribesmen. It is to be hoped that Mr. Morley will not allow any interference with the Indian Government on the part of well-meaning but ill-informed persons in England or elsewhere. It is owing to such mistakes in the past that rifes are ringing in the Bazar Valley today.

London Dally News.—We are informed that the staff of the Times have had official intimation that the negotiations between the proprietors and Mr. C. A. Pearson have been derinited whither any other change is contemplated but we my remitted our reader.

Initely abundoned. It is not stated whicher any other change is contemplated, but we may remind our readers that the rumor which foreshadowed a Unionist free trade control was denied by Lord. Cromer and another of the four gentlemen whose names were mentioned in confection with the scheme. On enquiry at the Times of the last night a representative of the Dally News was informed that no "official intimation" of the kind alluded to had been made either to the staff or those outside. No statement was forthcoming as to Mr. Pearson's business connection with the concern. abandoned.

London Standard.—It has been announced with much show of authority that the navy estimates will provide for an increase of the cruiser and destroyer forces. As the country is already committed to a vast expenditure upon the costly ships of the Dreadnought class, it is difficult to suppose that the estimates can show a reduction. It is no exaggeration to say that if the fleet is to be restored to an adequate stage of preparation for war a very large increase is required. Whether the increase is required. Whether the increase is required. Whether the increase be large or small, it is of course the paramount duty of every representative in Parliament who cares for the security of his country to support the Government in their demand. There can be no dispute upon that point. The situation at finis moment is even crucial. But, apart from this consideration, there is another no less pertinent to the occas-London Standard.-It has been an ihis moment is even crucial. But, apart from this consideration, there is another no less pertinent to the occasion. It is this: If the present very grave state of things, is the result of the last three years haval administration, is It advisable to place further large sums at the disposal of the same administration? It, is impossible to avoid raising the question, much as we may regree the necessity. There is much injudicious talk of internal dissensions in the gervice, and personal elements have been introduced into the discussion, whose implication we believe to be wholly indefensible. We have always regarded such matters as not only injurious, but totally irrelevant to the point at issue. We have conceived it to be our duty to lay the facts of the case with regard to the state of the navy—in so far as their publication was justified in the public interest—fairly before our readers. In our view they cannot be reconciled with a continued confidence in the methods and ideals as exhibited fin practice of the present Board of Admiralty.

London Morning Post.—Tariff re-

miralty.

London Morning Post.—Tariff reformers have no need to regret the debate on the subject of party funds which took place in the House of Commons on Wednesday. A resolution was moved by Mr. Bellod deprecating "the secrecy under which political funds, are accumulated and administered" as a menace to the privileges and the character of the House. It is not difficult to make out a strong case in support of this contention. But the debate was not morn instructive on account of the amendment which was introduced for the purpose of dealing an underhand blow at the Tariff. Reform League. The amendment moved by Mr. Buckmaster, the Liberal member for Cambridge, added a special reprobation of "the way in which large sums derived from the secret funds of the Tariff Reform League and other similar societies are spent in electoral contests without being returned in the candidates' expenses." The use of money in the manner alleged was represented to be tantamount in effect to an evasion of desperation with which the extraers are affilted owing to the extraordinary progress which they observe
the tariff reform movement to be now making. The speeches in support of the amendment illustrate the dilemma in which the free traders found themselvos placed. They could not condening the deducational work of the Tariff Reform League, which consists in Issuit in publications, organizing meetings, and providing lecturers, without condemning their own Free Trade Union, which does exactly the same kind of work. They were compelled therefore to fall back upon the suggestion that

Tariff Reform League are,

odors and gases.

If you suffer from indigestion and belch gas as a result, Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will absorb all the gas and make you stop belching. If on getting up in the morning you can almost snell it yourself, Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will get to find the providing lecturers, without condensity the same kind of work. They were compelled therefore to fall back upon the suggestion that the condensity of the providing lecturers without content to the providing lecturers and make you stop belching.

If you suffer from indigestion and belch gas as a result, Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will absorb all the gas and nake you stop belching.

If you suffer from indigestion and belch gas as a result, Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will absorb all the gas as a result, su the educational work of the Tariff Reform League, which consists in Issuing publications, organizing meetings, and providing lecturers, without condemning their own Free Trade Union, which does exactly the same kind of work. They were compelled therefore to fall back upon the suggestion that funds of the Tariff Reform League are, to put it bluntly, used for bribery. The most charitable explanation of such conduct, which revolts the sentiment of every straightforward Englishman, is that the men guilty of it have lost their heads.

their heads.

The city of New York has just received a unique gift from Mr. Archer M. Huntington, son of the late Collis P. Huntington, or of the late Collis P. Huntington, it is an Hispanic museum, in which is housed in princely style Mr. Huntington's extraordinary collection of antiques, manuscripts, marbles, bronzes, books, Hispano-Moresque ware, medals, coins, and letters. The inuscuin stands on a hill just west of Broadway and One Hundred and Effty-Sixth street, in Auduborn Park. The Hudson is but a block away and the Palisades are althost "neighbors of the building. To further create the illusion of being far away from New York city there are trees and isolated villas dotted around. Mr. Huntington has long been a student of Spanish archeaology, literature. a student of Spanish archeaology, literature and art.

# Exclusive New York

A large consignment of these exquisitely made, charming Blouses just to hand:

WHITE NET WAISTS, elaborately trimmed with ribbon and lace; detachable silk slip newest kimona sleeve effect. Price....\$7.00

BLACK SPOT NET WAISTS, with kimona effect sleeve; detachable black silk slip; sizes 36 to 44. Price.......\$6.75

ECRU NET BLOUSES, handsomely trimmed with lace and insertion; silk slips, various 

CHINA SILK WAISTS, very effectively trimmed with val insertion and tucks; charming Blouses. Priced at \$4.00 to .....\$4.75

Grand Spring Millinery Opening, Next Tues-day and Wednesday March 10th and 11th



Headquarters for Dress Goods

Dents' Gloves

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Dress-Making

### FIRE DRILL'S VALUE

New York, March 6 .- A special call was sent in to fire headquarters from the public school on One Hundred and Ninth street, between Amsterdam and Broadway, shortly before noon today. All the children escaped from the All the children escaped from the building. They were marched out in perfect order, assembled in the yard and sent home. Parents who rushed to the building were prevented by the police from clogging the exits and sent away. The fire was on the top floor of the building which is five stories high. The fire was quickly extinguished after causing slight damage.

An examination of the room to which the flames were confined showed that there were two distinct fires, one in a locker and another in a desk. The fire marshal is investigating on the ground that the fires may have been started by an incendiary. He says, however, that there is a possibility that they may have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

# To Owners of Bad Breath

Trial Package To Prove It Sent Free.

Billous breathers, onion eaters, in-digestion victims, cabbage consumers, smokers, drinkers and those with gas on the stomach are in a class all by themselves, distinguished by a powerful bad breath.

known. You can take a whole boxful and no harm will result. It is a won-

and no harm will result. It is a wonderfully easy regulator.

And then, too, it filters your blood—
every particle of poison and impurity
in your blood is destroyed, and you begin to notice the difference in your
face first thing—your clear complexion.

gin to notice the many face first thing—your clear complexion.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are made from pure willow charcoal, and just a little honey is put in to make them palarable, but not too sweet.

They will work wonders in your stomach, and make you feel fine and fresh. Your blood and breath will be purified. You will feel clean inside.

We want to prove all this to you, so just send for a free sample today. Then after you get it and use it, you will like them so well that you will go to your druggist and get a 25e box of these, Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges Send us your name and address to day and we will at once send you by mall a sample package free, Address P. A. Stuart Co. 200 Stuart Bldg,, Marshall, Mich.

# DEFAMED PRESIDENT

Methodist Minister Prefers Charges Against Chancellor Day of Syra-cuse University

have been preferred by Rev. George have been preferred by Rev. George Cook, pastor of the Methodlst Episcopal church in Brandon, against Rev. G. R. Day, LL. D., chancellor of Syracuse university on the ground that Dr. Day defamed the character of President Rossevelt. The charges have been presented to Rev. P. M. Waters, D.D., presiding elder of the New York conference of the Methodist church, to which Chancellor Day is ecclesiastically attached.

Chancelor Day is ecclesiastically attached.

When interviewed tonight concerning the allegations, Rev. Cook said it was true that he had brought charges against Chancellor Day. He said that in a book entitled 'A Raid on Prosperity," written by Chancellor Day, President Roosevelt was severely criticised and that in his opinion Dr. Day had violated the rules of the Methodist church in thus assailing the president. Mr. Cook stated that the specific charge preferred was defamation of character. He considered that, although the University of Syracuse is under obligations to the Standard Oil people by reason of large money gifts, Chancellor Day was not justified, as a minister of the Methodist church, in assailing President Roosevelt. The university itself is non-sectarian.

It is expected the charges will be passed upon at the April conference of the New York district.

Rev. Mr. Cook was formerly pastor of the Methodist church at Mumford, Mass., and is well known in New England and New York through his campaign against Prof. H. Mitchell, formerly professer of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis of Boston university. Prof. Mitchell is a minister in the Methodist church, and several years ago certain parts of his writings were under investigation by the church authorities.

New York, March 6.—Rev. P. M.

by themselves, distinguished by a powerful bad breath.

They all breathe, and as they breathe, they whiff out odor which makes those standing near turn their heads away in disgust. The pitiable part of it is that these victims do not realize what a sickening thing a bad, offensive breath is to others.

Charcoal is a wonderful absorber of gases and odors. It absorbs 100 times its own volume of gas.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges will put a stop to your bad, offensive breath, and to your belehings, whatever the cause or source, because the charcoal quickly absorbs all noxlous, unnatural odors and gases.

Methodist church, and several years ago certain parts of his writings were under investigation by the church auge creation parts of his writings were under investigation by the church as controlled in writings were under investigation by the church auge creation parts of his writings were under investigation by the church auge controlled in writings were under investigation by the church auge controlled in writings were under investigation by the church auge controlled in writings were under investigation by the church auge controlled in writings were under investigation by the church auge controlled in writings were under investigation by the church auge controlled in writings were under investigation by the church auge controlled in writings were under investigation by the church auge cortain parts of his writings were under investigation by the church auge controlled in writings were under investigation by the church auge controlled in writings were under investigation by the church auge controlled in writings were under investigation by the church auge controlled in writings were under investigation by the church can be called in writings were under investigation by the church auge controlled in writings were under investigation by the church auge controlled in writings were under investigation by the church auge controlled in writings were under investigation by the church auge controlled in writing were under

mes for me to discuss the way."

I put ath it is stated that Dr. Day is charged with having "spoken evil of magistrates," in violation of a paragraph of the general rules of the Methodist until able or unprofitable conversations, particularly speaking evil of magistrates or of ministers.

## American Bluejacket Deserter

Vancouver, March 6.—Charles E. Kerr, who escaped from the United States battleship Nebraska at Seattle, States battleship Nebraska at Seattle, will not be sent back. He is at present in jail here under a vagrancy charge, and will be dealt with on that score. His wife, who is charged with stealing a diamond and ruby ring from Henry Birks & Sons, allegedly to raise funds for her husband, is still in jail. The two will come up for trial on Monday.

### GUESTS AT CITY HOTELS

At the Empress-

At the Empress—

C. Le Balley, Toronto.
C. M. Schench, Seattle.
F. Bories, Seattle.
M. Dulyrimple, New York.
J. G. Estey, Brattleboro.
Mrs. L. Livinston, Seattle.
Mrs. F. E. Adams, Seattle.
A. D. Robertson, Jr., New York.
Frank C. Curtis, Seattle.
E. R. Rogers, Tacoma.
L. Tournles, Brockville.
H. Ponansky, New York.
Mrs. W. C. Nichol, Vancouver.
My, and Mrs. W. Y. Sayne, Calgary,
J. E. Miller, Vancouver,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Buchan, Vancouver.
J. O. Merritt, Vancouver,
M. K. Anste, Vancouver,
W. Gler, Nanalmo,
H. K. Anste, Vancouver

# The New Sack Suits

Here they are-matchless in their richness and elegance.

Superb colorings exclusive effects-the choicest weaves of the best mills in England and Scotland.

Grays and Browns are most in demand. Fit-Reform, as usual, shows complete assortments in both these favorite shades.

\$15, \$18, \$20 up.

1201 Government Street

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Wilson, Seattle Mr and Mrs. E. W. Greeseman, Seattle. T. O. Buygess, Minneapolis, It. Kirkbrick, Nanalmo. Mrs. Kirkbrick, Nanalmo. C. N. Tubman, Chemainus. J. W. Attwood, Cumberland. T. E. Bate, Cumberland, John King, City. the King Edward—

At the King Edward-

tt the King Edward—
Sidney Fortesque, Seattle.
R. A. Parker, Vancouver.
Mrs. Jones, Vancouver.
Mrs. Jones, Vancouver.
Miss Van Horne, Vancouver.
C. Scott, Seattle.
R. Scott, Seattle.
C. P. Miller, Pt. Townsend.
Dr. Lyall, Pt. Townsend.
H. W. Lowes, Vancouver.
M. B. Moran, Vancouver.
W. P. Argue, Vancouver.
J. K. Henry, Vancouver.
Miss L. M. Woodroy, Vancouver.
N. P. Thornton, Vancouver.
John Munro, Nanaimo,
Jonathan Mills, Vancouver.
Cecil Kiliain, Vancouver.
R. F. Massey, Vancouver.
tt the Victoria—
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mauche, Seattle

R. F. Massey, Vancouver.

1t the Victoria—

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mauche, Seattle.
Geo. J. Lawson, Seattle.
J. L. King, Tacoma.
Mr. and Mrs. G. F. MacNutt, Hallfax.
Chas. J. Roberts, Vancouver.
W. R. Menzle, Seattle
J. A. McLaughlin, Montreal.
Donald McRae, Calgary.
T. W. Hill, Calgary.
Thos. J. Livinston, Seattle.
Clas. P. Allen, Portland.
Edward E. Alben, Portland.
C. J. Horseman, Tacoma.
C. Kulin, New York City.
P. Kulin, New York City.
Miss E. A. Taylor, Seattle.
Miss Ruth Taylor, Seattle.

Cleveland.
W. B. Fairbanks, Winnipeg.
Robt. J. Wells, Chicago. ton.
Frank Cayo, Buffalo.
Clas. A. Mason, Toronto,
Paul Swanson, Belleville.
T. J. Lewis, Niagara Falls.
Francis T. Burgess, San Francisco.
A. E. Marriott, Toronto.
D. A. Whitney, Toronto.
Geo. Crooker, Detroit.
MeDonald, Toledo. Geo. Crooker, Detroit.
Al McDonald, Toledo.
J. P. Martin, Churchill.
C. H. Drury, Winnipeg.

At the St. Francis-

C. H. Drury, Winnipeg.
At the St. Francis—
Miss Brickson, Winnipeg.
Miss Johnson, Portage La Prairie.
A. A. Byers, Tod Inlet.
Mrs. Trigg, Shawnigan Lake.
H. Trigg, Shawnigan Lake.
H. Trigg, Shawnigan Lake.
H. Trigg, Shawnigan Lake.
H. J. Lausben, Vancouver,
J. Harris, Seattle.
J. Clain, Tod Inlet.
C. Smith, City.
J. Nicholson, Vancouver,
M. Beynmart, Seattle.
K. Graham, Seattle.
K. Graham, Seattle.
K. Graham, Seattle.
G. Thompson, Vancouver,
J. Carr, Tod Inlet.
J. Bower, Vancouver,
J. McFarlane, Vancouver,
J. McFarlane, Vancouver,
Mrs. McFarlane, Vancouver,
Mt the Queens—

J. McFarlane, Vancouver.

Mrs. McFarlane, Vancouver.

At the Queens—

Mr. and Mrs. H. Peterson, Nanaimo.

II. Levene, Servic.

M. Harfore, Servic.

J. Durran, Colwood.

J. R. Murray, Duncan.

S. Marr, Winnipes.

J. Owen, Chemainus.

A. Reynard, Vancouver.

G. King, Vancouver.

J. Stewart, Sidney.

R. Thomson, Sun Francisco.

T. Jones, Wilkinson.

C. Castle, Bellingham.

# The House of Quality in Hams and Bacons

SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAM, per lb20	lo	
SWIFT'S PREMIUM BACON, per lb3		
ARMOUR'S STAR HAMS, per lb		
ARMOUR'S STAR BACON, perlb	Jc .	
B. C. HAMS, per lb	Oc .	
B. C. BACONS, per lb	5c .	
STRICTLY FRESH EGGS, perdoz	Jo	

# Phone 94 Copas & Young Phone 94

(Successors to the Late Fell & Company)

TO RENT Modern Bungalow, six rooms, Esqui-

**\$500.00** Cash, Balance easy terms, will buy large lot, Linden Avenue

\$500.00 Cash, Balance easy terms, will buy new Bungalow residence, Toronto St, James

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# "The Post" Is the King of Fountain Pens

The best self-filling, self-cleaning pen manufactured in the world. It is simple, reliable and durable—positively non-leakable. To fill it, you merely dip the pen in the ink, draw out the plunger and it is ready for use.

No up-to-date Traveller, Tourist, Merchant, Business Man or Business Woman can afford to dispense with the "Post," the Pen of all Pens for busy people. Every Pen Guaranteed

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

# Fishermen's Supplies

We can now supply Fishermen with

Tarred Halibut Lines **Cotton Lines** Fish Hooks Sockeye Salmon Nets Spring Salmon Nets

Our Prices on these goods will interest you

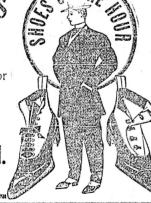
# E. B. MARVIN & CO.

# Exclusive Styles in Shoes

of Good Appearance for Gentlemen of Modest Taste



1109 Government St.



1908-Model-1908

# Singer Bicycles

Just Arrived

# Plimley Automobile Company, Limited

# PRESENTATION TO HON. MR. McBRIDE

Portrait of Himself From Conservative Members of the Legislature

Hon. Richard McBride was made the recipient yesterday of a portrait of himself, painted by C. S. Hatch, the Winnipeg artist. The presentation was made by Thomas Taylor, M. P. P. for Reveistoke, on behalf of the legislature, and took place in the minister's chamber at the parliament buildings. An address handsomely illuminated, accompanied the portrait. It reads as follows:
Dear Mr. McBride:
We, your supporters, the Conservative members in the eleventh parliament of British Columbia, desire to give some tangible expression to the esteem which we hold towards you.
We have always admired the courage and wisdom you displayed when, on being called upon to form a government in 1903, you decided to appeal to the electors on party lines, with the result that our fair province has, under your statesmanilke guidance, emerged from a period of temporary depression, and your far-seeing polley has brought about a condition of stability and progress, and a period of prosperity that has since been unbroken and is unparalleled in its history.
Under your leadership good govern-

broken and is unparalleled in its history.

Under your leadership good government has been established and British Columbia has been raised from the doubtful financial condition previously existing to the sound and secure place it now enjoys in the financial centres of the world.

Young in years, but endowed with the wisdom of the true statesman, you have grappled successfully with the various problems that confronted you, and we recall with pride your success in securing, for the first time, recognition from the Dominion of the special claims of British Columbia, and the gratifying result of your mission on behalf of the province to London last year.

# NEWS OF THE CITY

The regular monthly meeting of the board of trade will be held next Thursday afternoon in the board of trade rooms at three o'clock.

Mr. Dean Will Lecture

In the New Grand theatre this even-ing at 8 o'clock, Rev. G. M. Dean will address the Socialists, his subject be-ing "The New Kingdom."

Will Build on Fort Street Dr. Ernest Hall will erect a hand-some three story brick building on a site adjacent to Dr. Jones' residence, Fort street, where he will carry on his practice.

Shorter Tram Service Commencing tomorrow a twelve-minute service will be installed by the street railway company on the Beacon Hill-Spring Ridge and Doug-las street and outer wharf line.

Gives Irish Concert The First Presbyterian Church club has arranged an Irish concert for its regular meeting next Monday night. Irish airs, songs and recitations will be given.

Calvary Church Services

This morning the service at the Calvary Baptist church will be taken by Rev. A. J. Brace. In the evening W. M. Gibson, of Winnipeg, will preach.

Interesting Service

Interesting Service
This evening's services at the Metropolitan Methodist church will be especially interesting. The pastor of the church will continue his character sketches, speaking on the subject "Mother's Boy," and Miss Lugrin will assist the choir and render a vocal selection.

High School Cadet Corps
The following are the best scores made by the boys of the High School cadet corps today at the drill hall, out of a possible 50: Serg.-Major Well-wood, 43; Corporal Schilling, 41; Cadets Watson, 40; Sprinkling, 39; Stewart, 36; Serg. Swain, 37; Corps. Shapland, 33; Allen, 32; Serg. Machaughton, 30: Special attention should be drawn to the scores of Wellwood, 43, and Schilling, 41.

Centennial Services

Contennial Services

At both services at the Centennial Methodist church today Rev. S. J. Thompson will preach. In the morning there will be an adult baptism service and reception of new members in the evening. Rev. Mr. Thompson will conclude the series of sermons on the \(\text{\text{Apostles'}}\) creed at the morning service. Special offerings will be taken up for the connexional funds.

Irish Concert

### SMITH PREMIER Typewriters Rented **TYPEWRITERS**

Trip to Scotland.

St. Andrew's Society pipe band will give a trip to Scotland tomorrow evening in the Sir William Wallace hall, commencing at 8 p. m. sharp. J. R. Mackle will be on hand with his moving pictures, which consist of some of the best views of Scottlsh scenery.

Saanich Liberals Meet

Saanich Liberals Meet
The Saanich Liberal association held
Its annual meeting at the Royal Oak
schoolhouse on Wednesday evening,
when the following officers were
clected: President Alfred Few; vicepresident, H. E. Tanner; secretary, I.
G. Elliott; executive committee, B. B.
Moore, A. Strachan, C. E. Jones,
Thomas Brydon, G. Stewart, R. Fowki,
J. B. Hancock, C. Pointer, Frank Sere
and John Sutherland.

Young People Entertain
On Friday evening the monthly social gathering of the Y. P. S. C. E. of
St. Paul's Prosbyterian church, Victorla West, was held at the residence
of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Andrew
street. A very pleasant evening was
spent in games and music and at the
conclusion of the programme refreshments were served. Before adjourning to their homes the members of the
club tendered their host and hostesss
a hearty vote of thanks.

Oliver Wendell Holmes

The Young People's Society of St. Andrew's church are holding a iterary meeting Monday evening in the lecture room of the church. The subject for the evening is "Oliver Wendell Holmes." Miss Lilian Mowat has prepared an excellent paper on the author and his works. Miss Mowat will also read some of his pieces, while others will give musical selections and readings. Those who have read any of Miss Mowat's work know that there is a treat in store. All are welcome.

the gratifying result of your mission on behalf of the province to London last year.

But it is not only as our leader that we hold you in the highest esteem, but also as a personal and sympathetic friend, and one to whom we can, at all times, come with a feeling of confidence that we will ever receive unfalling courtesy, kindness and even-handed justice.

We would, therefore, ask you to accept of this portrait of yourself as a mark of loyalty and devotedness to you as our leader and friend.

We would also ask you to convey to Mrs. McBride our kindest regards, and every possible expression of good will and esteem, and we trust that happiness and prosperity may ever be the lot of you and yours. In conclusion, let us express the hope that our country may have the good fortune to enjoy, for many years to come, the benefit of your invaluable services as a public man.

Hon, Mr. McBride responded fittingly.

MEWC OF THE CANAGE AND HARMOND AND HAIR Mission

At this evening's service at Harmony hall, View street, A. J. Brace, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will again speak. These gatherings are increasing in interest week by week, and every vacant seat should be occupied work and a cordial invitation to join this work is extended to all those who have no church home. The Sunday school at 10 a.m. is doing a very successful work and a cordial invitation to join this work is extended to all those who have no church home. The Sunday school at 10 a.m. is doing a very successful work and a cordial invitation to join this work is extended to all those who are the lot of you and yours. In conclusion, let us expression of good will also ask you to convey to the converse of the late Miss Baird

Dr. Campbell, at First Presbyterian church tomorrow evening will conduct a memorial service, having reference to the late Miss Baird

Dr. Campbell, at First Presbyterian church tomorrow evening will conduct a memorial service week by week, and every yacant seat should be occupied when the year of the year of the year of the year of the yea Dr. Campbell, at First Presbyterian church tomorrow evening will conduct a memorial service, having reference to the late Miss Baird, who departed life after a short illness. She was a devoted member of the church for many years, and very popular among the young people. She was one of the churter members of the First Presbyterian club, and for some time a teacher in the Sunlay School. Young people in particular are invited to the service.

Smoker of No. 2 Company Proves Great Success—Good Programme

Great Success—Good Programme

The annual smoking concert of No. 2 company, Fifth regiment, held in the A.O.U.W. hall on Friday evening proved a great success. These annual events have always been attractive in the extreme but this year's smoker was voted by all as being the climax of the company's entertainments. There was a lengthy programme, every item of which proved a hit though probably the three-round "go" between Sergt. Earl and J. Ferrell, of Newcastle, England, was the chief item on the programme. The bout was fast and furious and after the three rounds of strenuous hitting the contest ended in a draw. W. Baker made an efficient referee and the clock was held by Sergt.-Major E. McDougall.

The musical programme was well received, each number being heartily encored. Songs were given by R. A. C. Grant, H. Kent, J. B. Dixon, W. Williams, Sergt. Earl, Gr. Beaven, P. Richardson, Mr. Ball. Bomb. Kerney gave several recitations. The chairman, Capt. Winsby complimented the company on the success of the occasion. After refreshments had been served the evening came to an end with the singing of the national anthem.

# **OBITUARY NOTICES**

SYNOPSIS.

•		MIIII.	Max.
3	Victoria B. C	37	4.9
1	Vancouver	30	4.5
1	New Westminster	34	48
r	Kamloops	18	38
	Barkerville	20	28
	Fort Simpson	36	
	Atlin	16	34
	Dawson	8	1.8
	Colgany	4	22
	Winnipeg, Man.	2	12
t	Portland, Ore	40	5.0
t	San Francisco, Cal	44	60
i.	FORECASTS.		
1	For 24 hours from 5 a.	m. (	Pacific

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday: Victoria and Vicinity: Light or mod-erate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature. Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Where is Alexander Park? Bond & Clarke's Ad. on page 14.

SPRING Dress Goods VENETIAN CLOTH.

In the leading shades at per yard .... .80c and \$1.00 TWEED DRESS GOODS. at per yard....50c, 60c and 80c PLAIDS.

at per yard ....40c, 60c and 75c NUN'S VEILING. 

In Spring shades just received at per yard .......\$1.25

G. A. Richardson & Co. VICTORIA HOUSE

636 YATES ST.

# Sweet Girls Love "Sweets"

Men who love sweet girls should remember Shakespeare's "Sweets to the Sweet" and often present a charming little inex-pensive gift of

# Ganong's Chocolate The Best Mon y Can Buy

Come in and get one of these dainty boxes while waiting for the car.

Now eggs are cheaper, why not let us sell you a can of "Water Glass" for preserving them. This wonderful preservative is no trouble. Call and let us tell you about it.

# Terry & Marett

# Exceptional!

We have an assortment

# Spring Goods for this season that

excels any goods we ever had.

The designs and colors are ex-

Peden's Tailoring Parlors

611 Fort St.

Date Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht Time H

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from hidnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish High Water from Low Water.

to distinguish High water than Water.
Water.
The height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of the lowest Low Water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the Datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

bor are reduced.

A Splendid Piano. With their usual conterprise the well known firm of Fletcher Bross, have just brought to Victoria the finest Concert Grand Piano ever seen here. This beautiful Gentrument ways built at the factory of Gerhard Heintzman, Ltd., Toronto, especially for concert work. It is a full size concert Grand, its longest brass strings measuring 8 feet, 6 in-the individual for the case is a rich mahogany beautifully figured. Needless to say the tone is sublime and the action perfect. Local musicians and concert givers are enthusiastic and it goes without saving that this beautiful instrument will figure prominently in future concerts, and musical entertalnments is Victoria. Sec



# The World's Best Shoe

Acknowledged in every country under the sun as the leading shoe. We are sole agents for

"Walk-Overs"

20 different styles, in B, C, D and E widths. Let us fit "you properly."

"We know how !"

IDEAL SHOE STORE

1116 Government Street, Opp. Spencer's, Victoria, B.C.

The Self-Filling, Self-Cleaning

# Post Fountain Pen

REDFERN'S

B. C. Agents, Government Street.

The Climax Ingenuity ?

Let us show you why the POST is the of Human | BEST SELF-FILLER made. You have { missed a treat if you haven't tried one.

COAL COAL J. KINGHAM & CO. Victoria Agents for New Wellington Coal, Mined by the Nanaimo Collectes. At current rates.

OFFICE: 34 BROAD STREET. TELEPHONE 647.

SUNDAY NEW GRAND THEATRE SUNDAY at 4 p. m.

Dr. Ernest Hall on "Degeneration"

With 60 Views on Canvas. A Strong Indictment of the Social Evil. MEN ONLY

No boys under 16 admitted. Y. M. C. A. Male Quartett,

B. F. GRAHAM LUMBER CO., Limited

Manufacturers and Dealers in All Classes of Lumber and Shingles. MILLS: GARBALLY ROAD, VICTORIA ARM: VICTORIA, B.C. 'PHONE 864

J. A. SAYWARD Rock Bay VICTORIA, B. C.

Sashes, Doors and Woodwork of All Kinds. Rough and Dressed Lumber Shingles, Laths, Etc.

T. ELFORD, Manager. P. O. Box 298.

THE SHAWNIGAN LAKE LUMBER CO., Ld. MILLS: SHAWNIGAN LAKE

Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed Fir and Cedu Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc. of the best quality. Seasoned Klin-Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock. Office and Yards: Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria. B. C.

FOR LUMBER, SASH, DOORS and All Kinds of Building Material, go to THE TAYLOR MILL COMPANY, Limited Liability.

Mill, Office and Yards: North Government Street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box 628. Tel. 564.

How She Won Him. Its the pretty winsome face that's leading most men to the altar. Girls get wise, take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea and get that clear, sweet look, happy smile that wins them. Begin now, 35c, Tea or Tablets. C. H. Bowes, agent, \* McClary's Kootenay Steel Ranges

New Embroideries—Fine Swiss embroideries, in insertions, beadings, edgings, allovers and corset cover embroideries, also a large new stock of fancy ribbons and laces. You should call and see them at Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Amherst shoes are solld leather. The Empire Typewriter will do as good work as any machine made. Price only 860 cash. Victoria. Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Where is Alexander Park? Bond & Clarke's Ad. on page 14.

Hosicry Special—Ladies fine black cashmere hose, full fashloned with seamless feet and spliced toes and heels; all sizes. Special price, 25c. a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 86

pair. Robinson Yates street. By far the cheapest—Wire netting makes far the cheapest fencing, and it is so easy to erect and so neat and durable. Netting 3 feet wide, \$3.30 per are unequalled for quality and durability. Clarke & Pearsons sole agents for Victoria.

There is no book case like the Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookease. Call to see then at Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Easter Festivities causes every woman to wish to look her best. Auda,
Oil will efface any harm her complexien may have suffered by exposure to
sun and wind. Use this wonderful
beautifier of Dr. Cristion, of Parls, and
your skin will be soft, yelvety and free
from wrinkles without the tendency to
become red rough or changed. Derfrom wrinkles without the tendency to become red, rough or chapped. Dermathol removes pimples, black heads, olly skin, salt rheum, coarse pores, eczema. Obesithal external cure for obesity. Hair Destroyer kills the hair bulbs, ends your superfluous hair. Hours, 11 a. m. to 8 p. m. Mrs. Winch, 129 Cormorant street; new number 817.

See our Wall Paper—1908 stock; everything new. Painting, etc. C. H. Tite & Co., Yates Street.

C. H. Tite & Co., Up-to-date Paper-hangers. Wall paper, 2%c per roll and up. Cor. Yates and Broad. WALL PAPER.

Our Ingrains and Landscape Borders have arrived. Come and inspect. C. H. Tite & Co., corner Yates and Broad streets.

Where is Alexander Park? See Bond & Clarke's Ad. on page 14.

English Washing Skirts just to hand at the Beehive, Douglas street, these gave every satisfaction last year they laundered splendidly, a limited number only, \$5c and \$1.25. All our English Hosiery comes direct from the factory to the wearer, thereby saving all middlemens' profits, that means we can give extra value for money.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney was one of the prize winners at the annual extraction that the composition, and is designed to be placed at the fountain from which the water is to be fed to the pool.

Irish Concert
The Ladles' auxiliary of the Y. M. C. 'A. promise the public a treat at their proposed "lirsh concert" mext Tuesday evening, in A. O. U. W. hall. Mrs. Gleason is well known as an elocation from the interval of the sign submitted by an architect, a sculptor, and a mural painter. Their work was awarded a prize of \$300. The design included an out-of-door the work was awarded a prize of \$300. The design included an out-of-door the best talent in the city. Whitney's contribution being a statulation of the Pan cast in green bronze. This forms the only sculptural ornament in the composition, and is designed to be placed at the fountain from which the water is to be fed to the pool.

Repaired

A. M. Jones, Sole Agent Ribbons, Etc. Room 18, 1: 06 Government St.

Trip to Scotland.

# SOLDIERS ENTERTAIN

The funeral of the late Catherine Regan was held at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral yesterday, mass being celebrated by Rev. Father Galway. The remains were sent to Portland, Orc., on last night's Sound boat. The pallbearers were R. T. Williams, M. C. Brown, E. R. Radiger and J. C. Harman.

# THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., March 7, 1908:

SATURDAY.

# CLAY'S **METROPOLITAN** TEA ROOMS

# Try Some of Our Choice **English Chocolates**

POT OF OUR FINE TEA, CUP OF COFFEE, CUP OF COCOA AND WHIPPED CREAM, A CUP OF CHOCOLATE, A CUP OF BOVRIL.

For your afternoon Tea while down town will refresh you.

CLAY'S CONFECTIONERY 619 Fort Street.

# DOCTORS' **PRESCRIPTIONS**

ALL STANDARD MEDICINES KEPT TOILET SUPPLIES AND NOVELTIES

B. C. DRUG STORE

541 Johnson Street. .'Phone 356 J. TEAGUE.

# ROSE BUSHES

Good Strong Plants ready to set out.

JAY & CO.

There are all kinds of Ready Roofings, but, after all is said and done.

# 

Gets The Business

Twenty-three years. of actual experience in manufacturing roofing has demonstrated to the public that we are the lead. ers in High Grade Roofing.

R. ANGUS - 51 Wharf St.

WINTER STOVES — Select from Clarke & Pearson's large complete stock.

A large and fully equipped Curtain Department has been opened on the second floor of Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street. Ladies desirous of securing English Nottingham lace curtains from 50c. to \$5.00 a pair cannot do better than inspect this large new stock.

Hair Goods of highest quality: Pompadours, Switches, Curls, Waves, etc. All the very newest and most exclusive ideas in hair colffures at popular prices. Mrs. C. Kosche, Hair Dressing Parlors 1105 Douglas street, Balmoral block, Victoria. Tel. 1175.

Fine Ginghams—A large shipment of new spring and summer ginghams has Just arrived, and includes the Shepperd checks in green, red, plnk, light and dark blue, as well as the popular black and white, at a special price, 15c. yard. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

The stove sale at Clydes, 42 Johnson street, is the attraction of the day.

# "SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS" Sensible Gifts in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., make pleasing and serviceable gifts. If they bear the trade mark

1847 ROGERS BROS. they are the best the money and

long experience can produce. In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tureens, etc., ask for the goods of MERIDEN BRITA CO.

# RESPONSIBILITY

When We Sell You a

# Mandolin

OTHER MUSICAL INSTRU-MENT, LARGE OR SMALL.

# We Guarantee

name and reputation stand back of the sale. We want your future business, and to get it we simply must treat you right and keep you satisfied. You are absolutely safe when you buy from us. If the article purchased turns out unsatisfactory we exchange it or refund your money. Will the smooth-tongued Will o' the W sp agent who is here today and gone tomorrow do that? Will he?

ASK THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN THERE.

# Our Prices Are Lower and Our Goods Are Better

Than any sold by agents and fakirs.

We Keep Our Promises and We Are Here to Stay

Kesp your money in Victoria by patronizing local merchants.

# FLETCHER **BROTHERS**

We can now supply

# Old Wellington Coal

In any quantity.

Full weight guaran-teed. A trial order solicited.

Heisterman & Co.

PHONE 55

# FOR SALE

# ASHCROFT

GUARANTEED GENUINE.

Also small lot of extra choice and Early SEED POTATOES For Sale While They Last.

Wheat, Oats and Hay, both Island and Prairie, for sale cheap in lots to sult.

# J. HEPBURN

535 YATES STREET. Phone 1665. All Goods Promptly Delivered.

Where is Alexander Park? Bond & Clarke's Ad. on page 14.

Just Arrived. New Spring Suitings in all the latest shades and weaves John McCurrach, 1128 Broad Street upstairs.

Where is Alexander Park? Bond & Clarke's Ad. on page 14.

# Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.

ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B.C. Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs, Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.

PHONE 77

# MUNICIPALITY WILL REGULATE TRAFFIG

South Saanich Will Pass By-Law to Control Sale of

The municipality of South Saanich will take immediate steps to regulate the sale of liquor within the boundaries of the municipality and with this end in view a bylaw will be prepared with special reference to the sale of liquor on Sundays and the suppression of the conditions which are alleged to be prevalent at some of the road-houses within the municipal confines. The question came up for consideration at the regular fortnightly meeting of the municipal council held yesterday afternoon, following the reading of the communications from the Victoria city council, which called attention to the ill-conducted road-houses and suggested that the various municipalities take steps to regulate the liquor traffic along the same lines as those contained in the city bylaw. Reeve Quick suggested that some such bylaw be passed though Council for Nicholson declared that there was a provincial act in force which, he thought, gave the municipal council full powers to act and he could see no object in passing further legislation. The present provincial act, if enforced, would be quite adequate to meet all phases of the case and more laws and regulations would not improve matters. However he had no objection to such a bylaw being passed and doubtless there was need of better enforcement of the regulations.

Need for Regulation

Need for Regulation

better enforcement of the regulations.

Reeve Quick was of the opinion that something should be done. Numerous complaints had been made about the condition of affairs at a certain roadhouse and the residents in that locality were anxious that some better enforcement of the law should be insisted upon. Finally the council decided that a bylaw should be prepared and it will come up for consideration at the next meeting of the council.

Considerable heat was displayed by members of a delegation which waited upon the council asking that some steps be taken to improve Blenkensop road and extend that thoroughfare along what is now known as Reynolds road. Last year the council of the municipality decided that this work of extension should be done, but this year's council has rescinded their predecessors' action. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Elliott. Toms, Mc-Martin, Deacon, Feltoe and Scott. They claimed that the work was a necessity, that as taxpayers they were entitled to be given decent road accommodation, and that if the council was not prepared to meet their wishes they would probably take steps to force that body to do the required work. The matter was allowed to stand over for further consideration.

Wants Right of Way

George L. Power petitioned that a

stand over for further consideration.

Wants Right of Way

George L. Power petitioned that a right of way be opened to the south half of the south half of section 127. Lake district. Mr. Power stated the only manner by which he could at present get on to his property was by a balloon and as he did not possess such a means of ingress he was forced to apply to the municipal council Mr. Power will be asked to give further information.

The B. C. Electric Ballway com-

information.

The B. C. Electric Rallway company, in reply to the council's complaint as to the track on Tolmic avenue, which it is claimed interferes with traffic, wrote stating that the track referred to is merely laid for temporary purposes and will be removed altogether in about a month's time. The company cannot understand that the track interferes with the user of the road. The company, however, will look into the matter and, if necessary, rectify the trouble.

The B. C. Electric Railway company, in reply to the council's complaint as to the track on Tolmie avenue, which it is claimed interferes with traffic, wrote stating that the track referred to is merely laid for temporary purposes and will be removed altogether in about a month's time. The company cannot understand that the company cannot understand that the company cannot understand that the road. The company however, will look into the matter and, if necessary, rectify the trouble.

A complaint from E. Fleming against what he considered a too high assessment of the improvements on his farm lots 22. 23 and 24, section 32, North Dairy Farm, was referred to the assessor.

Ian St. Clair. Victoria, president of the B. C. Amateur Association of Svimming clubs requested the co-operation of the numerical council in the matter of the preservation of Victoria Arm. Mr. St. Clair suggested that resolutions should be embodied to the provincial government from the municipalities of Victoria. Oak Bay, and South Saanich all of whom, he considers, are equally interested in the scheme. The council expressed itself in favor of co-operation and will so notify Mr. St. Clair.

The application of Luney Bros. contractors, Victoria, to be allowed to buy or rent the old rock crusher, which was refused at a recent meeting, was reconsidered with the result that that firm will be allowed to rent the crusher for ten or twelve days at a rental of \$5 per day.

Ask For Road Repairs

The petition of twenty property owners along the Mount Newton Cross road, that the road at present was in a very bad condition of repair, be repaired, was referred to the road superintendent.

A petition from twelve owners in the neighborhood of section 8, range it east, South Saanich asked that road in this week's orders to the high the considers, and the fift regiment. The following extracts from the Canada Ganda G

pair, be repaired, was referred to the road superintendent.

A petition from twelve owners in the negliborhood of section 8, range 1 east, South Saanieh asked that a road be built as an outlet for that property. The petitionners ask the council to rush work on the road as at present some of the owners cannot get egress from their property without using private roads. Councillors Nicholson and Holden were appointed a committee to consider the petition.

The recommendation of James Pim, road superintendent, that the road at the road at the road as a present of the regiment and will assume the regimental numbers opposite their names: No. 278, Gar S. P. Langley; No. 18, Gar, Ralph E. Hull, March 4, 1908.

road superintendent, that the road at Cordova bay be gravelled at a cost of \$70 was adopted. The work will be done at once.

A number of tenders were received for supplying rock drills. These were left over until the next meeting. In order to have the road superinten-dent report on what sized drill is re-quired. Council Has No Power

# CALGARY MEN BUY OUT A WELL KNOWN FIRM

Copas & Young Take Over Business Known as Feli's ... Grocery .

After spending one y at various points along the coast and interior of this province, "spying out the land," as it were, weighing the opportunities for success in commercial investments in the various cities and towns, two of Calgary's most prominent business men have decided to throw in their low the various cities and towns, two of Calgary's most prominent business men have decided to throw in their low their low their low their low their conclusion that there is no other city in Western America which has a better future.

The two gentlemen alluded to are Sidney Owen Copas and George Thomas Young, and they will hereafter do business under the style and title of Copas & Young, conducting the ploneer grocery establishment widely known as "Fell's," which they acquired on March 1.

To a Colonist reporter yesterday Mr. Young said that he and Mr. Copas had very fully investigated conditions in Victoria in comparison with every other point in the West, and were firmly convinced that its future was so assured that they had not the slightest hesitancy in determining to take up their permanent residence here and become actively identified with the commercial life of the community. Each had acquired homes in Victoria—Mr. Young a splendid residential property on the Arm, and Mr. Copas Mr. Wolmaston—and mow, as a further demonstration of their faith in the city, had purchased the business mentioned.

Mr. Young, while having confidence in Calgary, shile having confidence in Calgary as a point which will grow to yet greater proportions and thrive as a commercial point, thinks that Victoria offers superior opportunities for business enterprises, while, of course, its attractions from a climatic and residential point of view are incomparable. It may be mentioned, in passing, that Mr. Young spent no less than 24 years in Calgary, where he served on the aldermanic board for several terms.

Mr. Copas was also a pioneer resident of the well-known grocery firm of Copas & Emerson. Both general terms.

Mr. Copas will bring to the bu

dentally, that he enjoys a wide reputation as a tea expert.

It is the intention of the new proprietors to remodel the building somewhat and renovate and rearrange the Interior. Their initial efforts, however, will be to arrange for the complete restocking of the store, and in order to do this they will require to dispose of a great quantity of goods which they consider unsuitable for the particular class of trade to which they aim to cater.

Messrs. Copas and Young are men of considerable means and purchased the business for cash, a principal they intend adhering to throughout.

### SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

Western Star Lodge A. O. U. W. Hold Largely Attended Benefit Concert

The benefit concert given on Thursay evening in Semple's hall under day evening in Semple's hall under the auspices of Western Star Lodge, No. 7, A. O. U. W., was a great success. The hall was crowded and a handsome amount was collected in behalf of Mr. Furman, who was recently badly injured in an accident on the E. & N. railway. The following programme was rendered: Address, J. T. McIlmoyl; overture, Misses Sehl and Hosmer; song, R. Morrison; song, Mr. Proctor; song, J. G. Brown; quartet, Messrs. Kinnalrd, Newman and Morrison Bros.; song, Miss O'Donnell; song, Miss Jennings; song, Mr. Maysmith; recitation, Misses Jenkins and Mitchell; song, Mr. Harbinson; song, Miss Scowcroft; song, Mr. Maysmith; recitation, Miss O'Donnell; song, F. Sehl. After the programme, which was heartily enjoyed, refreshments were served and dancing indulged in.

of \$70 was adopted. The work will
be done at once.

In regard to a complaint of Mr.
Goward as to water lying on the road,
leading to his property, the road superintendent suggested that what was
needed was filling in as there was no
ditch to carry off the water.

The road superintendent reported
that many owners had put up barb
wire fences along the main roads. As
this is contrary to the municipal bylaw all such owners will be required
to remove such wire fences and replace them with fences of less dangerous construction.

Mr. Plm reported having spent
\$453.70 on road improvements during
the month of February.

The report of the municipal constable showing cases attended to during the month of February was read
and adopted.

Two applications for the position of
engineer to act under the provisions
of the Ditches and Waterworks act,
were received and considered. A
ballot resulted in W. S. Waters being
appointed as municipal engineer.

Mr. Plow received and considered. A
ballot resulted in W. S. Waters being
appointed as municipal engineer.

Just Received The Latest Styles in

Spring Footwear

Call and See Them at CHRISTIE'S

Cor. Government and Johnson Sts. If Christie Has It, It's Correct.

# The Best Fencing for Field or Garden

is Wire Fencing; we can well recommend this as the most reliable money can buy:

6 Bar 42 inch 46 Rod 10 Bar 54 inch 65 Rod

Top and Bottom Wire 9 gauge Intermediate Wire 12 Gauge

Put up in 20, 30 and 40 Rod Rolls Call here and see this Wire - It is a pleasure to us to show, it

# DRAKE & HORN

608 Yates Street

Hardware Merchants

Cor. Government St.



Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas St.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA

For Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Feathers and all Millinery Supplies.

New Hats New Jackets and Coats New Suits

New Flowers, Feathers and Trimmings

Absolute purity and cleanliness in the manufacture

COWAN'S

PERFECTION

Healthful and nutritious.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO

Japanese Fancy Goods

Artistic Slik and Linen Embroidery Drawn Work, Ladles Shirt Waist Pleces and Mandarin Coat. Brass, Satsuma, Ivory, Cloisonne Wares and other unique articles, etc., also Silk and Cotton Crepe sold by the yard.

J. M. NAGANO & CO.

1117 Douglas St. — Phone 1325

1438 GovernmentSt. — Phone 1623

## THE IRVING HOTEL VANCOUVER, B.C.

New and Modern Rooms with Baths First Class Grill W. S. DICKSON

# Teams for Sprinkling

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, March 9th, at 4 o'clock p.m., for three pairs of horses of sufficient strength to draw the two-horse street sprinklers or sprinklers, when and where required. The parties tendering must state their rate per hour for day and also for night work, for each pair of horses; they will be required to furnish horses, harness and driver for each team; provide feed for horses and keep them shod. The Corporation will furnish sprinklers, water and whiffletrees: The work must be done to the entire safisfaction of the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria or their agent, whom they may appoint for that purpose.

The parties will be required to enter into an agreement with the Corporation and to furnish satisfactory bonds to the amount of \$500 for the due performance of the work.

No advertisements to be placed on whell the propose of the work.

of the work.

No advertisements to be placed on sprinklers or horses without permission of the City Council.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.
City Hall, Victoria, B.C., February 29th, 1908.

# Miss Thain's Orchestra

The Orchestra, under the leadership of Miss Thain, which furnished the music for the Charity Ball given at the Em-press Hotel, is prepared to furnish nu-sic for all occasions. Any number of instruments as desired. Phone: Miss Thain, 1570. 647 Fort Street.

### Special Massage and Hometreat-ment by appointments Body Development. Room 2, Vernon Blk., Douglas St. Hours 1 to 6. Phone 1629.

MRS. CAMPBELL

MEDICAL

MASSAGE

Turkish Baths VIBEATOR TREATMENT MR. BJORNFELT, SWEDISH MASSEUR.

1203 GOV'T ST. Upstairs Will Go Out by Appointment Telephone 1678

Lever's Y-Z(Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinter ts and cleans at the same time.

Advertise in THE COLONIST Subscribe for THE COLONIST

LEMON, GONNASON & CO.

Council Has No Power

In regard to the complaint of Mr. Saul who claimed that the road superintendent had drained water from the road on to his property, Reeve Quick reported that the matter had been referred to the attorney-general who had advised that the council was not liable except where it had diverted a running stream, but where water has been diverted from above to a lower level, as in this case, the council has no power to abate this nulsance.

council has no power to abate this nuisance.
On and after Monday, March 9, the constable, as directed, will proceed with the collection of the poll tax and that official will be given 10 per cent, of the collections as his remuneration for doing the work.
Accounts to the amount of \$120.36 were reported by the finance committee and ordered paid.

# DECLARED FORFEITED

SEALER CARLOTTA COX

Mr. Justice Martin Hands Down Judgment Condemning the Local Schooner

Mr. Justice Martin yesterday handed down judgment ordering the scaling schooner Carlotta Cox forfeited for lilegal scaling, although the boat may be redeemed upon payment of four hundred pounds and costs. No mention is made in the judgment of the skins captured from which it is inferred that they will escape the fate of the vessel. A. P. Luxton, K. C., prosecuted for the admiralty, Fred Peters K. C., apparing for the defense. The full text of the judgment follows: The Exchequer Court of Canada, in Admiralty, March 7, 1908. Law Courts, Victoria, B. C. The King vs. The Carlotta G. Cox.

After full consideration of this important matter I have reached the conclusion that the master of this schooner must be found guilty of killing scals in contravention of the Behring Sea Award Act 1894.

Therefore I declare the schooner and her equipment to be forfeited to His Majesty, but, following the precedent established by this court in the Ainoko (1896) 5 B. C., 168, and the Beatrice, ib., 171, in case of payment of a fine of four hundred pounds and costs within thirty days she may be released. Press of business now prevents my giving my reasons in full, but they will be handed down as soon as possible after the coming session of this court, to be holden at Vancouver on the 9th inst, is concluded. (Sgd.)

ARCHER MARTIN, J.

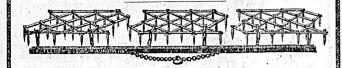
# COL. HOLMES' TERM OF OFFICE EXTENDED

He Will Remain Here Until September of Next

having been duly attested are taken on the strength of the regiment, and will assume the regimental numbers opposite their names: No. 278, Gars opposite their names: No. 278, Gars P. Langley; No. 18, Gars Ralph E. Hull, March 4, 1908.

6. D. A. A. Prizes.—The following addition to paragraph: 5 R. O. No. 8, 1908, re prizes for gun-laying in No. 2 company. 5th prize, badge and \$2.50; No. 105, Corporal A. Richardson. Observation of fire. Prize, 1 pair bincoular glasses, Lieut. H. H. Woolison.

7. Sergeants Meeting.—The regular monthly meeting of the sergeants' mess will be held in the drill hall on Thursday, March 12th instant.



The Farm Implements and Garden Tools that you need for your Spring Work. We can supply anything you want in these lines. The goods are unsurpassed, and prices moderate.

# **B.C. HARDWARE COMPANY**

Cor. Yates and Broad Streets

# We Are Watch Doctors

Don't take chances with your timepiece, let our experts clean oil and put it in tho rough repair for a year. It costs very little to have it skillfully and cleaned, oiled and regulated here.

If you have a Clock that needs cleaning or repairing, 'phone us and we will send for it.

W. H. WILKERSON 915 Government St, Next to Weiler Bros. Tel. 1606.

# Artistic Electric Lights

Handsome Ceiling Lights, Brackets and Art Lamps do much now-a-days towards beautifying the home. You will find in our Showrooms the largest and

### Finest Collection of Electric Fixtures and Art Domes to be Found in Western Canada

All the very latest creations in Bronzes, Old English Hammered Brass, etc. Charming designs with price-moderateness a leading feature.

# HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

# Latest Official Surveys and Data

The Colonist offers a splendid Combination Map of the Dominion of Canada and of the British Empire, in colors, hung on rollers, edges bound with tape, size 56x36 in. Subscribe for the COLONIST one month and an additional dollar will secure you this interesting and instructive map.

Mail this Coupon with your remittance to the Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.:

Gentlemen-Please find enclosed \$1.75, for which send me the Colone month, and one of your Combination Wall Maps

# Gravel and Earth Wanted which are cheaper than English excellent for the purpose.

day the 9th day of March, 1908 for pit gravel suitable for street surfacing and filling, in quantities of not less than 500 yards, and of a quality satisfactory to the City Engineer, also for clean earth filling, at so much per cub-ic yard, in each case to be delivered when and where required in the City of Victoria for the current year. The parties tendering for the above must state where the gravel is to be taken

from.
The lowest of any tender not neces-

the lowest of any tender not be early accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT.

Purchasing Agent.

City Hall, Victoria, February 27, 1908.

## TRIED RECIPES

Oxtail Soup.

Oxtail Soup.

Cut a small oxtail into pieces and put in cold water with a pinch of salt, bring to a boil. Strain off the water and wash the tail in cold water, replace in the stewpan with two quarts of stock or water, one carrot, one turnip, one onion, one dessertspoonful of celery salt, a bunch of herbs, two peppercorns and one clove, the herbs being tied in a muslin bag. Bring to a boil gently and simmer for three hours or longer. Take out the meat, strain and stand until next day. Then put into a stewpan, add one dessertspoonful of arrowroot previously mixed smooth and a wineglass of sherry. Struntil it boils, then put in the pieces of meat, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, one tablespoonful of carrot and a turnip cut into dice and cooked till tender previously. Foreign oxtails,

If you want a pretty face, healthy air
Rosy checks and lovely hair,
Wedding trip o'er the deep blue sea,
Take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Ten. C. H. Bowes, agent,

# Mulligatawny Soup.

Slice one large onion and fry golden brown in two ounces of butter add three tablespoonfuls of curr powder or paste, stir in gradually half a pint of stock, then add one table-spoonful of currant jelly, the juice of half a lemon and one dessertspoonful of chutney; mix well, add three pints of stock and leave it to simmer half an hour. Now pulp all through a wire sieve, melt two ounces of butter, add two ounces of flour, keep stirring all the time and gradually add the soup; stir till it bolls. Just before serving put in a little cream. Rabbits make excellent stock for mulligatuwny soup. Instead of the cream a little of the white meat may be pounded and served in it. Bolled rice to be handed with the soup. half a lemon and one dessertspoonful of chutney; mix well, add, three pints

## Chicken Soup

Chicken Soup.

Cut up a nice plump chicken, boil in two quarts of water, with pepper, and one small onion stuck with six cloves. Boil. until reduced to one quart, then take out the chicken and cut into very small pieces. Have ready one teacupful of warm milk, two eggs well beaten and two tablespoonfuls of fresh butter creamed with one tablespoonful of flour. Pour the milk on the eggs, add the butter and flour, and when smooth add to the soup. Let it boil up once, carefully stirring all the time. Return the chicken to the soup, and just before taking it from the fire add some fresh parsley and thyne, chopped very fine.

For Chafing Dish

## For Chafing Dish

One tin of lobster, heated with but ter, pepper and salt, beat the yolks o three eggs with one cup of cream and add to heated lobster just before serv

# New Way of Serving Sausage

New Way of Serving Sausage
Instead of always frying your sausages prepare them this way for a change. Cut each sausage in half, rescove the skin, dlp in beaten egg, rol in bread crumbs, fry in deep lard until brown, pile on dish and garnisi

In Woman's Realm

In devoting more space than formerly to the affairs of women, the Colonist is taking a step which it is hoped our lady friends will appreciate. Any communication from them of general interest will be welcome and carefully attended to.

### HERE AND THERE

The most famous woman, living in the world today is a quiet little widow, whose home is a small house in a very remote corner of the great city of Paris. Her name is Madame Curle and she is the discoverer of radium, that mysterious substance about which even scientists know little, but whose discovery, it is believed, will ultimately have a great effect on the work of the world.

From a very interesting article by

world.

From a very interesting article by W. G. Fitzgerald in Harper's Bazar, we learn that Madame Curie is a woman of forty. Her maiden name was Marie Sklodowski, and she was the daughter learn that Madame Curie is a woman of forty. Her maiden name was Marie Skidodowski, and she was the daughter of a poor professor in the University of Warsaw. The little lonely girl, forwant of other amusement, wandered about her father's laboratory and watched his experiments. When she grew older, she went abroad to study and in the course of her wanderings came to Paris. Here she studied under Professor Curie who fell in love with his earnest student. But like all Poles, Marie was a patriot. She returned to her native land but soon yielded to the solicitations of her lover who begged her to come and share his labors. They were married and for eleven years lived the happiest of lives. They had two children but the mother found time to work with her husband in the faceled de Physique, a privilege never granted to any other woman. Here the pair discovered radium. The keen eyes of the little wife being the first to see the wonderful light. Professor Curie was one of the proverbial prophets without honor. It was Lord Kelvin who first recognized the value of the researches made by him and his wife. They were invited to England and Professor Curie received from the Royal society the Davy gold medal. Sweden followed with the Nobel prize and then France offered the Cross of the Legion of Honor. This the scientist declined, as he said it had no bearing on his work.

There is a pretty story told in connection with this incident. The family were having what we should call a picinic at one of the pretty resorts near Paris and the little daughter of Professor Curie received from the Royal society the Davy gold medal. Sweden followed with the Nobel prize and then France offered the Cross of the Legion of Honor. This decoration the product of the season's meeting will speak on Tuesday next, his buffet being "The Oriental Question of Honor." This decoration the product of the programme. The final date

There is in the March issue of the Circle a magazine published by Funk & Wagnall of New York and London a very interesting article on "Blind Children at Work and at Play," by Stanley Johnson.

What surprises visitors to schools where the blind are taught is the happiness of the children. So far from being peevish or fretful they devote themselves to play with an abandon rare among those gifted with all their senses. This spirit of cheerfulness is encouraged by their teachers and others who have care over them. Every facility is afforded for games, from the time the blind children enters the kindergarten till the graduation period arrives. There are few sports in which children engage that are not played by the blind. Even football and baseball teams are organized in the blind schools and at Louisville, Kentucky, the blind boys team beat all the other schools in athletics. The children are noisier in their play than those who schools in athletics. The children are noisier in their play than those who because they rely on their hearing to find their places and to tell the whereabouts of the other

players.

In a Boston school one winter the boys spent weeks in building a snow fort and on Washington's birthday had a grand snowball fight for its possession. The battle was fought till the victorious party captured the fort. The girls are fond of dancing and all enjoy walking. Blind children have been taught to act on the stage, but this is very difficult work. The best exercise of all is walking and blind punils learn to find their way about he giris
adjoy walking,
neen taught to act o
this is very difficult
exercise of all is w
pupils learn to find
without assistance
softy. They can ev
weden streety
to can even traverse crowded streets of a city and take street car to any destination.

without assistance and without difficulty. They can even traverse safely the crowded streets of a city and take the street car to any destination. They stop each car that passes the point at which they are standing till they get the one they want.

The kindergarten is indispensable in the education of blind children. Here they learn to depend upon themselves and become familiar with the outside world. They learn to recognize the forms of animals, flowers and fruit as well as to know other children. Wonderful as it may seem the deft little fingers readily reproduce in clay the forms of things never seen.

Great pains is taken to discover whether the children have a falent for music as playing and tunling musical instruments are employments in which blind people can excel. For this reason as well as to promote happiness much of the time of these pupils is devoted to singing and playing. Every year students from the blind schools graduate from the New York Collego of Musiclans. Some of these graduates establish schools of their own, others become cheir leaders and organists, while some have even attained eminence as composers.

But there seems to be few fields of attainment in which the educated blind do not attain excellence. In the manual training schools they learn "sloyd" and are as capable of earning their living with their hands at some mechanical employments as other people.

people.

Not only is this true but these children take equal or even higher rank with seeing children in the ordinary studies of the schoolroom. The books

now used for the blind are not printed in ordinary type raised so as to be read with the fingers.

Mr. Johnson says: "I remember the wonderful impression made on me by a little girl of the New York institution for the blind, who read aloud from a book, which seemed to be only a series of blank pages with a lot of dots made in the paper. Looking out of the window, as it seemed (although she did not know that it was a window) she sped her fingers rapidly across the horizontal line of dots and read out of their (to me) meaningless dow) she sped her fingers rapidly across the horizontal line of dots and read out of their (to me) meaningless conglomeration a passage of French history with a fluency that would have been creditable to any seeing child of equal years. She was reading from "New York point"—the most universal of the languages of the bilind. It is found in several forms known as different styles of "braille," who perfected it for the bilind, although it was first thought of by Charles Barbier. The latter was an officer in the French navy, and from the signal code, composed of combinations of dots to mean different orders, suggested that if they were raised, so that they could be felt these symbols could be used for all the letters of the alphabet, and also for the symbols of algebra, arithmetic and even the notes of music."

The proficiency of blind children in their studies is attributed to the fact that "they have so much to overcome that they try very hard to excel, and it teaches the art of 'taking pains'—the art that wins more prizes than all the talents put together.

Honor." This decoration the proud father was pleased to wear.

But a sudden and terrible end came to the happiness of the little family. Professor Curle was accidentall; filled by a heavy dray while crossing a street and the wife was left to care for her children and carry on her researches alone.

The richest, the noblest and the wisest in all lands come to hear the lectures of the sad little woman in the black dress, but her greatest pleasure is in teaching and caring for children in her quiet home.

The two final "Guest Days" to be held at the Alexandra Club for the winter season, 1907-1908, are fixed for Monday, March 30 (mid Lent), and Wednesday, April 22 (Easter All members of the club are asked to participate in these events, and to assist in making them a success. At the next "Guest Day." March 30, it is hoped to welcome Mrs. I. W. Powell back to the club, of which she has been for so many years a most faithful friend and member. Cards of invitation, for the use of members inviting friends, may be obtained at the club.

The honorary treasurer for the Children's Ward fund, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, desires to thank the school children of Comox for a donation of \$11\$, per Mrs. Morace Smith, ir., to be devoted to some special object for the pleasure, or comfort of the little sick children.

Members of the Womans Auxillary, and of the Daughters of Pity (aid societies to the Royal Jubilee hospital) are reminded that the sewing committees meet at the hospital every Friday afternoon during Lent for sewing and general discussion of hospital interests. The secretary begs all members able to attend to do so, and thus bring themselves in touch with the active work and with that personal intercourse so necessary in work and service of this kind. The hospital needs are ever growing, and every added friend and worker is an added help and encouragement.

All friends please note Friday afternoons, and come whenever possible.

On Friday February 28, the regular quarterly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Missionary of the Society of the Church of England in Canada met in the cathedral schoolroom. The first vice-president, Mrs. Luxton in the chair. There were thirty-four members of the board, and a number of workers present. Prayers were read by the vice-president.

The roll was called and the minutes of the last meeting read and approv-

The roll was called and the minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The treasurer's (Mrs. Woolaston) account showed for the month disbursements of \$32 and receipts of \$65.50. She asked that the corresponding secretary be instructed to write a letter of thanks to Mrs. Martin, a life member, for her donation.

The Dorcas secretary, Mrs. Histocks, reported that in response to Dr. Hanington's appeal for hospital supplies, St. John's, sr., branch had sent a roll of cheese cloth and four pairs of slippers, and the girls' branch a half roll of cheese cloth. Mrs. Longfield, a half roll of cheese cloth. The cathedral sisters towels, gauze, bandages, underwear, old linen, cotton batting, and are making nightshirts. The cathedral girls, pillow cases, tray cloths and nightshirts. St. Michael's branch, a quantity of pins. The Diocese of Columbia (with the money taken from the "Antie" fund, five pairs of blankets.

The literature secretary, Mrs. Toller, reported having seceived letters of interest from Mrs. Hall, Alert Bay, and Miss Edwards, China. She referred to a letter in the February Leaflet from Miss Nosbit, who is in charge of the "Bird's Nest' home in Clina for the support of which the money in the

babies' mite boxes is devoted. She stated that there were 30 unsupported babbles, and as it costs only \$3.10 a year to support one child, she asked if it could not be arranged to have the money fund in the mrte boxes of this diocese given for the support and adoption of one or more of these homeless little ones. She stated that the last drawingroom meeting had been very successful, \$10.80 being added to the funds. This had been forwarded to Miss Cartwright to purchase suittable books for the library. The next drawingroom meeting will be held on March 19 at the home of Mrs. Walker, 2,409 Douglas street. The programme will in keeping with the Lenten search of the control of the purchase of books for the Boy's Auxiliary and junior branches.

The C. C. M. secretary, represented by Miss Wood, reported one box dispatched this month and books coming in steadily. She also read extracts from Mrs. Pearson's letter and the "Log," relating to the work of the C. C. M.

The organizing and leaflet secretaries

The organizing and leaflet secretar-

C. C. M.

The organizing and leaflet secretaries were absent
The juntor secretary-treasurer had no report.

The bables' branch secretary, Miss Jones, reported for the quarter receipts \$1.35 and disbursements \$5 cents and 16 members.

The Indian committee secretary, Mrs. Averille, reported a letter from Mrs. Tilley, commending the pampheto or The Indians in Canada, the price being 10 cents per copy. She stated that she had ordered \$ix copies as samples, and then read a letter, lately received from Miss Ard, who comments upon the growth of the W. A. in England, stating that she had been asked to address a meeting of \$00 W. A. workers in one town.

Reports were read from the cathedral senior girls and funior branches, from St. John's seniors and girls' branches, from St. Saviour's senior and junior branches, and St. Barnabas seniors. St. Paul's, St. Michael's and St. Mark's each gave a most encouraging report.

Superintendent of cathedral juniors,

and junior branches, and St. Barnabas' seniors. St. Paul's, St. Michael's and St. Mark's each gave a most encouraging report.

Superintendent of cathedral juniors, Miss Ramsdale, gave a very comprehensive report of the work done this quarter, and stated that at their next meeting they meant to commence fancy work in preparation for the annual sale, the proceeds of which are to purchase another pony for their Catechist, Mr. Edwards, for whom they have already supplied so many needful things.

The corresponding secretary, Miss Turner, was absent, and in her stead Mrs. Miller, second vice-president, read the following letter of best wishes for a pleasant holiday and the safe return of our beloved president, My Dear Mrs. Perrin.

I have been instructed by the board to convey to you our sincerest and most affectionate wishes for a safe journey and a happy visit to your old home. Our thoughts and prayers will follow you and yours on the sea and in all your travelling that God's loving care may be with you all the way. From the very beginning of our organization yours has been the guiding hand, and we are convinced that to your wise rule over us, we owe our happy and harmonious life as a society. We have escaped many of the difficulties that we might have expected in beginning such important work, and we feel that we owe it all to you and to the bishop.

How many, many times our bishop's wise counsel and loving words have been an inspiration to us, lifting our thoughts to spiritual things, and keeping us ever in mind of our great privileges as "workers together with God."

keeping us ever in mind of our great privileges as "workers together with God."

It has been a comfort indeed to know that in him we have one who it sever ready to advise and assist us in every possible way. We feel, therefore, that your absence and that of the bishop will be a great loss to us, and I am sure that we shall constantly look forward to the time when we may expect to have you with us again.

Nevertheless we do not forget that it must be a great pleasure to you both to visit the old land, and to take your dear children with you. We cordially hope that every happy anticipation may be realized.

On behalf of your fellow workers to the diocese board, and I am sure I may say of every member of the Women's Auxillary to Missions.

Corresponding Secretary to W. A. In a few expressive words both the lishop and Mrs. Perrin thanked the Women's Auxillary for their good wishes.

Previous to the reading of the above His Lordship gave a short talk. The told the meeting that the legislature had given a grant towards the c. C. M., to be devoted to the hospitals, and how he hoped to interest friends in the old country in the new boat, as the present mistom boat is quite incapable of undertaking the new work. He also read a short extract which showed by the opening of the C. C. M., to be devoted to the hospitals, and how he hoped to interest friends in the old country in the new boat, as the present mistom boat is quite incapable of undertaking the new work. He also read a short extract which showed by the opening of the C. C. M., to be devoted to the hospitals, and how he hoped to interest friends in the old country in the new boat, as the present mistom boat is quite incapable of undertaking the new work. He also read a short extract which showed by the opening of the C. C. M., to be devoted to the hospitals, and how he hoped to interest friends in the old country in the new boat, as the present mistom boat is quite incapable of undertaking the new boat, and how he hoped to interest friends in the old country in th

by missionaries to spread the in China.

in China.

Upon motion of Mrs. Miller, seconded by Mrs. Hiscocks, it was resolved "that a letter be written Mrs. Clarke congratulating her upon the birth of son." After singing the Doxology the ladies of the cathedral served tea, and the meeting adjourned until Marc. 28.

# EXPERIENCES OF A WRITER

# MADAME TETK...ZINI

world-renowned grand opera singer expresses her opinion of the

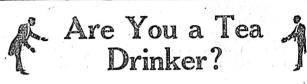
### **AUTOPIANO**

Gentlemen—The Autopiano is a blessing to humanity. It should be in every home, for it brings with it the culture and refinement which only the compositions of the great masters afford. I find I can play the great operas with the same feeling and expression with which I sing them. I love to play it—It is wonderful—there is no self-playing plano to equal it.

Fulthfully yours,
LUIZA TETRIAZZINI.
Prima Donna, Metropolitan Opera Co.

Sole Agents for Autopiano in Vic-

M. W. WAITT & CO., LTD.



If you like a delicious cup of tea, try our matchless "VOONIA" -a. Ceylon tea grown on the hill sides. Its excellence is unrivalled by any other tea at much higher price. Try half a pound and be convinced.

One-half pound Voonia ......25c 

# The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

# It Is Tree Spraying Time

Also season of planting. Doubtless you are looking for these reliable kinds:

NO. 1 TREE SPRAY

SEEDS 

# The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd. Phone 82. Where You Get the Best. Johnson St.

# The Last of Smiley's Cook Books

Those of our subscribers wishing a copy of Smiley's Universal Household Guide are requestec to call at the Colonist Office at once and obtain a copy of the book. One Dollar per copy as long as they last. This is the last lot of these books we will order. First come first served.

ler."

"Before you tell it," said the hostess, "you ought to know that this is Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler," and she pointed to me. He told a tale, but whether it was the tale, I have my doubts.

On another occasion I met a very prime and proper lady, who insisted on talking to me about "Isabel Carnaby," One of the things to which she objected, in particular, was Isabel's saying, "When I go to heaven I shall sit where the bachelors are." She was very keen about this, as she described it as being irreverent. You can judge how she opened her eyes when I answered, "Very irreverent, indeed; but, you see, it was Shakespeare who said it, not I."

Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, the popular English writer, telling of her first success, relates some interesting personal experiences. Some of these arose from the fact that a good many people, meeting her's as Mrs. Felkin, did not indentify her as Miss Fowler. Most of the curious incidents to which she refers, however, were connected with her authorship of the story, "Isabel Carnaby," which was her first popular success. She says:

I was at the party one evening, when a certain bishop, now dead, asked to have me presented to him, when I was taken up he said: "I wish to congratulate you on your really beautiful book, 'Isabel Inderwick.' I smiled my swee'est, and I never told him that Isabel's name was not Inderwick. He went down to his grave in the firm belief that that was the lady's midden name. On another occasion I was staying at an hotel. Among other visitors were Mr. John Murray, the publisher, and a pompous, dictatorial man, whose delight it was to lay down the law to other people. One day he came to me and said:

\*\*The propertiese scent of the bout this, as she described it as being irreverent, you can judge how she down the base that as being irreverent. You can judge how she dout this, as she described it as being irreverent, indeed; but, you see, 'Very irrev At a dinner party one evening, after my marriage, the conversation, which was general, took a literary turn, and a gentleman sitting next to me, who did not know the identity of Mrs. Felkin with Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, began to descant on the way young authors spoil themselves with tricks. To emphasize this point he said, 'What can be more horrible than Miss Fowler's trick of saying, 'Everybody laughed?' There was a dead pause. He evidently expected me to make a remark, for when I did not speak, he turned and said, 'Oh, don't you know Miss Fowler's books? Havyn't you read any of them?' "I wrote them," I replied, and then, indeed, "everybody laughed."



Oyster Rarebit.

Drain and pick over a pint of oysters. Scald them in their own liquor until the edges curl; then drain, remove the muscle and place where they will keep hot. Break half a pound rich, soft cheese into small bits, put it into a saucepan with a teaspoonful salt, a dash of cayenne and a saltspoonful mustard. Pour the strained oyster liquor over two eggs, slightly beaten, Place the cheese over the fire and stir constantly. As it melts add gradually the oyster liquor and eggs. When soft and creamy add the oysters, let heat one minute, then turn out on hot toast and serve.

Farthing breakfasts have been inaugurated in Kingston by the Salvation Army.

CHAMPIONSHIP SOCCER TEAMS

# What a Comfort to Get a Shirt That Fits

Our Shirts are made up especially for this store by one of the best English makers, and there is no doubt about the fit and quality.

You don't have to pay a cent more for these Shirts than the doubtful ill-fitting kind. Each \$1.25 up to \$5.00

English Flannel Shirts for Golfing .... \$1.50 to \$4.00

# Finch & Finch

# The Sporting World

able to throw Rogers but twice, th

rules governing the contest requiring

that he should down Rogers five times within an hour. The men wrestled catch-as-catch-can style. Gotch secured the first fall in 26 minutes and the second in 36 minutes. Rogers throughout the match was entirely on the defensive, and often crawled off the mat to prevent being pinned down.

Western Canada Baseball League.

Calgary, March 7.—A meeting of the Western Canada baseball league has been called for Tuesday morning in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Med-leine Hat, Wetaskiwin, Stratheona and Red Deer, have been asked to send representatives.

WITH NANAIMO ROW

Regret of Conduct of Hornet Players Towards Referee

RUGBY UNION DEALS

# KELOWNA CHAMPIONS LOSE TO VICTORIA

Fast, Snappy Game of Soccer Played at Oak Bay Athletic Park Yesterday

It was a clean, fast game of soccer played at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon between the Kelowna champions and at the Kelowna champions and neleven picked by C. G. Duncan, which ras comprised largely of James Bayen with some recruits from the Y. I. C. A. The home team won by two oals to none, and on the day's playere clearly the better team, but the clowna men were playing their first ame of the season yesterday and after little more practice they should take deal of beating. The goal-keeper, avis, is a phenomenon and saved many and many a hot shot, the two that got yhim being quite impossible to stopenerally speaking the visitors back ivision is quite the strongest part of iterit team, the forwards lacking in territical moments, hey are a clean built, active lot of ten who should give Nanaimo plenty o do in their game today, and as dexerous individual kickers of the pigskin they rank very high.

The bright, particular star of the anew was Kirchen, who played half-

rous individual kickers of the pigskin ey rank very high. The bright, particular star of the me was Kirchen, who played half-ck on the home team. Always in his ce when wanted, he has the faculty also being everywhere else in between times, and was easily the best tyer on the field. More than one of a spectators wondered yesterday what was doing playing at Oak Bay independent, and in the second Sherrighter of the second tally with a ver run down left field ending with a ver left with the second tally with a ver left with the second tally with a ver left with the goal keeper was always there, his ver work evoking much applause, len, who kept goal for Victoria, also some very fine work, stopping a nher of hard shots, and altogther the very numerous audience went away il satisfied with the game. Percy hardson referred the game. The sup consisted of: lictoria.

Peden
Brown Quinn
White Backs Hudson
Kirchen Whitridge
Hughes Halves Davis
Shanks Dicker
E. Todd \ Outside Right Wolseley
E. TateQuinn
Schwengers Centre Lloyd
Sherett Inside Left Shoal
O'KellOutside LeftWillis

Olympic Games Expense.

Toronto, March 7.—The Ontario government will give the Olympia games committee \$2,000 towards the expenses of Canadian athletes going to London this year. The committee asked for \$5,000.

This was carried, but a resolution of Mr. Booth's asking for the suspension of Referee Tait for ten years was disallowed by President Milier as ridiculous.

### | VICTORIA WILL HAVE A New York, March 6 .- Frank Gotch, the champion American wrestler, los BALL TEAM THIS YEAR

Arrangements About Complete for Use of Grounds at Oak Bay

That Victoria will have a first-class asseball team during the coming summer is practically assured. Negotialons have been under way for some ime for the use of the Oak Bay park and if the baseball club is successful a securing the use of the grounds, ork will be at once commenced in puting the place in first-class playing ondition.

There is no reason why a team as

# Vancouver, March 7—The All-Island and All-Mainland soccer teams played a great game of Association football to a draw this afternoon at the Recreation, park grounds before one of the largest crowds that has ever seen a struggle between teams contending for the premier football honors in this province. The match was fast from the start to the finish, and the big crowd of spectators that was prosent were treated to stellar football in all departments of the game during the two forty-five-minute playing periods.

TIE SCORE IN STELLAR GAME

All-Island and All-Mainland Representatives Notch One

Goal Each-Playing of Brilliant Order and Teams

Fairly Matched—Mainlanders Lead in Score

and Islanders Equalize Near Close

Both of the forward lines uncorked ratting combination plays, and both defences distinguished themselves by consistent blocking and refleving tactics that are but seldom seen exceptives the best twenty-two players in the province are pitted against. each other. The play all during the first half was a repetition of attacks upon either one goal or the other. In the second half the locals had much the better of the play during the first fifteen minutes, while in the latter part the Islanders had the hardest kind of hard luck in not locating the net.

A feature of the game was the playing of Adams, the crack centre forward of the All-Island aggregation, who stood in a class by himself as a football artist. His work throughout was of the championship calibre, and when he gained possession of the ball it was the sign for a chorus of "Watch Adams" from the bunch of rooters that surrounded the grounds and cheered on the Mainland team. Adams made some spectacular plays during the afternoon, frequently cluding the entire local defence, and he scored the only counter the Islanders got. He was ably supported by the rest of the forward division.

The back division of the Islanders was very strong. Lorimer was con-Excitement an high when the teams were on an even footing in the latter part of the second half, and when both of the opposing forward lines were making desperate efforts to score the deciding goal. The result of the game was a tle, each team scoring a goal, the Mainlander representatives finding the net in the first half after thirty-five minutes of play, in which the play was about even up, and the Islanders bulging the net for the second counter in the second half, with the playing honors about even, and after the teams had battled for twenty-five minutes of the playing period.

The back division of the Islanders was very strong. Lorimer was con-sistent throughout, while Hewett, al-The match throughout was a gruel-ling contest, both of the elevens show-ing great form and the combination plays that were pulled off brought the ing great form and the combination plays that were pulled off brought the big crowd to its feet time after time. It was generally conceded by the spectators that the Islanders were entitled to a victory, as they notched a goal on one of the pretitest plays of the day shortly after the game had started, but Referee Thomson called the ball back and awarded them a penalty, which the All-Mainland goal tender stopped in a brilliant manner.

The game all through was free from roughness, although the checking was of the hardest kind. The referee was not called upon to penalize any of the players, the only infractions of the rules being minor fouls, much tripping, scragging and charging from behind being in evidence. The clubs suffered about equally in regard to the number of free kicks that were registered against them, although in the matter of corner kicks the visitors probably were more fortunate. The weather and grounds were ideal, and these conditions were responsible for the cleveness of the exhibition that was given, the play being conspicuous for the few fumbles and poorly executed plays that featured the game. though knocked out in the second half, was never seen to better advantage. All of the half backs were in the game

was never seen to better auvantages.
All of the half backs were in the game all of the time and conspicuous for clever work against the strong attacking division of the Mainlanders.

The work of the Mainland team was aggressive and untiring all afternoon, and from the time they won the toss up and were awarded the kickoff they went at the Islanders with a spirit that would have meant victory had they been up against any other team than the one they were playing. Mitchell scored their first goal on a passfrom Jones, but all of the forwards displayed the best of condition and handled the ball with a certainty that showed perfect condition and a knowledge of the fine points of the game. Referee S. C. Thomson handled the whistle in admirable shape, and although the crowd appeared to think he was partial on occasions his rulings were strict and impartial and gave general satisfaction.

This is the way the big teams faced each atter on the field:

deca Print a	
All-Island. Bradshaw, Nanaimo	All-Mainland.
Bradchaw Nanaimo	Rogers, Thistle
Howett Mangino Bight Euliback	. Strange, Thistie
Lorimer, J. B. A. A Left Fullback Gunzeon	Westham Island
Harley, Nanaimo	Main Thistle
Harley, Nanaimo	Troban Shamrock
Johnston, Y. M. C. A Centre Half	Pormant Phietle
Dufty, Ladysmith	Portest, Timele
Diundall Noneimo Right Ultside Forward	. Jones, Mattonato
Adams Ladysmith Centre Forward	. Mitchell, Thistie
Williams, Esquimalt Right Outside Forward	Jones. Shamrock
Poferco S C Thomson	



Wants List of Gymnasts

Maple Leafs of Winnipeg to a standstill last night at the Arena rink. There were two thousand people present. Play was very fast, and at one time it looked as if the Wanderers might win, as the score was tied at four four. The Maple Leafs then scored two more and the Wanderers one, making the final score 6 to 5 at the Central Y. M. C. A., Toronto, of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic League has sent out letters to all the leafing them to send thim a list of gymnasts who would likely have a chance to take part in the Olympic games. All are invited to send their names at once to him scored two more and the Wanderers one, making the final score 6 to 5 at Central Y. M. C. A., Toronto, and if sufficient entries are made, a trial last night.

Wants List of Gymnasts

Secretary Wilkins, of Toronto, of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic League has sent out letters to all the league has sent out letters to

# ACCEPTED TOO LATE

English Syndicate's Offer to Secure Burns—Johnson Meeting Was Withdrawn

London, March 7.—After the news had been cashled to America that the forfelt for the proposed fight between "Tommy" Burns and "Jack" Johnson had been withdrawn, Kelly, the representative of the syndicate which put up the purse, received the following despatch from Johnson's manager in New York:

"Accept if you allow \$1,000 expenses, Agree to post \$2,000."

Kelly replied: "Syndicate disgusted with Johnson's action. Calls everything off. Johnson knows terms."
Burns is training hard for his contest with Jem Roche, which takes place at Dublin on St. Patrick's Day, Burns takes a more serious view of this match than of any of his previous matches in England, and has done a lot of road and gymnasium work during the past week, with occasional sparring. He will leave for Dublin on March 15.

Wants List of Gymnasts

Secretary Wilkins, of Toronto, of Toronto, of London America that the form the affair and a spirited go is expected.

Bowling Parlors Open

The Victoria bowling parlors opened yesterday and were taxed to their utmost capacity throughout the day and ream rolled a fine game total pin tournament last night against W. F. Glover, manager of the affair and a spirited go is expected.

Bowling Parlors Open

The Victoria bowling parlors opened yesterday and were taxed to their utmost capacity throughout the day and ream rolled a fine game total pin tournament last night against W. F. C. Mathews. The visitors were Charles Contest with Johnson's action. Calls everything off. Johnson knows terms."

Wantoure The Victoria bowling parlors opened yesterday and were taxed to their utmost capacity throughout the day and ream rolled a fine game total pin tournament last night against W. F. C. Mathews. The visitors were Charles Contest and R. Scott, and class with the best rollers on the coast as will be seen by their scores:

Vancouver—

TI. Av. Steers 132 190 151 156 181 860 172 Victoria—

Wantouver—

TI. Av. Steers 132 190 151 156 181 860 172 Victoria—

Wantouver—

TI. Av. Steers 132 190 151 156 181 860 172 Victoria—

Wantouv

# Boxing Contest Scheduled

A twenty round boxing contest be-tween Wat Adams and Gunner Mac-namee, both of this city, has been ar-ranged for the evening of St. Patrick's day. The A. O. U. W. hall has been se-cured for the affair and a spirited go



E. G. PRIOR & CO. Ld. Ltv. Corner Government and Johnson Streets, Victoria, B. C.



# SPRING SUIT

Men's Suits, worth \$9, \$10, \$11 Reduced to \$6.75

Where others catch fish is a good place for you to go, Any man who has bought a Sult here will tell you to go to

CAMERON

# LACROSSE ENTHUSIASTS ORGANIZE FOR SEASON

ocal Teams Unite to Form Victoria Lacrosse Association

At a large gathering of lacrosse players, former players and enthusiasts in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium last evening, the Victoria Lacrosse association organized for the forthcoming season and made preliminary arrangements. The Victoria West Athletic association, the Central Lacrosse club and the J. B. A. A. all of which organizations. will have teams in the city league, were represented. Various details were settled.

The meeting was called to order by J. A. Virtue, but after an interesting discussion Mr. Virtue retired in favor of S. Peele, as he declined to act in the absence of C. H. Mason, the secretary sence of C. H. Mason, the secretary-easurer. Leo Sweeney acted as sec-

treasurer. Leo Sweeney acted as secretary.

The report of the secretary for the last season showed that the locals played two games with the Vancouver Athletic club, one with each of the following: Nanaimo, Bellingham, New Westminster and Fairview. Four games were won. The financial report showed a balance of \$72.

The reports were adopted and filed. The meeting unanimously decided to enter the provincial intermediate league, and appointed A. Stevens and C. Mason as delegates, with C. Taylor and R. Dewar alternates. The election of officers resuited as follows:

Honorary President—J. A. Virtue.
Honorary President—J. A. Virtue.
Honorary Vice-Presidents — Foster MacGurn, A. Monteith, D. O'Sullivan.
President—R. Dewar.

Vice - Presidents — A. McDonald, George O'Kell, Sam Lorimer.
Secretary - Treasurer — William H. Loat.
The executive committee will con-

The executive committee will con-The executive committee will consist of the captains of the three teams in the city league, W. Crocker, Victoria West; C. H. Mason, Centrals; the been elected, and Messrs. Stanley Peelond Bob Dewar. This executive will handle all business in connection with the club, and also select a representative team for outside games.

The executive were empowered to secure new jerseys at once, which will be of royal blue, with appropriate trimmings.

mings.

The question of grounds came upfor discussion, but was left in the hands of the executive. The meeting also decided to adopt the double referee system for city games. The following official referees were appointed: W. Lorimer, S. Peele and F. Smith. Entries for the junior league were received from the J. B. A. A. and V.

# For That "Spring" Feeling Wyeth's Malt Extract

brings good digestion, trusty nerves and firm muscles.

Hall's Central Drug Store

### Burns Withdraws Deposit.

London, March 6.—Tommy Burns the heavyweight prize fighter, today withdrew the deposit he put up with a local sportsman as a forfelt to blid a match with Jack Johnson the American negro puglilist.

Take one Cascaret just as

soon as you know that you need it. Then you won't need a purgative. It is an easy and pleasant way to keep well.

This is the day of the gentle in medicine.

The cathartic pill is old-fashioned. Salts and castor oil belong

Cascarets are effective, yet gentle. They don't irritate or gripe. They don't, like cathartics, waste the digestive fluids.

Cascarets do only what some foods will do, what some fruits will do. what exercise does for the bowels.

If you live out-doors, excercise a great deal, and avoid rich foods, you

The most helpful laxative ever devised is Cascarets.

Then, they are candy tablets, pleasant to take.

Then, they are convenient. The ten-cent box fits the vest pocket or the

lady's purse.

The time to take a laxative is the minute you suspect that you need it. Don't wait till you get home; don't wait till night.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is 50 cents, 25 cents and

Price 35c per Bottle

N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas,

W. A. A., but it is the intention to get at least one more before drawing up the schedule. This league will not have an age limit, but a player who has played three games in the first grade will be ineligible. In conjection with the city league the Times cup, now in possession of the Centrals, is open for competition, but the club officials would like to hear from some public-spritted business men

from some public-spirited business r who would donate lockets or medal After a vote of thanks to the Y. C. A. for the rooms, the meeting

C. A. for the rooms, the meeting adjourned.

The following were present: A. Stevens and W. Crocker, representing Victoraia West A. A.; L. Sweeney and D. Crawford, representing Central Lacrosse club; C. Taylor and W. McLaughlin, representing J. B. A. A., and J. A. Virtue, Fred White, Stan Feele, R. Dewar, Foster MacGurn, B. Erb, A. Carss, Crompton J. Donaldson, R. Cowar, Foster MacGurn, B. Erb, A. Carss, Crompton J. Donaldson, R. McDonald, A. Monteith, C. Taylor, W. McLaughlin, Young McNair, P. Craft, F. Dinsdale, A. Spencer, A. Spencer, P. Bannerman, B. Johnson, P. Wilson, S. O Kill, A. Stevens, E. Tait, D. Crawford, O. Finch, D. Campbell, O. Nason Kirk, and many others.

to grandmother's time. The modern doctor deals mildly.

Their action is natural, not artificial.

Otherwise you do.

That is a vital point.

One Cascaret, taken promptly, wards off trouble.

10 Cents per Box.

Coast

Service

# On the Waterfront

# INCIDENTS NOTED ON THE ROSALIE

How Immigration Officials and Police are Scutinising the Arrivals

### MANY ARE SENT BACK

Many Interesting Scenes Daily Mark Coming and Going of Sound Steamer

The coming and going of the steamer Rosalie daily offers much to those who seek what the sentimentalist looks upon as "human interest." When the mooring lines are made fast and the gang-plank run out the immigration officials, with two or more local detectives, stand near by, and every traveler whose appearance does not pass muster is hailed and notified to stand aside. The immigration officials take each in hand, and the arrivals are questioned and scrutinised. If they pass muster they are freed, if not, they are sent back on board for deportation.

One tall man was stopped. "I'm a

for deportation.

One tall man was stopped. "I'm a logger," he said, in answer to questions. A detective standing near pointed to his hands. They certainly were not the hands of a logger. A few more questions brought out a grunt of disgust from the supposed logger: "Oh, what's the use," he said, and admitted that he was what the detectives supposed. He sent a message up town when he was sent back on board the steamer, and that night a flashily dressed woman went on the flashily dressed woman went on the steamer to accompany him back to

Seattle.

Some of the arrivals are obviously workingmen, often they come in overalls. Some are landed, others of United States citizenship, who fall to show the requisite amount of money are returned. Canadian citizenship, however, secures for them a landing despite the fact that their funds are low.

despite the fact that their funds are low.

A few days ago one of the arrivals not included in the number segregated for examination, was handing his baggage to the custom's inspector when it developed that he was deaf and dump, and seeralugly likely to become a public charge. One of the immigration officials ran after him, shouting to the mute. Being deaf he did not hear, and not hearing paid no attention. The immigration man grabbed him by the shoulder: "Come back," he said, louder each time he repeated the command, but the mute, not understanding, struggled to get free. He fought until the official pinioned his arms and practically dragged him back. He had but four dollars in his pockets, and was deported, protesting emphatically with hands and fingers.

A Japanese restaureur of Scattle was held and for conveniention, but re-

find her. A mother came to intercep't her son, a fourteen-year-old, who planned a trip to Seattle without his parent's permission, and nightly there are varied incidents intermingled with the usual farewells of little crowds that come to see friends depart.

The immigration officials check the travel as well as possible. In consequence of the protests made by parents on account of their children taking advantage of the cheap rates to go to the sound against the parental wishes, the immigration officials have insisted upon a letter from father or wishes, the immigration officials have insisted upon a letter from father or mother when youthful travellers appear for permission to travel. In many cases this stops the would-be passenger, in some various schemes are resorted to. A few nights ago two small boys sent home to get the necessary letter, got a friend of mature years to write one for them. A girl, who had been refused permission twice, appeared and asked the officials to ring up mother and they would see it was allright." They did, and "mother" said she was perfectly willing, and thanked the officials for tielephoning. It seems that the girl

telephoning. It seems that the girl had taken advantage of her mother's absence to have a girl friend at the telephone ready for the expected en-

quirles.

These are but a few of the happenings incident to the arrival and departure of the sound steamer since the fares were reduced. To tell all would fill a book.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Wireless By Wireless
Tatoosin, 9 a.m.—Cloudy, wind north, 3 miles an hour; bard meter 30.42; temperature 12-passed out, a four-masted schooner, towing, at 7:30 a.m.; Norweglan steamer Thyra at 7.45 a.m.; outside, bound in, a steamer.
Pachena, 9 a.m.—Fine, partly cloudy, wind south. No shipping.
Tatoosh, 11.30 a.m.—Cloudy, wind south, 4 miles an hour;

Tatioosh, 11.30 a.m.—Cloudy, wind south, 4 miles an hour; barometer 30.38; temperature 47. Passed in, steamer Wangard from San Francisco for Nanalmo and Vladivostok at 9.30 a.m. Estevan, 11.30 a.m.—Rain, wind northwest; sea calm. No ship-

northwest; sea calm. No shipping.
Pachena, 11.30 p.m.—Fine, part yc cloudy, light southeast wind.
No shipping.
Tatoosh, 5.30 p.m.—Partly cloudy, wind southwest, 12 miles an hour; barometer 30.48; temperature 46. Passed in, oil tank steamer Argyll from San Francisco for Seattle at 4 p.m.
Estevan, 5.30 p.m.—Fine, clear light westerly wind. No shipping.

ping.
Pachena, 5:30 p.m.—Fine, clear;

By Coast Wire

Carmanah, 9 a.m.—Clear, calm, sea smooth; barometer 30.28.

Cape Beale, 9 a.m.—Clear, calm; sea smooth.

Carmanah, 1 p.m.— Light southeast wind, clear, calm; sea smooth; barometer 30.25.

Cape Beale, 1 p.m.—Calm, clear, sea smooth.

Carmanah, 6 p.m.— Calm.

Carmanah, 6 p.m.— Calm.

Carpe Beale, 6 p.m.—Calm.

30.25. Cape Beale, 6 p.m.—Calm clear; sea smooth.

### SALVAGE WORK ON THE MOUNT TEMPLE

Attempt to Float Liner Will Bounder in April—Other Salvage Jobs

The salvage work on the C. P. R. steamer Mount Temple at Ironbound island has been abandoned for the time being. It was found that the rocks penetrated the hull for some distance and the salvage company has decided to secure further assistance before making the attempt to raise the liner. The next attempt will not be made until April.

The French bark Duc d'Aumale, which was ashore on the South American coast at Roycove, Falkland Islands, when bound from Rotterdam to San Francisco, was floated February 17 and reached Port Stanley for repairs March 20. The Duc d'Aumale left Brest September 24 and December 9 word was received from Port Stanley that she was ashore with 15 feet of water in her hold. Salvage arrangements were made and good progress was reported; reinsurance dropping from 80 per cent to 40 per cent in consequence. She is not making water in harbor at the Falkland ishand port.

The loss of the Roda, which ran

ley that she was ashore with 15 feet of water in his pockets, and was deported, pretesting emphatically with hands and fingers.

A Japanese restaureur of Seattle was held up for examination, but released when he told of how he had come in pursuit of a runaway wife, who had left with another countryman and \$355 of her husband's money. He searched here in vain, and returned the same night. The same day there came an undesirable who had served time here, and, who, being promptly recognised by the detectives, was ordered back on board. A young aman who had been fined \$50 for carrying concealed weapons, was held for deportation, but produced his birth certificate to show he had been borned his parents to be well connected in the Prairie city, and he was permitted to land.

Some of the arrivals ordered back protest volubly, paradoxically interpolating that they are glad to go back to "the land of the free," others take the circumstances philosophically, and guilety back on board. "Well, you'll let a man go up to an eating house and get a meal, won't you, 'said one. "All right, said the immigration and, "Til come down in a half-anhour and you can go with me." But the traveler did not wish to land under those conditions. The police and immigration officials are keeping a watchful eye as cheap fares on the steamers are usually followed by an influx of undesirables.

The departure of the steamer also offers varied scenes. A night or two ago a man rushed down at the last moment and wanted permission to scarch the steamer. He explained that he 'had a tiff with his wife, and thought she might go back to her people across sound." He failed to find her. A mother came to intercept her varied incidents intermingled with the usual farewells of little crowds

### RAIDED BY CUSTOMS

Chinese Lost \$200 Worth of Contra-band on White Liner at Vancouver

# CONDEMNATION OF CARLOTTA G. COX

Japanese Sealers Hunt Along-side Without Interference From Revenue Cutter

The sealing schooner Carlotta G. Cox has been condemned and confiscated to the crown for infraction of the Paris Award Act, the Victoria Sealing Company, her owners, however, having the option of paying a fine of £400, as was done to free the schooner Ainoka from forfeiture some years ago. Under the conditions which prevail it is a question whether the company will care to purchase the schooner at that price, and she may go the way of the Beatrice and the Viva, which were converted into lighters. The Beatrice was used at Esquimalt for some time, and was sold to become a cement scow at Tod inlet.

The Carlotta G. Cox, Capt Chris-

Esquimalt for some time, and was sold to become a cement scow at 170d inlet.

The Carlotta G. Cox, Capt Christian, was seized May 29 in 59.12 north, 141.20 west, over 100 miles from the nearest land on the Alaskan coast. She had 77 sealskins on board, fourteen being alleged freshly taken. At the time of the seizure the schooner was hove to with all her boats on board. There were three Japanese sealing schooners, engaged in sealing close by, all of which had their boats cut. The United States ship Rush, which seized the Carlotta G. Cox, sent officers to board one of the Japanese sealers, but they were not interfered with.

sealers, but they were head with.

The Japanese government is not a party to the modus vivendi arranged following the Paris Award Act, and Japanese schooners are consequently not under the restrictions enforced against the British vessels, as a result of which the Carlotta G. Cox was seized and condemned.

### CATCHES HALIBUT OFF VANCOUVER ISLAND

Fishing Schooner Reaches Tacoma With Catch of 40,000 Pounds of Fish

The schooner which passed Carmaniah point a few days ago and was taken to be a homing scaling schooner, was the fishing schooner Roosevelt, similar in size and build to the local vessels, which has arrived at Tacoma with 40,000 pounds of halibut, taken off the west coast of Vancouver island. The schooner has returned to the scene of her former operations, after discharg-

000 pounds of halibut, taken off the west coast of Vancouver island. The schooner has returned to the scene of her former operations, after discharging her catch. The operator at Estaven point reported the schooner chargaged in fishing off there some days ago.

During the entire cruise the Roosevelt was in rough weather. She weathered several southeast and south gales, the weather being almost constantly disagreeable and squally. Few other fishing schooners were seen on the banks.

In past seasons it was not customary for small schooners to operate on Cape Flattery banks during winter on account of stormy weather, but a year ago the Roosevelt set the pace, and her example has been followed by nearly all the others of the fleet. The Roosevelt has been continuously at work for many months, braving some terrific storms. When the weather becomes too rough the fishing fleet makes for shelter in the strait.

With the beginning of Lent, there is usually a big demand for fish, and especially for halibut, one of the most popular of all fish foods on this coast. Wholesalers report the present demand, only normal for the season, although sales are much heavier than they were a short time ago.

### WHY THE SHEARWATER WAS SENT TO IQUIQUE

Letter From Chilian Port Tells of Need of British Warship to Protect Residents

When the sloop-of-war Shearwater went from Esquimalt under orders to proceed to Iquique various reasons were given for her going. It is now learned she was ordered to the Chilian port to protect, British residents in consequence of the strike of the nitrate workers, and a letter from Iquique explains her mission. The writer says:

"Having regard to the events of the past few days, it is a great pity the British government cannot always show the flag on the west coast of South America, and, if possible, in a modern first-class armoured cruiser,

South America, and, it is modern first-class armou in order that the people these countries may, by gain some idea of the ight british navy in preservit of the world and enhanced enhancing the peac

Customs officers raided the C. P. R. Inter Empress of Japan on Friday afternoon at Vancouver and confiscation of silk to the value of \$200. The raid was the result of a complaint ledged was the result of a complaint ledged was the result of the chinese crew and offered some silk. It is well known that the Celestials do not strunning from the Orlent and the Chinese crew and offered some silk. It is well known that the Celestials do not suruning from the Orlent and the Japan is no exception to the rule. They are the Chinaman offered the silk to the state of the Chinese crew and offered some silk. It is very seldom the customs department can secure evidence. In this case the Chinaman offered the silk to the search of the se

and when there is a recurrence of the present trouble the workmen will not remain quiet until the troops arrive, but will pillage the town immediately. The trouble began on December 15, when the Chillan employees of certain in the theorem of the continuous control in the knowledge of local interest of the control in the knowledge of local interest in the control of the control in the knowledge of local interest in the knowledge of the analysis of the number of some of the handsomest craft in the knowledge of the analysis of the number of the members in the knowledge of the

# MISSION SHIP RETURNS

Columbia Arrives at Vancouver-Scheme for Another Coast Hospital

The mission ship Columbia has arrived at Vancouver from the northeast coast of the Island and will remain until tomorrow. Rev. John Antle, who is in charge, said: "We have a scheme, on foot for the construction of a large hospital at Alert Bay. This will be larger than either Rock Bay or Van Anda hospitals, and we will begin work this spring if the money is forthcoming. We intend to build an Indian wing if the Indian department will donate a subsidy for its upkeep. Alert Bay is a big Indian centre, and we have a lot of work to do among them which really does not come into our field, and therefore we think the Indian department should help. The hospitals at Van Anda and Rock Bay have been very busy and at the latter place especially the accident cases this winter have been as numerous as in the summer, a very unusual state of affairs. The International Lumber company, have tasked us to put a hospital at Campbell River, where extensive this spring." The mission ship Columbia has ar- I

# BRINGS MASTER'S BODY

Koko Head Returns to Sound From Mazatlan With Remains of Her Captain

The back Koko-Head has arrived at Tacona, 26 days from Mazatlan, with the body of Capt. Edwardsen, who died of fever at the Mexican port, on board. Capt. Larsen, brother-in-law of the dead mariner, took command of the Koko Head and brought her north. Following Capt. Edwardsen's death many complications arose. There is a Mexican fluw providing that any person dying in the country must be buried in Mexican soil for at least five years. The sorrowing widow determined not to leave her husband in that strange land. After much worry and trouble permission was secured from the governor, under a special grant, to take the remains away.

### ANTILOCHUS IS ON HER WAY FROM JAPAN

Blue Funnel Steamer Follows Liners Now on Way Across Pacific to This Port

The Blue Funnel liner Antilochus, which has about 1,000 tons of general freight for this port from Liverpool and the United Kingdom, left Yokohama on Friday for here, and is due about March 20. The steamer Kumeric which left Yokohama February 28 went to Hakodate for a large shipment of sulphur for the Victoria. Chemical works, and left there on Tuesday last for Victoria. She is due here about March 17. The Japanese liner Tango maru, of the Nippon Yusen kaisha, which sailed for Yokohama on Wednesday and is due March 18, has 79 passengers, including six Chinese for this port, and has 288 tons of general candidate when the support of the property of the support of the port, and has 288 tons of general results and the support of the port, and has 288 tons of general results. Wednesday and is due March 18, has 79 passengers, including six Chinese for this port, and has 288 tons of general freight, mostly Chinese and Japanese provisions, to be landed here. The steamer Teucer arrived at Singapore on Thursday on her way from Liverpool to this port on her fourth evoyage, and is due next month. The steamer Shawmut, of the Boston Steamship company, left Yokohama February 28, and is due about March 12.

British

Columbia

BAVARA JOURA

Scattle-Townsond-Victoria-Route S.S. ROSALIE leaves Wharf Street ck (behind Postoffice) daily at 8 p.m. ling at Port Townsend. teturning leaves Scattle at 3:30 a.m. ly, arriving Victoria at 3 p.m.

FARE - 50c EACH WAY.

Tickets on sale by Jas. McArthur, gent, Wharf Street, Phone 1451; G.N. tailway, 75 Government Street; N.P. tailway, Yates and Government Streets.

Robt. Ward & Co., Ld.

Real Estate Department Temple Building, 521 Fort Street

JAMES BAY

Modern 7-room bungalow situated on one of the most desirable streets in this city; house recently built, stone foundation, large lot, 80x135; close to Beacon Hill Park and Dallas Road; convenient Electric Tram. A snap, \$5,000; on terms.

Chicken Ranch for Sale

Within 3 miles of city hall, con-taining 7 acres, all cleared land, 4 roomed modern cottage, city

4 roomed modern cottage, city water laid on property; large barn, will accommodate twenty cattle; 3,000; strawberry plants. The buildings alone are worth \$3,000; present price \$4,000. This is the cheapest property for sale in Victoria.

AND
THE ONLY GINGER ALE
WORTHY OF THE NAME

For Portland or Puget Sound loading steamers are being paid 27s 6d for the United Kingdom or continent, and sali-ers 25s. For Japan ports, Shanghai or Taku, (strs.) \$3.75 to \$4.

The Overdue Market. Castle Rock, Sydney, September ortland, 166 days out, 94 per British ship Kylenore, out

Dutch bark Geertruida Gerarda, out 167 days from Port Talbot, for Mejillones, 60 per cent.
French bark Cambronne, out 167 days from Newcastle on Tyne, for Valparaiso, 15 per cent.
French bark Ville de Havre, out 137 days from San Francisco, for London, 8 per cent.

per cent. British bark Falklandbank, 120 days rom Port Talbot for Valparaiso, 8 per from Port Talbot for Valparalso, 8 per cent. British bark Ausilio, 101 days from Havana for Fleetwood, 25 per cent.

Recent Charters Reported by Hind, Rolph & Co. "David Evans." Grays Harbor to Callao. Private

"Admiral."
Grays Harbor to Callao. Private

Portland to China and Calcutta, Time

charter. "Elisa."

20s, Barley, San Francisco to Cork
f. o. U. K.
"Arctic Stream."

25s, Wheat, Portland to Cork f. o.

U. K.

"Colonna."

30s. Wheat or flour, Portland to Cork
f. o. U. K. (Prior to arrival.)

"Glenlui."

27s 6d, Wheat, Puget Sound to Cork
f. o. U. K., etc.

"Koko Head."

35s, Tacoma to Yokohama.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take: LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signa-fure is on each box. 25c.

VICTORIA-SEATTLE ROUTE Week-End Excursions to Seattle

\$2.00 For Round Trip \$2.00

rates will be in effect between Victoria and Seattle. Tickets

good going on Friday and Saturday, returning on Sunday night. The fast and commodious steamer Princess Royal sails daily from Belleville street wharf at 8.30 a.m.

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Fire Proof Safes and Vault Doors

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JOHN BARNSLEY & COMPANY, 115 GOVT. ST. Steamer VADSO will sail March 11th,

Returning sails daily from Pier A, Scattle, at 11.30 p.m.

On and after Friday, March 6th, week-end excursion

_	From the Orient.	•	- 1
Vessei.	From.	Due	16 18
Kumerie		Mar.	16
Antiloehus		Mar.	18
	1		19
Shawmut		Mar.	28
Empress of	China	Mar.	30
Aki Maru .		April	3
Lennox		April	20
Empress of	India	April	27
	From Australia.		E Rise
Moana		Mar.	12
Marama		April	9
Aorangi		May	7
	From Mexica.		
	From Mexica.		5.2
Antilochus	3	Jan	4
reucer		Feb.	2
ritan	From Skagway.	· · · Feb.	27
Princess Be	atrice	Mar.	12
tomogun .		Mar	11
Amur	from West Coast.	Mar.	10
rees		Mar.	16
F	rom Sau Francisco		-
Jmatilla		Mar.	8
City of Pue	ebla	Mar.	15
Imatilla	bla	Mar.	22
City of Pue	bla	Mar.	29
X	Spiling Vessers.		
	Left	Date	!
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Inc Negwit	h Newcastle	Dec	28
Alta	In Canta Danil	Newcas	tle

Alta Nev Clan Galbraith, Santa Rosalla Nev Kynance, Liverpool Haddon Hall, Liverpool Marechal d' Castries Caleta Bucch Steamers to Sail. For the Orient. Line. Empress of Japan Shinano Maru Ningehow Tango Maru

Georgia ... For Skagway. Venture .... Vadso .....

Tees .. Umatilla ..... Mar. 14 City of Puebla ...... Mar. 21 Local Steamers Vancouver-Victoria

Vancouver-Victoria

Princess Victoria.

Leaves Vancouver 1:30 p. m. daily.

Leaves Victoria 1 a. m. daily.

Arrives Victoria 6:30 p. m. daily.

Arrives Vancouver 3 a. m. daily.

Victoria-Seattle. Princess Royal.
Victoria 8:20 a. m. daily, ex-

Leaves Victoria 8:30 a. m. dally, except Monday.

Leaves Seattle 11:50 p. m. dally, except Monday.

Arrives Seattle 2:30 p. m. dally, except Monday.

Arrives Victoria 7 a. m. dally, except Tuesday. Rosalie.

Leaves Victoria daily, 8 p. m. Arrives daily, 3 p. m. Upper Pruser niver Beaver

Leaves New Westminster 8 a.m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Leaves Chilliwack 7 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Calling at land-ings between New Westminster and Chilliwack. Lower Fraser River

Transfer

Leaves New Westminster Monday
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and
Friday and Saturday 2 p. m.; Additional trip Monday 5 a.m.
Leaves Steveston, Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, 7
a.m.; Friday 6 a.m. Additional trip
Saturday 5 p.m.

Vancouver-Nanzimo (E. & N. Ry) Transfer

Leaves Nanaimo 7 a.m. Leaves Vancouver 1.30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Leaves Vancouver 1.30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Victoria-Nanaimo.

Nanalmo-Comox-Union—(E. & N. Ry.)

City of Nanalmo.

Leaves Victoria Tuesday 7 a. m. Arrives Nanaimo Tuesday 4 p. m.

Leaves Victoria Saturday 2 p. m. Arrives Victoria Saturday. 9 p. m. Arrives Victoria Saturday. 9 p. m.

Leaves Vanaimo Wednesday, 7 a. m.

Arrives Vanaimo Bay and Comox Thursday, 7 a. m.

Arrives Nanaimo Thursday. 2 p. in.

Leaves Vanaimo Friday, 7 a. m.

Arrives Nanaimo Friday, 7 a. m.

Arrives Vanaimo Friday, 7 a. m.

Arrives Vanaimo Friday, 7 a. m.

Arrives Union Bay and Comox Friday, 2 p. m.

Leaves Vanaimo Friday, 7 a. m.

2 p. m. Leaves Union Bay and Comox Sat-urday, 7 a. m. Arrives Nanalmo Saturday, 1:30 p. m. Sidney to Gulf Islands.
Iroquels, leaving Sidney daily.
Freight Eates
Puget Sound

Destination

To the....

KLONDIKE GOLD-

Steamers from Purct Sound and Brit Steamers from Puget Sound and Brit-isli Columbia ports connect at Skagway with the dally trains of the White Pass and Yukon Route for White Horse and intermediate points. Connections are made at White Kosse with the Company's stages running be-tween White Horse and Dawson, carry-ing passengers, mail. express and freight.

eight.
For further information apply to
TRAFFIC DEFARMMET
Vancouver, B. C.



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# OF B. C. LTD. S.S. CAMOSUN, sailing Wednesds,

Swanson Bay Hartley Bay Claxton Port Essington

Prince Rupert and Port Simpson

Freight must be delivered at ware-louse, 53 Wharf street, before 5 p. m. on day of sailing, or at the outer wharf, ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

COMPANY Proposals for Clearing Land for Agri-culture, Vancouver Island, B. C.

culture, Vancouver Island, B. C.
Sealed proposals will be received by
the Chief Engineer at his office in Vancouver, B.C., up to noon of Tuesday,
March 31st, 1998, for the clearins, grapbing, etc. required in opening up for
settlement the first selection of E. & N.
Land Grant lands, consisting of an area
of approximately one hundred and twenty
five acres adjacent to the town of Ladysmith and approximately one thousand,
one hundred and forty acres situated between French Creek and Little Qualicum River in District of Nanosc. Plansshowing location and specifications can
be obtained by application to above office.

C. E. CARTWRIGHT, Chief Engineer. Vancouver, B. C., February 19, 1908.



S.S. City of Puebla or Umatilla, March 7, 14, 21, 28 respectively. Steamer leaves every seventh day thereaftr, FINE EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO CALIFORNIA, AND MEXICO ALSO TRIPS AROUND THE SOUND.

FOR SOUTHELSTEIN ALASKA
Connecting at Stagway with W.P.&y.P.
Leave Scattle at 9 p. m. S. S. City of
Scattle or Cottage City March 10, 23,
Steamers connect at San Francisco
with Company's steamers for Ports in
California, Moxico, and Humboldt Bay.
For further information obtain folder,
Right is reserved to charge steamers or
vallag dates.
TICKET OFFICES—1222 Government
and 61 Wharf street. R. P. Rithet & Co.
Ltd. Agents. C. D. DUNANN, Gen. Pasgenger Agent.

112 Market St. San Francisco.

# REMOVAL NOTICE C. A. McGREGOR

The Jobbing Carpenter

FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA

Has Removed to No. 207 Wharf Street, Telephone No. A1430. Small Jobbing a Specialty, 1

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

On Thursday, Mrs. Rattenbury gave charming spring luncheon at her idence at Oak Bay. The luncheon de was greatly admired and the

The first annual ball of the Sixth Regiment Bugle band, D.C.O.R., Van-couver, was held last week at the Lescouver, was held last week at the Les-ter' hall, and proved a great success. The hall was artistically decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion and made a fitting background for the smart uniforms of the men, and pretty dresses of the women. Harpur's orchestra was engaged for the event. The committee was composed of G. Mitten, E. R. Townley, W. G. B. Thompson' F. C. Woods, S. C. Amess, J. C. Mackinlay and N. J. Degraves. Mrs. Duff Stuart, who was one of the patronesses, was present, wearing a beautiful gown of white point desprit with sath ribbon trimming. Many

with piles armstones, May Looks by the property of the piles with piles armstones and piles in the piles armstones, with a politic state of the piles are also as a compared to the piles are also as a pile and a pile and

prise party, and dancing was kept up till about 2-a.m. Miss Thain's orchestrawas engaged for the evening. The
supper table was daintily arranged
with red carnations, and streamers of
red satin ribbon reached from the
chandelier to the corners of the table.
Those present were: Miss Savage,
Miss Phyllis Mason, Miss Ethel Pitts,
Miss X. Pitts, Miss Tiny Monteith,
Miss Vera Mason, Miss Doris Mason,
Miss Winona Troupe, Miss Phippen,
Miss Little and the Messrs. Bromley,
Troup, R. G. Monteith, Heyland, Wal-Troup, R. G. Montelth, Heyland, Walter Brown, B. Parker, T. O. Mackey, McDougaly C. Gamble, J. Gaudin, A. Pitts and C. Pitts.

Lester Hall, Vancouver was the scene of a very smart dance last Monday evening. It was under the management of Mrs. Lester, for the benefit of the Anti-Tuberculosis auxiliary. city's gayest set were present, and the affair was carried off with a dash and brilliance that was altogether fascinating. A number of charming young debutantes were seen for the first time at a public gathering, and many stately matrons, who seldom grace a public hall with their presence, also put in an appearance. Some of the costumes, particularly noticed were: Miss Springer, vice-president of the auxiliary, to whom great credit is due, was becomingly gowned in a handsome blue slik dress with chiffon' trimmings. Miss Seymour, the secretary, was a noticeable figure in a red slik gown with velvet finishings; Mrs. Francis W. Hartley looked handsome in white lace; Mile. Duchastel de Montrogue was in yellow satin. Among the other gostumes, noticed were Mrs. W. W. Boultbee, black and sliver sequin dress; Mrs. J. R. Seymour, a becoming black taffeta relieved with a white lace yoke; Mrs. H. T. Phelan who was one of the handsomes women in the room, a white lace gown over white taffeta, finished with folds of pink and blue chifton and oriental lace; Mrs. P. Crannell MacGillivray,

On Tuesday evening a few of Miss Dr. and Mrs. Powell sail from Eng-Ross Arbuthnot's friends gave a sur-land at the end of this month for Vic-

toria. Miss Violet Powell will study music in Germany for two years.

Mrs Tunstall of Tacoma is the guest of her sister Miss Bowran. Miss A. Lawson is visiting friend

A. E. Todd spent a few days in the Terminal city during the week.

Terminal city during the week.

Mrs. Blackwood gave a Flve Hundred party on Tuesday afternoon. The house looked very sweet with its masses of daffodils; the tea table was also decked with them. Mrs. Matthews won the first prize and Mrs. Genge the second, while Mrs. Hall won the consolation. The guests were: Mrs. Gresley, Mrs. Allister Robertson, Mrs. C. Baker, Miss Clapham, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Courtoney, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Matson, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Rocke Robertson, Mrs. Genge, Mrs. Herbert Kent, Mrs. J. Harvey, Mrs. Hirsch, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. R. Troup, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. McElde, Mrs. C. Herbert Kent, Mrs. J. Harvey, Mrs. Hrisch, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Troup, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. R. Troup, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. C. M. Roberts, Mrs. H. Helsterman, Mrs. Joe Wilson, Mrs. Cleland, Miss Wark, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. MacKenzie, Miss Holmes, Miss Mary Lawson, Mrs. Elaiklock, Mrs. Rome, Mrs. Arbuthnet, Mrs. Ross, Miss Gaudin, Mrs. Arundel.

Miss Garnan who has been the guest of Capt, and Mrs. Martin for some months, left for England last Thursday.

"Plermont," the beautiful home of the Misses Pitts, in Rockland Ayenue, was, on Monday, the scene of one of the most enjoyable dances of the scason. The artistically decorated and spaceous hall and drawing room were used for dancing, which was kept up until a very early hour. In the dining-room the table was decorated with daffodils, pussy-willow and feathery malden-hair fern, while one of the most charming features was the porch, which had been flagged in and it by numerous Chinese lanterns and most charming features was compored, which had been flagged in and lit by numerous Chinese lanterns and with its many cosy chairs and beautiful plants and flowers made a delight ful plature. Among the guests were Mrs. Henry Barnard, Mrs. Genge, Mrs. Henry Martin, Mrs. Genge, Mrs. Henry Martin, Mrs. Charles Pooley, Mrs. V. Elliot, Mrs. Peele, the Misses Butchart, Miss Peters, Miss E. Tilton, Miss Pooley, Miss V. Pooley, Miss Gillespie, Miss Nora Conibe, Miss M. Little, Miss B. Irving, Miss G. Irving, Miss Coenholm, the Misses Page, Miss D. Day, Miss V. Bolton, Miss Page, Miss D. Day, Miss V. Bolton, Miss P. Porake, Miss. N. Dupont, Miss J. Bell, Miss W. Troup, Miss Arbuthnot, the Misses Angus, Miss Joan, Walker, Miss Paula Irving, Miss P. Mason, Miss C. King, Miss Tuck, Miss Savage, the Misses Lawson, Miss E. Allison, Miss Marian Martin, Miss F. Allison, Miss Marian Martin, Miss F. Allison, Miss Misley, Miss Cobbett, Miss Phipps, Miss Blackwood, Miss Harrington and Miss Garman; Capthughes, Messrs. H. Barnard, Haggerty, Eaton, H. Martin, Bromley, S. Martin, Talbot, F. B. Pemberton, D. Gillespie, Sampson, Lowenburg, Troup, Owen Martin, Williams, Kingscotc, Meredith, Phipps, Lawson, Potts McKay, Glen Holland, B. Green, T. Foote, W. Pemberton, V. Elliot, H. Ross, Will Todd, Gamble, C. Drake, J. Musgrave, B. Irving, J. Rithet, Douglas Bullen, C. Keefer, Ward, Davies, Bevan, Gaudin, Foroge, Biscoe, Holmes, S. Powell, Bishop, Piggott, Wilmot, Arbuckle, Parker, Gibson, Rome, Jephson, C. Pemberton, Gapt, Martin and Dr. Dolbey.

# **NEW PASTOR WIDELY** KNOWN IN DOMINION

Rev. Dr. Spencer, Who Comes to Emmanuel Church, Foremost Baptist Divine

The new paster of Emmanuel Baptist church of this city. Rev. Daniel Spencer, L.L.D., of Sault Ste Marie, Ont., is well known throughout Canada, having preached from the Atlantic to the Pacific in many of the largest churches of his denomination. He was born and educated in England, his father being English, of good ancestry, and his mother of Scotch birth. He was brought up in the midlands of England and expected to enter the Anglican ministry, but from personal conviction separated therefrom and became a Baptist minister. He has been a pastor of that church in England and a fellow of one of the Rôyal societies, and was called from London to St. Thomas, Ont., thence to Brantford,

and was called from London to St. Thomas, Ont., thence to Brantford, Ottawa and Sault Sie Marie.

In all his pastorate and evangelistic work Rev. Dr. Spencer has been remarkably successful and has done a good deal of literary work. He has always been deeply interested in any good movement of an interdenominational nature and comes to British Columbia with the highest commendations of the eastern Baptists. He is favorably known in this province, having spent several months, some years ago, as superintendent of missions and in that capacity preached sions and in that capacity preached at Calvary and Emmanuel churches in this city.

### Will Be Greatly Missed

Will Be Greatly Missed

Referring to Rev. Dr. Spencer's departure from Sault Ste Marle, a newspaper of that city says:

"After a very successful pastorate of two and a half years Dr. Spencer has resigned his charge of the First Baptist church here. The church very reluctantly accepted his resignation on Sunday evening, February 9, as the doctor is beloved by all. A call has come to him from Emmanuel church, Victoria, B. C. He will probably leave in April and goes, with the good wishes of not only the church and congregation but of the whole community. It is hoped that a suitable successor will be found who will carry on the good work the church is so faithfully prosecuting under the doctor's guidance. He has been a power for good in this town, not only as a spiritual adviser to his own people



REV. DR. SPENCER of Emmanuel Baptist

held large gatherings in the city half at Vancouver, which resulted in a great measure in the large majority

Tribute to Dr. Spencer

Rev. Dr. Spencer's work in Canada, says:
"Rev. Dr. Spencer, LL. D., pastor of the First Baptist church, Sault Ste Marie, Ont., whose resignation we announced a week ago, was formerly and for a number of years, one of our from England, and first settled with the Centre street church, St. Thomas,

Smith Curtis, the well known barrister of Savona, is a visitor in the city. He will make a stay of several days here.

Alexander Smith left last night on the Rosalie for Seattle. After a short stay in that city he will go to New York, sailing on the American line steamer St. Paul, for London.

W. C. Hague, who has been visiting in the city for the past week or two, will leave for his home in Tacoma today.

R. W. Brown, of Port Arthur, who has been visiting will leave for his home in Tacoma today.

R. C. Williams and J. D. Grant, who have interests in the far north, left vesterday for Seattle and in a week will return and continue on their journey to northern British Columbia.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. D. Nares, nurse, and chilld, Surrey, England, H. M. S. Egeria, have taken up their residence at the Aberdeen on Yates street.

Mrs. J. H. Poff is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Janlon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Robarts and Miss Mona Robarts left this morning for Fairbanks, Alaska, after an extended tour of the Eastern and Southern States. While in the city they were the guests of Mrs. Robart's brother, J. Penketh, 937 Frederick street,



Bush Roses, Climbers, Standards

In Strong, Field-Grown Plants of all the leading old sorts and many new varieties. Price list and descriptive catalogue free on application.

# Japanese Fancy Goods

Best Store to Get the Oriental Souvenirs. Japanese Lily and Iris Bulbs just arrived.

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

Our stock has been carefully selected, hand picked and guaranteed to name. Per 100 lbs.......\$2.00

709 YATES STREET

SYLVESTER FEED COMPANY

Savoy Hotel, Seattle, 2d ave, near Seneca St.; 12 stories, fire proof, concrete, steel and marble, in the most fashionable shopping district. Special large sample rooms for display, English grill; 210 rooms, 135 baths; barber shop; library. Most refued, modern hostelry in Seattle. Busses meet all trains and boats.

RATES SLOO UP.

# The Victoria Perfumery Co.'s Finest Perfumes

# Specialite Victoria Violet

Write for Free Samples and Compare With Imported Perfume

1109 Langley Street Phone 1700.

# New Waists and Whitewear

Exhibited in our window includes some of the most pre-possessing and best lingerie values ever seen in Victoria:

## Lawn Blouses

Most advanced styles, elegantly trimmed with all over lace or most advanced styles, elegantly trimmed with all over lace or lace and insertion trimmed. Prices, \$1.25, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.75, and \$3.25.

White Skirts lace or embroidery trimmings, Prices, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00, \$2.50, and \$3.00.

Drawers

50c, 60c and 75c.

# QUALITY HOUSE

YATES STREET

ly commend him to all those who are leading in the Master's work in the west. Dr. Spencer has good putpit presence and ability; is alert in mind leadership and possessed of executive power, and we cannot but feel that British Columbia is fortunate in securing his services, though Sault Ste Marie and New Ontario must of necessity feel that his removal fs a distinct loss to them. The Canadlan Baptist in wishing Dr. Spencer a happy, fruitful and long pastorate in Victoria, hopes to receive an occasional ing daily.



to make a cup of delicious cocoa if you use Suchard's, because it is ground so fine, and is so pure and soluble. Just take a small teaspoonful of

# SUCHARD'S COCOA

mix it with sugar, make it Into a paste with a little hot water, then fill the cup with boiling water and milk or cream. Thus in less than two minutes you have a perfect drink for breakfast, or supper, or a bedtime "snack." Just try it.

H. Malkin Co., Ltd., Agents

Sayayayayayayayayayayayayayayaya

# NOTICE

# RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET

New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels

All Classes of

**GRATES** 

English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.

Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on

Settlers From U. S.

migration from the United States to the Canadian west started in earnest Every passenger train arriving here is loaded with land seekers. From ten to fifteen cars of effects are arriv-

# **Eminent Physician Explains** Cause of Gout, Rheumatism, &c.

The real cause of gout is due to the excessive use of certain articles of food and drink, which in time leads to a disturbance of the functions of the liver. As a result harmful products such as arise acid are thrown into the blood, causing the condition known as gout. Consequently it follows that, having proper diet and maintaining liver activity, a cure can be effected.

Probably no physician has achieved such success in liver disease as Dr. Hamilton.

His pills of Mandrake and Butternut are everywhere acknowledged to be a specific for slow, weak or sluggish liver; they give-tone and vitality to this organ that enables it to perform its duties with ease and certainity.

Once the liver is corrected. Dr. Hamilton.

Rheumatic tendencies are no longer noticed for pure blood kills the poison that causes rheumatic aches.

Dull, aching twinges, stiff joints and difficulty of exertion become things of the past.

proper are and maintaining liver activity, a cure can be effected.

Probably no physician has achieved such success in liver disease as Dr. Hamilton.

His pills of Mandrake and Butternut are everywhere acknowledged to be a specific for slow, weak or sluggish liver; they give tone and vitality to this organ that enables it to perform its duties with case and certainity.

Once the liver is corrected, Dr. Hamilton's Pills apply their peculiar merit to the kidaeys and climinating organs.

### COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TOK BUYS

The Laurels, Belcher Street, Victoria, B. G.
Patron and Visitor
The Lord Bishop of Columbia.
Head Master,
J. W. Laing, Beg., M.A., Oxford.
Assisted by R. H. Bates, Esq.,
B. A. Lennoxville.
J. F. Meredith, Esq., B. A. D. E.
Bellew, Esq., London University.
late Royal Irish Regiment.
Boys are prepared for the Universities of England and Canada, the Royal Navy, R. M. C. Kingston, and Commerce. First-class accommodation: for Spacetasto Property of five across spacetaston groundings, extensive regarding groundings, extensive regarding the Easter term will commence on Monday, January 6, 1908.
Apply Head Master. Phone 62.

### UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

FOR BOYS
VICTORIA, B. C.
Principals
Rev. W. W. BOLTON, M. A., Cantable, J. C. BARNACLE, Esq.,
London University
Assisted by C. E. Falkner, Esq.,
E. F. L. C. Falkner, Esq.,
E. C. H. Jackson, Esq., B.A. New
College (Oxford) and J. M. Eaves,
Esq., Keble College, (Oxford).
Excellent accommodation for
boarders, chemical laboratory,
manual training, football, cricket,
and military drill. Boys prepared
for the universities, Kingston,
R. M. C., the professions and commercial life.

UPPEZ SCHOOL — Oak Bay
Vavanc, corner Richmond Road,
LOWER SCHOOL — Rockland
Avenue, adjoining Government
House.

The Easter term will commence

Avenue, adjoining Government House.

The Easter term will commence on Monday, January 13, 1908. REV. W. W. BOLTON. Phone 1320

Corrig College Beacon Hill Park. Victoria, B. C.

Select High-Grade Boarding
College for Boys of \$ to 15 years.
Refinements of well-appointed
gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited
Outdoor sports. Prepared for
Business Life or Professional of
University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate.
Spring term opens Jan. 6th.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

# Quamichan Lake School

of 10 and over, situated on Vancouver Island, 2½ miles from Duncans, on the E. & N. Rallway, and two hours run by rail from Victoria.

rail from Victoria.

Boys are prepared for the English
Public Schools, Canadian High Schools
and Universities, and great attention is
paid to games as well as studies by a
most efficient English Resident Master. The school, conducted on modified English school lines, under, the control of a Board of Management, stands in its own grounds, on high gravel solf, overlooking the Lake, and about 2 miles from the sea, in a residential part of the district, removed from all town in the district, removed from all town in the sea.

For particulars apply to the Secre

DUNCANS, V.I., B.C.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* SUMMER SESSION

### In the SPROTT-SHAW

BUSINESS INSTITUTE

536 Hantings St., Vancouver, B. C. Full Commercial Stenographic Telegraphy and Engineering

Instruction Individual. Teachers Write for Particulars

E. J. SPROTT, B. A., Principal

### CIVIC NOTICE

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Tenders, scaled and endorsed "Tener for Debentures," will be received at
ee office of the undersigned until Monity, the 2rd day of March. next, at
p. m., for \$100,000 of debentures of
ee corporation of the city of Victoria,
sing the first issue offered of the
119,000 debentures authorized by the
Water Works Loan By-Law, 7198,"
and debentures are of the dofominaon of \$1,000 each and bear interest at
er rate of 4 per cent. per annum from
the principal and interest being payble at the office of the Bank of Brith North America, either in Victoria,
C., Montreal, Loadon, England, or
ew York, U. S. A.

The fenderer must state the price not
t Victoria which he will pay. In adtion to the net price the purchaser

period between the date of the deben-tures and the date of the receipt of the purchase money by the City Treas-

The corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., City Clerk's Office; February 26, 1908.

# Autos for Sale

Second-hand Oldsmobiles, fully equipped with tops and glass fronts.

WOOD BROS. 736 Fort Street

### For Sale or Lease

Hotel in Ladysmith, 25 rooms, cottage and outbuildings, bar, doing good busi-ness. House full all the time. Wanta to retire from business. Address:

LADYSMITH, B. C.

D. H. DAVIS

# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

# **B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY**

40 Government Street

### FARMS AND ACREAGE

Fruit Farms—Rockside, the famous Palmer orchard, subdivided 3 to 6 acres. Full particulars at office.

\$10,000—10 acres, Gordon Head, practically all under cultiva-tion, new cottage and barns, land all laid out in orchard and strawberries, excellent situation.

and strawberries, excellent students.

30 acres, close to Duncan's, one-third slashed. Al fruit lands close to Somenos Lake, \$1,500, casy terms.

close to Somenos Lake, \$1,500, easy terms.

\$00, acres of land at Maple Bay, large water frontage, good beach, plenty of timber, also suitable for sheep run. Only \$20 per acre.

\$2,000—100 acres near Prospect Lake, portion excellent for fruit, some alder bottom, plenty of good cordwood.

Ganges Harbor—120 acres, 20 acres cultivated, house, barn, orchards, two horses, 600 chickens, agricultural imprements, etc., etc., two springs water. Price.........................\$3,500

\$5,00 per acre—Texada Island, 2,200 acres of timber, mineral and agricultural lands, very large water frontage.

HOUSES AND LOTS

Oak Bay Avenue, 6-roomed modern bungalow and 2 lots.

\$3,500-6-roomed modern cottage, 5 minutes from City Hall, with 3 lots.

\$3200-Modern cottage, James Bay, lot 140x60; \$700 cash; balance at 7 per cent.

Three Lots and very large dwelling, centrally located, and only five minutes from post office. Will be sold at sacrifice price.

BARGAIN—Two fots (corner) Work street, opposite machinery Depot. Only \$2,100.

WATERFRONT, JAMES BAY—Large Modern house, and full sized lot, splendid outlook on Victoria harbor. Only \$5,200, on terms.

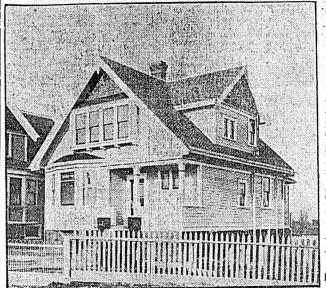
\$4,000-New, modern 7 roomed house, large lot, front and back entrance, close in, best reasons for selling. Terms. \$4,500-9-roomed dwelling, Menzies street; very large lot. Easy

terms.

VICTORIA HARBOR WATER FRONTAGE—We are offering some of the choicest deep water frontage in Victoria Inner Harbor, at a very reasonable figure. Must be sold at an early date.

For Fruit and Farming Lands, Call for Printed List.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.



On terms to suit purchaser

P. R. BROWN

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents

P.O. 428. 1130 Broad Street

# Two Acres at Mount Tolmie

Seven-roomed House and good stable, plenty of water, place all in orchard and garden, with about 200 fruit trees

Any Reasonable Terms \$4.500 Any Reasonable Terms

Pemberton & Son - - 625 Fort Street

# A. W. BRIDGMAN

= 41 Government Street

# A Cheap Residence

Eight Rooms-Brick and stone foundation, all modern conveniences. Stable, fruit trees. Lot 60x120. Central location

Building Cost \$6000—Sale Price \$4200

Terms \$1200 Cash. Balance 1, 2 and 3 Years at 6 per cent.

Our office has been established for more than fifty years. Consult with us before investing. For further particulars call upon

A. W. BRIDGMAN, 41 Govt. St.

# Snap in Choice Building Lots

Two Lots situate on Bank Street (close to Oak Bay Ave.), size  $60 \times 120$  each, an ideal location.

For Immediate Sale For the Two

For Immediate Sale For the Two

# GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664

2, VIEW STREET

\$500.00 Cash

Balance \$25.00 per Month

Will secure a new Cottage of five rooms, bath room and pantry, good basement. One mile north from City Hall, on the car line. Total cost \$2,500. This is a whole lot better than paying \$25 per month rent and being no further ahead at the end of the month.

This Beats Paying Rent

This will interest you if you are paying rent—A Five-roomed bungalow now being built, hall, parlor 13x14, dining room 13x19, good-sized kitchen and pantry, two large bedrooms and bath. First class plumbing throughout; best of material and workmanship. This house on large lot can be had

' On Easy Terms for \$2500

We will guarantee cement walk and macadamized street.

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

TELEPHONE 668

VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

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# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

TELEPHONE 1424

Provincial Managers for the London Life Insurance Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 787

# C. W. BLACKSTOCK & CO.

632 Yates St. REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND LOAN AGENTS Victoria, B.C.

Very fine residence, very modern, fine lawns and ornamental trees, also fruit trees, a very fine property, at \$11,000. Terms arranged.

Very modern house, beautifully situated, has very fine basement, with hot and cold water and stationary wash tubs and every convenience. If you want a modern house, enquire. Price \$4,250. Terms arranged.

Nice little home on Oak Bay Ave., seven rooms and modern, has barn, chicken house, etc., all for \$3,000. Easy terms.

Good house and large barn and chicken houses, eight fine lots in very pretty location. This is a bargain at \$3,000. Terms arranged.

We also have some very fine Farms on 5, 10, 15, 20 acres.

# R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

ESTABLISHED 1890

# Water Frontages

As the Spring advances the demand for Water Front Property increases, so no time should be lost in making selections. We offer in

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT

620 Fort Street

TELEPHONE 30

Victoria, B.C.

# Nearing Completion

A new six-roomed cottage, situated in a good neighborhood; it is close to the street car and close to the new school.

The street has granolithic sidewalks, sewer and water connections and will have boulevards, cement curbs and macadamized roads.

The cottage is modern in every way, and in addition to the six large rooms, has a large bath room, with enamel bath and basin. It is also provided with closets in every bedroom, and a large basement; in fact, everything to make a home complete.

Price Only \$2,200, Easy Terms

# McPherson & Fullerton Brothers

Phone 1458.

1224 Government Street.

Phone 1458.

# Pacific Whaling Stock

Non-Assessable

Nine Shares Pacific Whaling
Stock for \$900. Last dividend
23 per cent. Next dividend in
June, 25 per cent guaranteed.

# LATIMER & NEY

16 Trounce Avenue

Phone 1246

# FOR SALE

A very desirable property on Quamichan Lake has been placed in my hands for sale. This property has been sub-divided into blocks from Ten to Twenty Acres each. Every block has a frontage on the lake, with a magnificent view of same.

The land is admirably adapted for fruit-growing, and is well suited for anyone fond of a country life in a pleasant neighborhood where good shooting and fishing may be had.

Apply to

# J. MUSGRAVE

Telephone 922 Cor. Broad and Trounce Ave.

# For Sale or Rent, Victoria West

# E. A. HARRIS & CO.

35 FORT STREET.

Money to Loan.

PHONE 697

GEORGE H. ROBERTSON President F. ARTHUR ROBERTSON, B.A.

ALBERT E. ROBERTSON Secretary-Treasurer

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$100,000.00

# Western Finance Co.

Limited

Real Estate, Timber Lands, Fruit Farms Insurance Etc.

HEAD OFFICE: 1238 GOVERNMENT STREET

TELEPHONE 1062

# 731 Fort Stret

# HOWARD POTTS

TS Phone 1192

TO RENT—Six-roomed Furnished House, on Esquimalt tram line, per month \$30

TO RENT—Three-roomed House, Furnished, with three acres

of land on Esquimalt Harbor, per month. \$15
Some 5 to 10-acre block, less than 1 mile from city limits,

good land, mostly cleared, at, per acre.....\$600

# We Have a Private Snap

# Nice Seven Room House

Location is the very best. Price way down. Owner does not want place advertised. See us at once if you want a nice new clean neat little home.

e ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH 106 Government St.

BRICK DWELLING—Containing Six Rooms, with half-acre garden and fine fruit trees—peach, pear, apple, etc. - Price Only \$3,000 Easy terms given. For particulars apply to

Telephone 65

MATSON & COLES

P.O. Box 167

Real Estate, Fire, Life and Marine Insurance

23-25 Broad Street

Millinery Opening

Spring 1908

Mrs. M. A. Vigor

Extends her usual semi-annual invitation to her patrons

and friends to inspect her 1908 display of the latest styles in Handsome Models of Millinery

Opening Tuesday, March 10th

644 Yates St.

# Mainland News

# **BIG LUMBER MERGER** INCLUDES B. C. MILLS

pany

Winnipeg, March 7.—Application has been made to the Manitoba government for a charter for the Union Lumber Company, Limited, with a capital stock of ten million dollars, five million dollars of which is to be preferred stock, and \$5,000,000 common stock.

stock.

The Incorporators are: S. H. Bowman, president of the Bowman Lumber company; G. F. Piper, of the Piper, Johnson & Case company; F. E. Kenaston, president of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine company; E. C. Warner, president of the Midland Linseed Oil company; and Walter D. Douglass, of the American Cereal company of Chicago, all residents of Minneapolis, Minn.; O. A. Robertson, president, and F. B. Lynch, secretary of the Red Deer and the Elk Lumber companies, and F. G. Barrows, banker, all of St. Paul, Minn.; J. Stanley Hough, of the firm of Hough, Campbell & Ferguson, barristers, and G. F. Galt, of the firm of G. F. and J. Galt, Winnipeg.

The incorporators announce that the

Winnipeg.

The incorporators announce that the new company will take over the properties of the Red Deer Lumber company, the Elik Lumber company, Sunset Timber & Lumber company, Yale-Columbia Lumber company, and Bowman Lumber company, which includes in the aggregate seven complete plants, and more than three billion feet of standing timber.

The plants Taken over include some

rect of standing timber.

The plants 'taken over include some of the best sawmills in the country. The' well known Red Deer Lumber company's mill at Barrows, Sask., is one of the most modern and best equipped mills in Canada. The large mill of the Elk Lumber company at Fernie, B. C., is probably the only mill in the country built of concrete, and is one of the largest in Western Canada. The Bowman Lumber company mill at Comaplix is a large new mill just completed. The other mills, while not so large, are complete in every respect, and are located at Nelson; Cascade, Revelstofte and Westley. British Columbia. Another large mill will be erected in future, making eight plants in all controlled by the company.

pany.
S. H. Bowman will be president and general manager of the new company. He is one of the pioneer lumbermen of Minneapolis, having been engaged in the business for thirty years, starting as a boy. The office of the new

company will be at present located in that of the Red Deer Lumber company, 306 Union Bank building. The company expects to be able to handle the output of the entire seven mills at about one-third, the cost it now takes to handle them separately.

Captain Morrison, of Vancouver, Speaks of His Visit There Twenty Years Ago

Vancouver, March 7.—Twenty years ago today Capt. Morrison, of the Heatley avenue wharf, known as the city slip, sailed with two companions in a small sloop for the then practically unknown Queen Charlotte Islands. Capt. Morrison and his brother-in-law had been north prior to that time, operating a cannery on the Skeena, and they crossed to the Charlottes, being practically the first prospectors to land on the Islands. On his second trip, 20 years ago, he found free milling gold in sufficient quantities to pay all expenses of the cruise and a little over, but the Islands were then so inaccessible that development was impossible at this period.

"It has taken just 20 years for the islands to come into their own," remarked the veteran skipper today. "There is a wonderful stere of mineral wealth there, and we found plenty of gold. We cruised round to the west coast of the island, where the rollers come sweeping in from the open Pacific, and we found good harbors which have not yet been charted. There is a wonderful fascination about the Charlottes, and I should like to revisit them. Along the west shore you can find almost every necessity, cast up on the beach from ships wrecked long ago. Boats, deek fittings, kegs, rafts, chronometers and other things are strewn along the beaches."

### Gets Four Years In Prison.

Vancouver, March 7.—Mrs. Kerr, who pleaded guilty to stealing a diamond and ruby ring from the jewelry store of Henry Birks & Son, was senstore of Henry Birks & Son, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary by Magistrate Williams today. She stole the ring and then sold it in order to raise funds for her husband. It developed that Charles E. Kerr, with whom she had been living, was only her intended husband. Kerr, who deserted from the battleship Nebraska, at Seattle, was held on a vagrancy charge, but was allowed to go today, the prosecution failing to have sufficient evidence to convict.

The steamer Acon, of the Australian mail line, passed up to Comox yesterday morning. The steamer was joined off Victoria by Mrs. H. C. Brewster, whose brother is master of the big Weir steamer.

# ROSSLAND MINING **OUTLOOK IMPROVES**

Minnesota and Manitoba Men Organize Large Com-RICH QUEEN CHARLOTTES Mines in South Belt Under Lease—Ore Production For Past Week

Rossland, March 7.—The finding of good values in the South Belt has resulted in the leasing of half a dozen Rossland properties which have been idle for years. The lessees are all practical miners. The C. K., a free gold property, has been leased by Ontario miners. The South Belt ore is silver-lead and a shipment of 30 tons just made to Trall smelter went \$50 per ton. The Sunset, on which \$260, 000 has been spent in development, has been leased, as also the Homestake, which is owned in Eastern Canada.

W. A. Carlyle, consulting engineer for the Le Roi, left today for London after an examination of the Le Roi.

The largest copper furnace in Canada will be started at the Trall smelter next week.

Nelson, March 7.—Following are the

Nelson, March 7.—Following are the shipments from the mines of southeastern British Columbia districts for the past week and the year, together with the smelter receipts:

Boundary—Week, 23,663; year, 169,-630

Rossland-Centre Star, week, 3,042; year, 32,420. Le Roi—Week, 1,634; year, 15.130. Le Roi No. 2—Week, 854; year, 6,-

Evening Star-Week, 76; year,

334. Evening Star—Week, 76; year, 334.

Total—Week, 5,696; year, 54,405.
East of Columbia River—Week 1,-900; year, 24,955.

Grand total—Week, 31,197; year, 249,429.

Smelter receipts: Granby, 23,691 and 169,630; Trail, 5,280 and 50,718; \*Le Roi, 1,706 and 16,496; Marysville, nil and 5,730. Total, 30,677 and 242,574.

Vancouver, March 7.—Yesemota, a Japanese, was sent to fail for three months for stealing logs from the Rat Portage Lumber company. He was arrested by Detectives Waddell and Scott while coming down False creek with a big cedar log and a smaller one. Foreman Cook, of the Rat Portage company, told the court that log stealing had been going on all winter, and that as much as \$100 worth of logs had been taken at one time. He said he had warned the accused on several occasions to leave the logs slone. The accused denied having been warned. He pleaded that he had salvaged the logs, which he had taken to the mill

No stout woman has ever yet reduced her abdomen with comfort and perfect safety, by the use of any corset except the "D & A" No. 575. It is impossible to accomplish similar results by any other method—there is no substitute for this Renowned D&A Form Training Corset Style 575. If any difficulty in procuring the correct style, write for descriptive booklet and particulars to

DOMINION CORSET CO., Manufacturers, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto

and cut up before selling to the shingle mills. The court doubted the story of the accused, and was inclined to believe that he had stolen the logs.

Married Too Often.

Vancouver, March 7.—Archibald Stuart was before Magistrate Williams today charged with the non-support of his family. Stuart was brought back from Vancouver Island last night. The police say that he has a wife at Bristol, England; that he also has a family at Edmonton, as well as the one at Vancouver. He was released on \$200 cash bail, and will receive his trial on Monday.

Capt. O. A. Daeweritz, of the schooner Forester, writes to the United States branch approach of the schooner Forester, writes to the United States branch approach of the schooner Forester, writes to the United States branch approach of the schooner Forester, writes to the United States branch approach of the schooner Forester, writes to the United States branch approach of the schooner Forester, was released on \$200 cash Steamship Company. Siebenbaum, Miss P. Smith, Miss C. L. Levenue, Miss A. Grant, H. Grant and E. Meek. The Umatilla, which had a rough trip, south, occupying 68 hours from Victoria to the Golden Gate, is such as the sound of the schooner Forester, awrites to the United States branch approach of the schooner Forester, awrites to the United States branch approach to be the remains of the steam schooner. The derellot is believed to be the remains of the steam schooner. The derellot is believed to be the remains of the steam schooner. The derellot is believed to be the remains of the steam schooner. The derellot is believed to be the remains of the steam schooner. The derellot is believed to be the remains of the steam schooner. The derellot is believed to be the remains of the steam schooner. The derellot is believed to be the remains of the steam schooner. The derellot is believed to be the remains of the steam schooner. The derellot is steam schooner. The derellot is believed to be the remains of the steam schooner. The derellot is steam schooner. The derello

FORM-TRAINING

CORSET

FOR STOUT WOMEN

You will be Stylish if you wear this Superior Model—"The Corset without a Rival", sold in all good stores through-

New Modern Residence on The Best Street in the City

For Sale at Six Thousand Dollars

Also several choice residential lots at remarkably low prices. These were listed with us too late to give particulars in to-day's paper. We must, therefore, ask you to call in on Monday and we shall be glad to give you all information.

Have you watched our ads about

If so you will realize the significance of the statement in yesterday's papers that the C. P. R. will spend one million dollars this year on Vancouver Island.

When we opened up business we did so because of our

# Faith in Real Estate in Victoria, Alberni, and other parts of Vancouver Island

You will never buy property for less than you can now, and we have the biggest snaps on our books.

SOME OF THE BIGGEST PROPERTIES NEAR ALBERNI WERE TAKEN OFF THE MARKET THIS WEEK the owners refusing to sell at any price.

Now don't look in this ad for what you want as there is not room to mention it—just ask for it—we

Advertise In THE COLONIST Subscribe for THE COLONIST

This Splendid Residential Property, eclipsing anything yet placed on the market, has been held for many years by the Bowker Estate, is now being subdivided and offered in CHOICE BUILDING SITES

The Present Owners-THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN LAND COMPANY — have spent many thousands of dollars in draining and in boulevarding; neither pains nor expense are to be spared in making this Subdivision the cream of Victoria's property. Willows Beach car line is just four minutes' walk from Alexander Park.

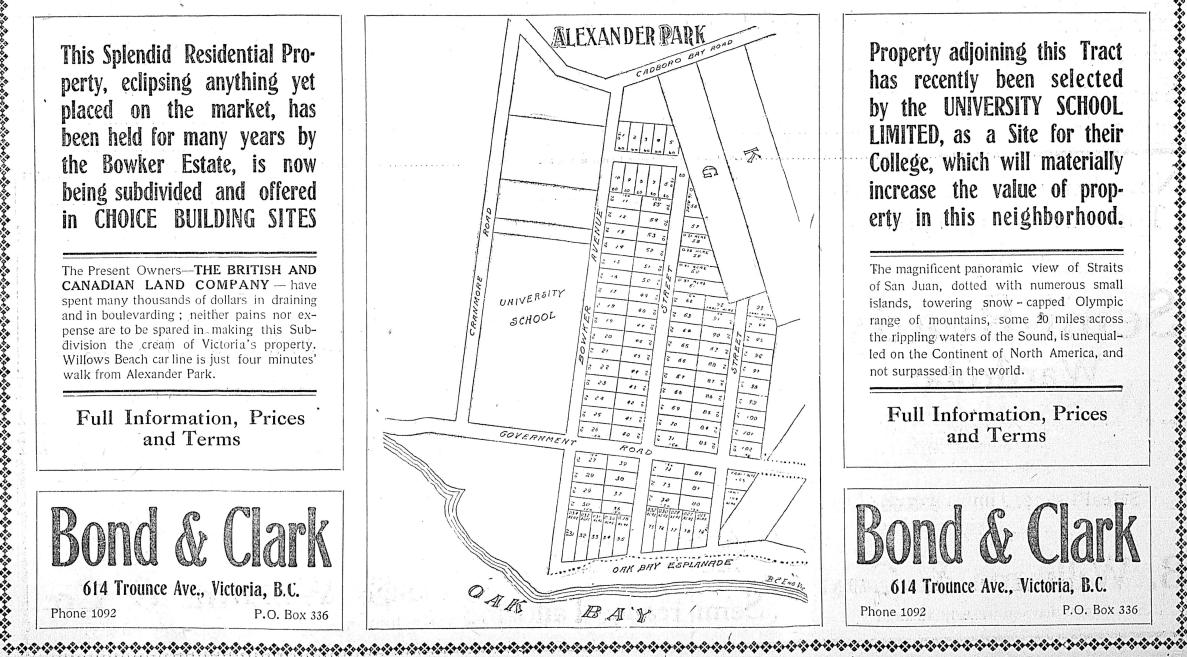
Full Information, Prices and Terms

614 Trounce Ave., Victoria, B.C.

Phone 1092

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P.O. Box 336



Property adjoining this Tract has recently been selected by the UNIVERSITY SCHOOL LIMITED, as a Site for their College, which will materially increase the value of property in this neighborhood.

The magnificent panoramic view of Straits of San Juan, dotted with numerous small islands, towering snow-capped Olympic range of mountains, some 20 miles across the rippling waters of the Sound, is unequalled on the Continent of North America, and not surpassed in the world.

Full Information, Prices and Terms

614 Trounce Ave., Victoria, B.C.

Phone 1092

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### FIFTY-ONE BILLS RECEIVE ASSENT

(Continued from Page Two)

discovered, and if possible, pun-ished. As far as he was concern-ed he could not accept the amendment and he hoped that it yould not receive the endorsation of the house. Denies Statements

Denies Statements

Mr. Oliver (Delta) took issue with certain statements which were contained in the motion, and denied there accuracy. He went into the history of these events at considerable length. His Universality of Knowledge Parker Williams (Newcastle) observed that they had just had another exhibition of the universality of the

knowledge possessed by the hon, member for Delta. He had recently read in the Colonist an account of the

member for Delta. He had recently read in the Colonist an account of the proceedings in the Japanese diet, and the statements which had apparently been made by the Japanese premier showed that the Japanese agricultural laborer could still enter this country with the utmost freedom.

Now the term agricultural laborer was capable of a very wide interpretation, and if that announcement were correct the Lemieux arrangement or agreement with the government of Japan became absolutely worthless.

It was perfectly idle for the honmember for Delta to seek to shield the government at Ottawa from blame, and he contended that not only conflicting, but seriously conflicting interests between this province and the Ottawa administration had arisen. In the past their legislation on this subject had been disallowed again and again, but this year, as the general elections were approaching, this duty was turned over the courts.

If no conflict had arisen between his province and the Dominion why had R. G. Macpherson, the Liberal member of Vancouver, gone down to Ottawa on his mission of protest, and played the role of an actor in a sort of Boston tea party?

Votes Are Taken

Mr. Macdonald's amendment was rejected on a straight party vote, but

Mr. Macdonald's amendment was rejected on a straight party vote, but Messrs. Hawthornthwaite, Williams and McInnis voted with the supporters

Bill is Withdrawn

Bill is Withdrawn

Hon. Mr. Fulton—I find it impossible during the present session, to proceed with the bill to amend the highway traffic regulation act, which is at present on the order paper. I might, however, explain that this measure is what is commonly known as the wide tire act, which is now in force west of the Cascades. The object of the bill was to make it applicable to the whole province, its enforcement being subject to proclamation and although it has been decided to drop it at this session, I wish it to be generally understood that the government intends to pass it during next session, and I trust that the press will make this fact widely known in order in the province.

Agnes Deans Cameron.

## Agnes Deans Cameron.

Agnes Deans Cameron.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved:
Whiereas Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, formerly principal of the South Park school, Victoria, B.C., was suspended from public service for the period of three years by decision of the department of education; and
Whereas friends of the said Miss Cameron are circulating a petition asking for her reinstatement; and
Whereas the marked ability as a teacher and educator of Miss Cameron is lost to this province through said suspension of her certificate; and
Whereas all the ends of justice have been served by the period of said suspension that has already clapsed;
Be it therefore resolved, that the

has no desire to do Miss Cameron any injustice at the same time, on the report of an impartial tribunal it came to a certain decision. A number of conditions were imposed on Miss Cameron, but nevertheless, the department is willing if she desires reinstatement and will make the necessary application to consider the application favorably. (Applause).

Mr. Hawthornthwaite thereupon withdrew his motion.

John Gemmell's Case.

amend the Municipal Clauses Act was continued.

John Oliver's proposed amendment which read as follows, was declared to be in order.

Mr. Oliver in moving the adoption of the amendment stated that he was acting in the interests of the city of Victoria. The corporation desired this clause inserted to safeguard and confirm their rights under their private water works act.

L. W. Shatford (Similkameen) endeavored to present a petition from the Esquimalt Waterworks Company asking that the bill be referred back to the committee with the proposed amendment.

He was ruled out of order as a mo-

statement and will make the necessary application to consider the application to consider the application to consider the application to consider the application favorably. (Application to consider the application favorably. (Application to consider the application favorably. (Application) to the first place the force and substituted proceedings in the first place the force the house. It was relieved to all that portion of his land bordering on the bay aforesaid, by action of the chief commissioner of court and hudgment given by Justice Irving; and

Whereas, no arbitration court, chief commissioner of lands and works of his riparian or littorial rights, which include free and unobstracted access the water, the room for landing boat and works of his riparian or littorial rights, which include free and unobstracted access the water, the room for landing boat and works of his riparian or littorial rights as he sentitled to under the theorem of the state of the control of the first place the action of the first place the government to like the duty of the government to like the duty of the government to like the duty of the government of the product the said John Gemnell in possession of all such like to refer for a moment of the hone, gentleman's object missioners. The product of the said John Gemnell in possession of all such littorial rights as he is entitled to under the common have of fandands and the control of the product of the said John Gemnell in possession of all such littorial rights as he is entitled to under the common have of fandands and the product of the p

seen all the members of the government on the subject I would very much like to see the object of this motion attained.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—I do not wish to see this lady's name dragged in the mire and in consequence of the strong feeling which exists in this house on the subject, I hope that the minister of education, as well as the former occupant of this office, who is really responsible for this whole business, will accept the motion; for otherwise it will be fought out to the bitter end. I was present at the investigation, and I am absolutely satisfied that this woman was most grievously and most cruelly wronged.

Hon, Dr. Young (Interrupting)—I do not think, sir, that either the public in general or the educational system of the province will benefit by this discussion. While the department has no desire to do Miss Cameron any injustice at the same time, on the report of an impartial tribunal it came. with the view of forcing the matter through.

Time is Too Short

In the first place I must say, it is manifestly unfair to expect the members of the house and the members of the executive council to become properly seized of all the facts at issue and give a careful decision on this question within such a short time, and with respect to the urgency of the case in getting a supply of water hon, gentlemen must further remember that this is a question which cannot be solved in a month or in six months or even in a year for that matter. For it must evidently take a very considerable period to arrange for a water supply and to prepare the necessary plans and if we decide in favor of the city's pretensions they can pursue their proposed course and arrange all the details which may be necessary for the prosecution of the work; but if on the other hand we do not decide in their favor the government of the day must assume all the responsibility for this netion and take the onus of having done what it considers right in all the premises. I have, sir, made a rather long explanation, but I have done so in order that the house may know exactly where we stand. We are very anxious to find a satisfactory solution to this problem, standing on the one hand by the rights of the city and on the other hand consulting the interests of every person concerned, with the view of adjusting this matter in a calm and dignified way, so that in the end justice will be done to all the parties, whose interests are involved in this transaction. We will oppose the motion, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Oliver After Ammunition

H. B. Thomson (Victoria) stated

Advises Withdrawal.

John Jardine (Esquimall) expressed the conviction that as the government had publicly announced that they would deal with the question; it would be in the best interests for all concerned if the amendment were withdrawn.

Mr. Oliver thereumon, withdraw the

Mr. Oliver thereupon withdrew the

# Water Supply Question.

bottom the years by decision of the department of education; and Whereas friends of the said Miss Cameron are circulating a petition asking for her reinstatement; and Whereas the marked ability as a teacher and educator of Miss Cameron is lost to this province through said suspension of her certificate; and Whereas all the ends of justice have been served by the period of said suspension that has already clapsed; Be it therefore resolved, that the government consider the advisability of restoring at earliest moment to Miss Cameron her certificate as feacher in the public schools of British Columbia.

Moreas all the ends of justice have been served by the period of said suspension that has already clapsed. Be it therefore resolved, that the government consider the advisability of restoring at earliest moment to Miss Cameron her certificate as feacher in the public schools of British Columbia.

And enquired whether the provincial secretary would accept the motion.

Hon. Dr. Young.—I regret that I cannot do so.

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Hon. Dr. Young.—I regret that I cannot do so.

Hon. Dr. Young.—I we will be made effective with the provisions of this act, and

# British-Canadian Wood Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.

Owners of the Townsite of Port Mellon, Howe Sound, 25 Miles from Vancouver

The first issue of 100,000 Preference Shares having been disposed of by sale and option, we now offer for subscription the second issue of 100,000 Preference Shares, in Blocks of 100 at \$1.00 per Share; each 100 shares entitled to a bonus of fifteen shares of Preferred; the only difference between the first and second issue being that the first 100,000 carried a bonus of 25 per cent, of Preferred.

This Preferred Stock is entitled to an annual dividend of seven per cent. commencing November 1, 1908, but unlimited as to further dividends—i. e., after seven per cent. has been paid upon the Preferred and Common, both stocks thereafter participate equally. There is no reason why this stock should not pay from 30 to 50 per cent, dividends.

We are now rushing the work at Port Mellon, 25 miles from Vancouver, on the first unit of this great plant, which is to have a weekly capacity of 80,000 lbs. of wrapping paper, and which we hope to have in operation within 90 days.

Remember, there is no ground floor plan; no inflated values, or huge promoters' profits in the enterprise.

Within one year the stock of this corporation will be selling at a handsome premiumthen it will be too late to buy.

### PAYMENTS.

10 per cent. on application; 15 per cent. on allotment; balance in eight calls of 30 days each. The public are cordially invited to visit the demonstrating plant at our office, corner Government and Yates, and witness the manufacturing of wood pulp and paper.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING UNTIL NINE O'CLOCK.

### DIRECTORS'

### Elected at General Meeting, February 25th, 1908

SYLVESTER G. FAULKNER, British columbia Trust

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FREDK. APPLETON, Managing Director M. R. Smith

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GREELY KOLTS, formerly General Manager Pacific Coast Soda Co.

### **VICTORIA AGENTS**

# HARMAN & PUNNETT

Corner Government and Yates Streets

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: In other words, the hon, gentleman is sincere. The amendment was rejected. The report was thereupon adopted and the bill given third reading.

### Mine Workers' Wages.

Mine Workers' Wages.

'When the house in committee came to the consideration of the bill introduced by H. C. Brewster (Alberni), entitled, "An act for the better securing of certain mine workers' wages," Hon. Mr. Bowser said that as he proposed during recess to prepare a measure which would give the miners who were employed in such coal mines as were held under option, through an amendment of the Mechanics' Lien act, the same security that was at present enjoyed by men working on buildings, he hoped that the hon, gentleman would withdraw his bill.

Mr. Brewster explained that his ob-

Mr. Brewster explained that his object was to arrange for a lieu ject was to arrange for a lien for wages due in the case of properties

statement which has been made by the attorney-general, as well as of the fact that such a measure should clear-

CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND S

# Should Continue Session.

Should Continue Session,
J. H. Hawthornthwaite thought the
legislature should continue in session
if necessary. He congratulated the
government upon the straightforward
stand they had taken this session upon
the measures he and the other Socialist members had introduced.
Hon. W. J. Bowser moved that the
committee rise and report progress.
On division his motion carried.

Point of Order Upheld.

Point of Order Upheld.

Upon the second reading of the bill lating to the Island Rallway, the Graving Dock, and Railway Lands of the Province, 1884, the speaker gave his decision upon the point of order raised by Hon. Richard McBride the previous day.

Settlers' Rights Act.

This is, in my opinion, a matter of procedure by the applicant as distinguished from the principle of the bill. Under the circumstances, I hold the motion on second reading is in order, said Mr. Eberts.

Hon, Richard McBride stated that the government believed that the legis-lation of 1904 had been as extensive as the situation required. The govern-ment had no intention of extending the application of the act. He moved that the motion be now put.

Upon the division the second reading as negatived.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

# New Suits, Fancy Vests Topcoats and Trousers at the

# Semi-Ready Wardrobe

See the New Shades in Browns, Greys and Fawns. Five Thousand Garments to Select From.

Suits From \$12.00 to \$35.00

B. Williams & Co.

Sole Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring

There are 99 "Semi-ready" Stores in Canada-and this Store stands well up in the volume of sales. Watch us climb.

Semi-ready Tailoring

Cloth costs being about equal there is one sure way to dress correctly—the "Semi-ready" way.



Each man requires individual treatment, and so our customers are physically diagnosed with a tape line, and the suits are then finished to their exact measure in two hours.

Finished exactly as the requirements of their form or figure dictate. Tried-on in the Semi-ready stage when you can judge the cloth suitability.

A \$20 Serge Suit, finished to your measure in the physique type way, means that the clothes hold the original shape that we give them-and conform to the wearer's shape as long as he cares to wear

> If you can't call, send for a copy of the booklet "As Seen by Him," which describes Suits at \$18, \$20 and up to \$30.

New Hats, Shirts, Gloves Ties and Fancy Vests at the

# Semi-Ready Wardrobe

100 Cases New Goods Just to Hand. Outing Shirts, Pyjamas, Night Robes, etc. New Spring Samples for Special Made-to-Order Suits Just Received

Suits From \$18.00 to \$35.00

B. Williams & Co.

Sole Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring

"Buster Brown" that delighting philosopher of modern stage craft, he san engagement to meet a lot of amusement lovers at the Victoria theatter to morrow evening. He will have "Tigo," "Mary Jane" and full two score of this perhaps to be found in the exception, which will be characterized by clever songs, bright music and becough the condition has carned him a reward well by clever songs, bright music and becough the condition has earned him a reward well by clever songs, bright music and the leading part for which is not a great play a fact that he is always hones the victoria theatter to the earn to be really big moments and the laugh is uppermost all the time. If the flat of this popular musical comedy. The costuming is all new and in keeping a wire are no really big moments and the laugh is uppermost all the time. It is spoular musical comedy. The costuming is all new and in keeping a wire with the gasoline machine plays really as stood the test of the severest critics and has passed muster without a flating claims to extensive cattle and helight. R. F. Outcault, et discrebed as a standard procide the fanous cartoonist, is the ôriginator of Buster Brown." His pletures in the standard product of Buster Brown." His pletures in the standard product of Buster Brown." His pletures in the standard product of Buster Brown." His pletures in the standard product of Buster Brown." His pletures in the standard product of Buster Brown." His pletures in the standard product of Buster Brown." His pletures in the standard product of Buster Brown." His pletures in the standard product of Buster Brown." His pletures in the standard product of Buster Brown." His pletures in the standard product of Buster Brown." His pletures in the standard product of Buster Brown." His pletures in the standard product of Buster Brown." His pletures in the standard product of Buster Brown." His pletures in the standard product of Buster Brown." His pletures in the standard product of Buster Brown." His pletures in the standard product of Buste

from the large audiences they have entertained dally. They announce that in the near future they will have some of the greatest films ever produced to present to their patrons. They intend to Apare neither pains nor expense to procure the very choicest pictures obtainable. The first of these great treats will be announced in their advertisement later in the week.

That they aim to improve their programme always is evidenced by the bill offered for the coming week. Five pictures and two songs of the very highest class will be prosented. Those who enjoy the humorous will find their opportunity to laugh at the "Classmates," "White Shoes" and "The Chemist's Mistake." Those of a more serious nature will enjoy the "Dueppe Circuit" and "Fairy of Black Rocks." The songs are especially good, being "Love Me and the World Is Mine" and "Down on the Farm."

WANT THE STEAMERS BUILT IN CANADA

Discussion in Parliament Regarding Government's Custom of Build-ing in England

The building of Canadian government steamers in England, instead of confining tenderers to Canadians and fostering the shipbuilding industry in Canada, is being much opposed in the house of commons, not only in connection with the proposed construction of the fishery protection cruiser for British Columbia waters, but also with regard to the building of a nice breaking steamer for use in the Northumberland straits. When the construction of the ice-breaker for Northumberland straits was under discussion, F. D. Monk asked the minister of marine and fisheries, Hon. Mr. Brodeur, where the steamer would be can structed, and the mirister of marine replied: "I do not know; it may be built in England, Jermany of Canada. Tenders are being advertised in British and Canadaa newspapers"

L. G. McCarthy said: "Does not the long gentlerne the steamer.

repiled: "I do not know; it may be built in England, Germany & Canada. Tenders are being advertised in British and Canadian newspapers."

L. G. McCarthy said: "Does not the hom, gentleman think that in matters of this kind Canadian industries should be favored to the extent of confining, at all events for the time being, the tenders to Canada? We have shipbuilding industries in Canada suffering for want of were and which are cupable, I understand, of buildiar ships of any kind and of the best quality. The steel shipbuilding industry of Canada is discriminated against. The Canadian shipbuilders have to pay duty on all material imported for the construction of ships, and they have to compete against ships built in the motherland which—including everything that goes into their construction and equipment, furnishings and all—are allowed to come into Canada free of duty. The British ship and her equipment comes in here free, but if the materials and furnishings in that ship were brought in separately they would all have to pay duty. That seems an injustice to the Canadian shipbuilding industry, and that is a matter which is being discussed very generally in Canada today. It is not so long ago since the shipbuilding industry of the maritime provinces was of very great importance, and when Nova Scota ships navigated all the seas of the world. Since wooden shipbuilding has almost disappeared we have been establishing in Canada a steel shipbuilding industry which is struggling in the face of adversity by reason of the fact that the materials it put into a ship made in England are admitted free of duty. Does this not call for some remedy from the government is inviting tenders for the construction of ships the government should say to the Canadian shipbuilder: We will give you a rebate of the duty on the material which goes into the construction of the ship which you bulld for us. I say it is the duty of the government to consider this phase of the Canadian shipbuilding industry. Then there is another matter which equall

# White Indian

A white Indian is a sick Infirst saw a white man they were sure he was sick. White skin-sick man was their argument. "Pale-face" is the name they gave us.

Pale faces can be cured. When blood is properly fed the face glows with health.

# **Scott's Emulsion**

is a rich blood food. It gives new power to the bone marrow from which the red blood springs. : : :

All Druggists; 50c. and \$1.00.

is repaired in a Canadian yard the mo ment she goes back to an American port she has to pay duty on the repairs. You can buy an old hull for \$40,000; you can put so-called repairs on her in an American yard, which practically means rebuilding, for the repairs may cost \$100,000, and you can float the ship back into this country and all you have to pay duty on is the \$40,000 original price. That is not fair to the Canadian shipbuilding industry. I say that the government has now an opportunity to do something for Canadian shipbuilding. I understand that this is not the only vessel that will be built for the different departments of the government, and it seems to me that some inducement should be offered to Canadians to undertake their construction. The growing traffic from the west should be carried through the Great Lakes in ships built in Canada, but unless the Industry receives encouragement from the government that desirable end cannot be reached. Weare told that the government is asking tenders for these vessels abroad as well as in Canada. The labor market in England is cheaper, they have free coat, they have free steel, they have free coat, they have free steel, they have free steel, they have free steel, they have free steel. ment she goes back to an America port she has to pay duty on the re these vessels abroad as well as in Canada. The labor market in England is cheaper, they have free coal, they have free steel, they have no duty on anything that goes into the ship built there; that ship can be built in England and taken into Canada duty free, whereas if the material which enters into the construction and equipment were imported plecemal a duty would be imposed upon it."

Minister Wu. Minister Wu.

Chicago, March 6.—Wu Tung Ling, the new Chinese Minister to Washington, with his retinue, consisting of 27 Orientals, arrived here today over the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. The minister scouted the idea of war between China and Japan, saying: "There is nothing in such reports. China and Japan are on the most friendly terms. This little breach will amount to nothing. It only remains to be seen just This little breach will amount to nothing. It only remains to be seen just how and to whom the goods on that selzed boat were going, and then, if it is found that China is doing wrong, an apology is due and will be doubtlessly given. Such cases as this happen there frequently. All talk of war is groundless."



PAUL GILMORE In An Up-to-Date Comedy, "The Wheel of Love"

has been just as successful as play has been just as successful as the cartoons, and the large number of people who have seen it is a guarantee of its popularity. The sale of seats is now on. At the previous visits here many waited, expecting to get good seats at the last moment. They were disappointed. The local management urges that seats be purchased agrly, for all the children, which include those who have grown tall, want to see Buster.

R.F. Outcan BEFORE THE

TROUBLE STARTED

Buster Brown Co., Victoria Theatre, Tomorrow Evening

Age as the stage of the stage o

Sunday supplements of the Metropolitan Dailies have made hundreds of thousands smile, while the philosophy has made a deep impression on the minds of all. The best of Mr. Outcault's work has been taken and made into story form, the whole being put together in the shape of a play. The play has been just as successful as display his customary versatility. As of a high order of ability and his work in the few serious passages serves to display his customary versatility. As one friend to another I would suggest, however, to Mr. Gilmore that the chapps which he wears in the last act are entirely too new to make a hit in Texas 'down by the Rio Grande.' One hour on the hurracane deck of a mustang would alter their appearance entirely.

tang would after their appearance entirely.

"Mr. Gilmore's song at the opening of the last act was very well received, and at the close of the second act he was called out for a speech, to which he responded most happily. The sunrise effect at the beginning of the third act was a beautifully effective accomplishment on the part of the electricians and scenic artists.

"The Gilmore support is in most respects satisfactory, the performance given by William Louis as the hulking cow-puncher being second only to that of the star. Louis is an actor whose acquaintance is a genuine pleasure. Paul Gilmore in "The Wheel of Love's well worth seeing and will doubtless attract large audiences. There will be a matine Saturday."

\*\*\*

Church and Stage.

those famous for success is not for a moment doubted by all who have followed his progress and know his ability.

The following criticism of the play appeared in the Portland Oregonian:
"Paul Gilmore has come to Portland for his annual visit and opened with a matinee at the Marquam yes torday a week's engagement in his new play "The Wheel of Love." Mr. Gilmore long ago became, a positive local favorite and the enthusiasm which greeted him yesterday is the

nerve in allowing herself to be the human target, than does Young Buffalo in daring to attempt the shots in which the slightest error would be more than likely fatal to his pretty assistant. The act abounds with sensational features, the principal being where Mile. Vera places a wooden ring on which are fastened six small glass balls around her face and Young Buffalo shoots them off one by one in



SIG. ANGELO de DOMINICIS At New Grand

The partizans of a great navy claim that at the present rate of building even the largest type of battleship will be completed in a trifle over three we moving
Witche's
Revenge,"

It direction
"The Pilahatuser, as the decording to Herr Tirpitz,
the Secretary of the Navy, these ships
ships will be ready for all purposes as
quickly as England's. Taking the new
navy bill as a basis for calculation,
Germany at the end of the year 1914
will have afloat sixteen new battleships of the Dreadnought type, five
cruisers of the Invincible type, supported by ten battleships of 13,200
tons, none of them over twelve years
old, and two armored cruisers of 11,
600 tons, just eight years old. Added
Kaiser class, with six armored cruisto these there will be ten battleships
of the Wittelsbach and reconstructed
Kaiser class, with six armored cruisers by no means of an obsolete type.
There will be no vessel more than 18
years old. The building appropriation
for 1911, it is estimated, will amount
to \$65,250,000, out of a total naval vote
of \$115,425,000, and if the policy of constructing four battleships a year is
continued, as this party has determined it shall continue if their efforts
can prevall, German naval men look
forward to seeing the country at the
end of 1920 with a fleet of forty-seven
battleships, of which thirty-two will
be of over 18,000 tons burden, together
with twenty large armored cruisers. years, or two years less than in France and somewhat less than in the United

Arcade Theatre,

The Arcade has had a splendid lot of pictures during the past week and that they were appreciated is evident they were appreciated is evident.

# Building Sites

For Sale in the Most Exclusive and Fashionable Residential Section of

# Victoria City

We are instructed to place on the market upon an early date in lots to suit purchasers the most artistic subdivision ever offered in the city. We wish to suggest to people looking for a site upon which to build an ideal home to wait until this property is offered, as there will never again be such an apportunity to secure any site to compare with these in the three most important essentials: namely, value and character of surrounding property; high and healthy situation commanding superb view, nearness to street cars and most of Victoria's palatial homes, the property is now being surveyed and sub-divided. Full particulars as to location, prices and terms in next week's papers. Look out for them. It is not possible to put another sub-division in this location on the market.

# Herbert Cuthbert

616 FORT STREET

# TICLOUS THEATRE

# BUSTER BROWN

Brigade.
Prices: 25c., 50c., 7bc., \$1,00 and \$1.50,
Box Office opes 10 a.m. Friday, March,
6. Mail orders accompanied by cheque
will receive their usual attention.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

PAUL GILMORE

# The Wheel of Love

# St. Patrick's Day

Grand Irish Concert and Lecture BY REV. FATHER CAINE

# AT INSTITUTE HALL

Subject: "Characteristics of the Irish Race.

SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

General Admission, 50cts.; Reserved Seats, 75cts. Doors Open at 8 p.m.

# The New Grand

The Original Young Buffalo Assisted by Mile Vera

O'Neill's College Boys

Gladys Van America's Star Comedienne.

Lottie Meaney & Company In Her Own Comedy Sketch, "The Bowery Bud."

Brooks and Jeanette

Signor De Dominicis

Thomas J. Price
Illustrator—"That's Whathe Rose Said to Me." NEW MOVING PICTURES

OUR OWN ORCHE TRA
M. Nagel, Director.
"Pilgrims' Chorus," from Tannhauser.

WEEK COMMENCING MARCH 9TH

BIMM BOM BRR TRIO-European BUFORD, BENNET AND BUFORD-McLOIN AND SHELLEY-Singers and

HARRY DEVERBA—Song Illustrator, THE PANTAGESCOPE—In New Motion Pictures.

### Arcade Theatre 50 YATES STREET

MOVING PICTURES. Class Mates.

Dueppe Circuit.
Fairy of Black Rocks.
White Shoes. Chemist's Mistake

Chemist's Mistake.

ILLUSTRATED SONGS.

Love Me and the World is Mine.
Down on the Farm.

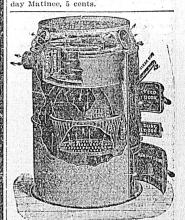
NEXT WEEK.

The Passion Play.

Continuous Show Daily, 2 to 10:30 p.

m. Programme changes every Monday.

Admission: 10 cents; Children's Saturday Matinee, 5 cents.



# JOHN COLBERT Plumbing & Heating SHEET METAL WORK

Agent Gurney Oxford Furnace

1008 Broad St.

West Pacific Club Entrance

# NO MORE RHEUMATISM "FRUIT-A-TIVES" GURED HIM

Christopher D. Graham is a well known citizen of Ottawa-formerly in the City Hall and largely instrumental in forming the Ottawa Hunt Club. Mr. Grabam's voluntary testimonial as to the great benefit he received from taking "Fruit-a-tives" will carry conviction.



Ottawa, Ont. Nov. 26th, 1907

I have been a sufferer from Rheum atism for a long time - pains in my shoulder and joints practically all the time. I tried various treatments without benefit and then I was recommended by a friend to try "Fruit-a-tives." I took several boxes of the tablets and now. for a long time, I have been entirely free from all rheumatism and rheumatic pains.

I wish to state, also, that I suffered from haemorrhoids, or piles, for years, I used all kinds of ointments and treatment and nothing did me any good, but after taking "Fruit-a-tives" for my rheumatism I am entirely cured of these dreadful piles. (Sgd) C. D. GRAHAM.

"Fruit-a-tives" — or "Fruit Liver
Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box
—6 for \$2.50—or will be sent on receipt
of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



### Life, Fire, and Accident EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

MONEY TO LOAN. Easy Terms. Phone 1409. Light Expense.

The Railway Commission
Toronto, March 7.—Sir William

Toronto, March 7.—Sir William Mulock says he is not a candidate for the vacant chairmanship of the railway commission. He says the position should go to a man in robust health and one younger than himself. The salary should also be increased, and an adequate allowance made in order to induce good men not now in public, and who hold more lucrative positions, to accept the vacancy.

Most treatments for the blood and firskin cruptions are miscrably slow in their results, and besides, many of term are poisonous. Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain no poison or drug of any kind; they are absolutely harmless and yet do work which cannot fail to surprise you.

and yet do work which cannot fail to surprise you.

Don't go around with a humiliating disgusting mass of plumples and blackheads on your face. A face covered over with these disgusting things makes people turn away from you, and breeds fallure in your life work. Stop it. Read what an Jowa man sald when he woke up one 'morning and found he had a new face:

"By George, I never saw anything like it. There I've been for three years trying to get rid of pimples and blackheads, and guess I used everything under the sun. I used your Calchum Wafers for just seven days. This morning every blessed pimple is gone and I can't find a blackhead. I could write you a volume of thanks, I am so grateful to you."

ful to you."

Just send us your name and address

and you a

Just send us your name and address in full, today, and we will send you a trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers free to test. After you have tried the sample and been convinced that all we say is true, you will go to your nearest drungist and get a 50e box and be cured of your facial trouble. They are in tablet form, and no trouble whatever to take. You go about your work as usual, and there you are —cured and happy.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by inall a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., larshel, Mich.

Marshal, Mich.

# COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

# UNEXPECTED LIFT FOR STOCK PRICES

Various Factors Lead to Break in Monotony of Brokers' Lives

New York, March 7.—The stock market broke into animation today with a comprehensive upilit of prices. There was a disposition to attribute the demand still to professional sources mostly, the short interests having become increasingly uneasy with the power of resistance shown by the market through the week. News of conditions in business and industry did not indicate a marked change from the recent mixed results, but the action of the market either gave rise to, or lent plausibility to rumors that powerful influences were working to bring about improved conditions.

The coincidence that a number of the presidents of the large railroad systems of the country were in the city together was responsible for the credence given to these reports, chief of which was that the principal railroad companies in concert were to propose to the national authorities an agreement to maintain wages of labor on their system if they shall be allowed by the interstate commerce commission to make an increase in a fixed ratio in the rate of freight charges. The enormous changes, in results to follow a change of a fraction of a mill in the freight charge for conveying one ton a mile on the railroads of the country have often been commented upon, and illustrate the importance which such an adjustment would have.

There was no official confirmation of this report. The same was true of an assertion that the interstate carriers had worked out a plan for meeting the fommodity clause of the Hepburn rate, which goes into effect or May 1, and which had threatened serious embarrassments to these composites.

serious embarrassments to these companies.

The announcement that the Knick-erbocker Trust Company would be permitted to resume business was a favoring factor. The reduction in the official discount rate of the Imperial bank of Germany and a decline in the private discount rate in Paris witnessed to the relaxing tendency of the world's money markets.

The local bank statement also had an influence. The increase in loans shown by the latter evidently reflected the effect of last week's operations, the actual loan item on Friday night showing a sharp contraction. The market closed very strong at the top level of prices.

Bonds were steady. Total sales, par value, \$1.878,000. United States twos coupon and the threes a half per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Mulock: says, he is, not; a candidate for the vacant chairmanship of the rail-may commission. He says the position should go to a man in robust, health and one younger than himself. The salary should also be increased, and an adequate allowance made in priblic, and who hold more lucrative positions, to accept the vacancy.

How to Stop

Pimples

In Five Days You Can Get Bid of All Skin Eruptions by the New Calculus Sulphide Wafers.

Trial Package To Prove It Sent Free.

Any man or woman gets awfully fired of going around with a pimply face day after day. And other people got awfully tired, too, seeing them go around with faces full of disgusting pimples.

If you are one of the unfortunates who can't get away from your pimples, and you have tried almost everything rid of skin eruptions.

These wonderful little workers contain the most effective blood purifier ever discovered, calcium sulphide.

No matter what your trouble is, whether pimples, blotches, blackheads, rash, tetter, eczema, or scabby crusts, you can solemnly depend upon Stuart's Calcium Wafers are a wonder in getting rid of skin diseases in a week look at yourself in the milror.

You will then say that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are a wonder not getting rid of skin diseases in a week look at yourself in the milror.

You will then say that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are solemnly depend upon Stuart's Calcium Wafers are sever-failing.

Stuart's Calcium wafers are very the proposed of the stream of the st By F. W. Stevenson.

Total sales 4	54,500	shares	;.	
CHICAGO	SOAR	OF	read!	E.
By F.	w. s	tevense	on.	
C	Chicago	Marc	h 7, 1	308.
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2-	-			
Mare	9835	98 16	9638	96 38
July	9318	931/4	91	91
Corn No. 2				
May	63 58	63 %	63 14	63 3%
July	61 %	61 %	61 38	61 1/8
Oats No. 2-				
May	51 %	51 %	5114	51 16
July				431/2
Pork				
May	12,30	12.32	12.05	12.10
July	12.65	12.67	12.40	12.45
Liverpool Wh	eat-			
May	7s.	2 % d.	7s.	2 1/4 d.
artes				

Bank Statement.

New York, March 7, 1908.
Clearing house banks members daily
average reserve 27.56 per cent.
Reserves on all deposits in-
creased\$ \$73,300
Reserves less U. S. deposits
Loans increased 3,291,500
Specie increased 4,150,600
Legal tenders decreased 233,300
Deposits decreased 2,301,200
Circulation decreased 11,000,000
NON-MEMBERS.
Loans increased\$ 3,039,700
Specie increased 468,800
Legal tenders decreased 29,800
Total deposits increased 6,595,500
Total deposits eliminating
amounts due from other
banks and trust companies 284,200
Percentage of legal reserve 26.20.

# RETURN OF CONFIDENCE

Resumption of Business by Knicker bocker Trust Company Taken as Favorable Sign

New York, March 7.—Marking the advent of another progressive period in the era of reconstruction in the finan-

cial and industrial world was the order granted today by Justice Clark in the Supreme Court, Staten Island, for the reopening on March 26 next of the Knickerbocker Trust company, whose suspension last October, following a bank run, involving the savings of nearly 20,000 depositors, brought the president of the institution, Charles T. Barney, to his death in a sensational manner, and precipitated such an unsettlement of public confidence that the panic of 1907 resulted.

The reopening of the Knickerbocker Trust company, in accordance with plans for its rehabilitation prepared after four months labor by a committee of depositors, will release to the welfare of the community assets aggregating \$46,370,620. The granting of the resumption order was roticeted in a smart advance in securities values to-day on the stock exchange. This past week. Trust company," declared James Russell Soley of counsel for the depositors committee, tonight, "will have a stimulating effect, not only upon the local situation, but upon every financial centre on the globe. It is the best thing that has happened since the panice."

# THE LOCAL MARKETS Retail Prices

0	
n	Flour.
í-	Flour.   State   Process   Process
e	Lake of the Woods, a pag \$2.00
a	Royal Standard \$2.00
nt	Purity \$2.00
:-	Calgary, a bag
co	Royal Household, a bug.   \$2.00
e	Snovilake, a bag \$1.70
n	Monat's Best, per sack 32.00
e -	Moffet's Best, per bbi 37.75
	Three Star per sack \$1.70
n	Focdsturs.
16	Bran, per ton   \$30.00
-	Shorts, per ton \$32.00
) -	Peed wheat, per ton \$40.00
1:	Barley, per ton \$34.00
d	Barley, per ton.       534.00         Hay, Fraser River, per ton.       523.00         Feed Cornmeal, per ton.       330.00         Chop Feed, best, per ton.       530.00         Whole Corn, best, per ton.       534.00         Middlings, per ton.       534.00         Cracked Corn, per ton.       538.00
1-	Chon Feed hest per ton \$30.00
	Whole Corn, best, per ton \$36.00
(-	Middlings, per ton \$34.00
r- /-	Togetables
ie	Celery two heads
e al	Colery, two heads
ie	Garlic, per lb
3-	Potatoes local per sack \$1.50
ie	Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs 25
d	Sweet Potatoes, now, 4 lbs 25 Cauliflower, each 15 to 25 Cabbage, local, per lb 5 Rhubard, hot house, per lb 15
15	Red Cabbage, per lb 5
t -	Rhubard, hot house, per lb 15
s, it	Dairy Produce.
ie pp	Ergs- Fresh Island, per dozen 30
p	Cooking, per dozen 30
	Cheese-
ır	Canadian, per lb
os ie	Cream, local, cach
er	
	Manitoba, per lb
2.	Victoria Creamery, per lb 45 Cowlehan Creamery, per lb 45
	Cowlchan Creamery, per 1b 45 Butter, cooking, per 1b 30
	Harren Cooking Designation County
	Grane Eruit per dezen - 75
e. % ½	Oranges, per dozen 25 to 50
14.	Lemons, per dozen 25
-	Apples local per box 200 to 225
74.	Bananas, per dozen 40
8	Figs, table, per lb 25
3	Raisins, table, per 15 25 to 60
4	Pineapples, each 50 to 60
444	Pears, per box1.25 to 1.50
	Crape Pruit, per dozen
14	YYY-1
14	Walnuts, per ib.       30         Brazils, per lb.       30         Almonds.       50         Almonds.       50         Almonds.       50         California, per lb.       30         Coconuts, each       11         Pecans, per lb.       30         Chestnuts, per lb.       30
1/8	Almonds, Jordon, per lb 75 Almonds, California, per lb 30
14	Cocoanuts, each
74	Pecans, per lb
	Chestnuts, per lb
18	Cod, salted, per lb 10 to 13
	Halibut, fresh, per 15 8 to 10
1/4	Hallbut, smoked, per lb 15 Cod, fresh, per lb 6 to 8
74	Flounders, fresh, per lh 6 to 8
8	Salmon, fresh, white, per lb 2
1/4	Salmon, fresh, red, per ib 10 to 12 Salmon, smoked, per lb 20
ýĝ	Oysters, Olympia, per pint 40 to 50
	Oysters, Toke Point, coz 40 to 50 Shrimps, per lb 25 to 30
78	Cod. salted, per lb
1/2	Herring, kippered, per 1b 121/2
/=	Finnan Haddle, per Ib 121/2
	Beef, per 1b 8 to 18
1/2	Beef, per 1b

# Finan Haddle, per lb. Meat and Poultry. Beef, per lb. Lamb, per lb. Mutton, per lb. Lamb, per quarter, fore. l. Lamb, per quarter, fore. l. Lamb, per quarter, hind. l. Veal, dressed, per lb. Gesse, dressed, per lb. Dicks, dressed, per lb. Chickens, per lb. Chickens, per lb., live weight. l. Chickens, per lb., live weight. l. Chickens, brollers, per lb. Chickens, brollers, per lb. Chickens, brollers, per lb. Chickens, brollers, per lb. Hare, dressed, each. Piceons, dressed, per pair. Rabbits, dressed, each. Hare, dressed, each. Hare, per lb. Bacon, per lb. Pork, dressed, per lb. 1.00 50 50 to 65 75 18 to 20 25 to 30

MONTREAL STOC	KS.	1
By Waghorn, Gwynn & C	0., 519	Gran
ville street, Vancouver:	lers. I	Buvers
	240	235
Merchants	157	155
Union	123	120
Twin City		831
	90	893
Mont. Street Railway		1817
Toronto Street Lailway	100	994
		1464
	40	39
Dom. Iron and Steel, com		151/
	-60	59
Can, Pac. Ry., Mont		1463
Can. Pac. Ry., London	1481/4	

South Perth Conservatives Mitchell, Ont., March 6.—Dr. Steele, of Tavistock, was nominated for the house of commons at the Conservative convention here this afternoon.

Nicholson-Smith

Miss Minnie Smith and John Nicholson, of Chilliwack, were united in marriage yesterday afternoon by Rev. Mr. Carson, at the Congregational church, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson left for Chilliwack this morning on the Princess Victoria.

King Edward's Medal.

London, March 6 .- The Gazette says King Edward has been pleased to allow Miss Marguerite Jane Lamb, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to receive the Edward medal of the first class in recogof the gallant action of her bro her, the late George H. Lamb, ther, the late George H. Lamb, who lost his life in endeavoring to save the lives of five men at the fire in the Stratheona company's mine, Strathcona, Alberta. Lamb went down into the shaft three times, and died from injuries he received in his fruitless efforts to save the men.

# DEMAND FOR STOCKS

Many London Brokers Grow Tired of Dulness in

London, March' 7.—A waiting game seemed to be the policy of outsiders as well as operators on the inside of the stock exchange this past week. Even the reduction of the Bank of England's

seemed to be the policy of outstders as well as operators on the inside of the stock exchange this past week. Even the reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount and cheap money failed to stimulate activity. Dealers who had bought gilt-edged stocks in anticipation of Thursday's reduction in the bank rate, have since sold out their holdings, and the week finished dull.

Cuotations on British shares are practically unchanged today, as against last Saturday's. Exception must be made of home rails, however, which benefitted from a moderate investment demand and some repurchases on the idea that the recent decline had been overdone. This apathy on the part of the public is the more remarkable in the face of the cheap monetary conditions. Owing to the slackening up of business, many members of the exchange have intimated their intention not to renew their subscriptions.

The liquidation which has been going on in Paris was reflected here, not only in the foreign section, but also in diamond shares. The unfavorable condition of the diamond trade, as a result of the shrinkage in the American demand for stones, is causing much liquidation by speculators and investors on the assumption that dividends cannot possibly be maintained.

American rails continued uninteresting throughout the week. They are decidedly out of favor with the public. Politics in the United States, unsatisfactory earnings, and confident predictions that further liquidation in America is inevitable, were chiefly responsible for the dearth of business, and after small and irregular daily fluctuations, the market finished showing little change on the week. United States Steel, however, was an exception. It closed a point and a half dearer on reports of better trade conditions. Money was in temporary supply, owing to revenue collections, which made the market borrow from the Baik of England, but the outlook promises considerable case, with trade contraction, the large gold output and the strengthening of the international money markets. The cond

# TO ANSWER CHARGE

Samuel Gunning Goes From Vancou-ver to Ireland in Custody of Detective

Vancouver, March 6.—Detective Sergeant William Eakins, of the Royal Irish Constabulary at Belfast, reached Vancouver today and will take back Stamuel Gunning, in jall here on a charge of fraud in Ireland. Gunning has been under arrest in Vancouver for several weeks. The officer will leave on the return trip in about fifteen days, and it is altogether likely that Mrs. Gunning, wife of the prisoner, and the rest of the family, will go back at the same time.

Sergt. Eakins' story of the crime with which Gunning is charged is an interesting one. Gunning was formerly a member of one of the bank staffs in Belfast, but he left that post to enter the brokerage business. He apparently had a run of hard luck about July, 1906, and then it was that the alleged fraud was committed, by which he secured £180 sterling from James Collins and his wife. Rose Collins.

James Collins and his wife are both deaf mutes. They owned a small farm near Ballanderry, in County Antrim, and this they sold for £500. That was all the money they had. They gave Gunning £180 to invest in South Africa Standard bank shares and other things, and then it was that Gunning decamped. Then followed a chase around the world, which lasted over two years, and Gunning was finally lecated by Inspector Muthern in Vancouver. He learned of his presence through Gunning's children at school.

Has Legs Broken.

Vancouver, March 6.—Harley Reid, aged fifteen, tried to jump on the front of a moving street car at Mount Pleasant this evening. He fell and had both legs broken.

One Year For Stabbing

Vancouver, March 6 .- L. Campagal-Vancouver, March 6.—L. Campdgallania, an Italian, was today sent to jail for one year for stabbing a compatriot, Antonio White. In passing sentence Magistrate Williams said: "The sooner you foreigners realize that you cannot use those knives in this country, the better for you." The stabbing occurred at White's home on Pender street early on the morning of February 26. Campagallania attacked White with a large butcher knife and inflicted painful wounds in the head, which have kept him in the hospital

RUN-DOWN PEOPLE OF VICTORIA The Modern Strength Creator and Body Builder.

Many people right here in this vicin-ity are all run down and hardly able to drag about—don't know what ails

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred this is caused by overwork, too close confinement or continued strain

dred this is caused by overwork, too close confinement or continued strain and worry.

Our local drugglst, D. E. Campbell, says: "Such people need Vinol, our cod liver preparation without oil, which contains in a highly concentrated form all the medicinal and strength-creating elements of cod liver oil actually taken from fresh cods' livers, but from which the useloss oil has been eliminated and tonic iron added."

Vinol cures conditions like this because in a natural manner it increases the appetite, tones up the digestive organs, makes rich, red blood, and strengthens every organ in the body. We ask eyery man, woman and child in this vicinity who is run down, tired and debilitated to try Vinol on our offer to return money if ji falls. D. E. Campbell, Druggist, Victoria, B.C.

ever since. The accused said that White struck him with an iron, but this story was denied by White and the court believed the latter.

### BRANDON TROUBLE

Flour Mills of Wheat City Milling Company Temporarily Closed by Bank as Creditor

Brandon, Man., March 6.—The flour mills of the Wheat City Milling company have been temporarily closed down by the Merchants' bank, which ti is understood is carrying heavy liabilities for the company. Notices posted on the mills this morning stated that they were closed down pending readjustment. These were signed by readjustment. These were signed by George A. Harrison, who was brought here from Vancouver by the bank and placed in charge of the mill and the local branch. Mr. Little, who for four years has been in charge of the Merchants's bank branch here, has been called east by the head office. Many rumors are current as to the financial difficulties of the milling company, but no definite particulars will be available until Mr. Harrison has completed his investigation for the bank. It is believed the shareholders will be heavy losers. Reports from surrounding farming districts indicate that many farmers who have shipped grain to the mill and have nothing to show but bills of lading, will be hard hit.

### Newfoundland Opposition

Newfoundland Opposition
St. John's, Nfd. March 7.—Sir Edward Morris, former attorney general of Newfoundland, has assumed the leadership of a new political party in opposition to the administration of Sir Robert Bond. The general electors will be held next November.

### CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. John Pascoe and family desire to thank the many kind friends for the acts of kindness and sympathy ex-tended them during their sad hour of bereavement.



THE COLONIST OFFICE

# Money to Loan

# Improved Real Estate

Swinerton & Oddy

Real Estate Agents Government St., Victoria, B.C.

TO AN EXTRA PROVINCIAL COMPANY.



Canada, Province of British Columbia, No. 425.

This is to certify that "The Continental Life Insurance Company" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

When the Columbia extends.

Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situated at the City of Toronto in the Province of Ontario.

The amount of capital of the company is one admitted the control of the Pitchen Thousand Solives of One Hundred Thousand Solives of One Hundred Dollars each.

The head office of the company in this province is situated at the City of Victoria, and John Leeming, customs broker, whose address is Victoria, B. C. is the attorney for the company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this Eleventh day of February, One thousand nine hundred and eight.

(Seal) S. Y. WOOTTON.

(Seal) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
The object for which this company
has been established and licensed is the
transaction of Life Insurance.

# R. HETHERINGTON Contractor and Builder.

1153 Burdette Ave., Phone B1429
To those who are seeking a safe in vestment, I have a choice corner, clos in, where I will erect two cottages that in, where I will erect two cottages that will rent easily to pay between 10 and 12 per cent. on the money invested and complete same inside of two months from date of purchase.—Phis would also be worth considering to those who would like to purchase a cheap home instead of paying rent. This property is within ten minutes walk of city hall.

# TO ARCHITECTS

Competitive Designs or plans for the roposed new buildings to be erected the Agricultural Park Grounds, Victoria will be received to noon of Friday,

B.C., will be received to moon of Friday, March 20th, 1908.
Conditions of the competition can be had from the undersigned on and after Tuesday, March 3rd, at his office, No. 21 Chancery Chambers Building, Langley Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. E. SMART,
Sec.-Treas., B.C. Agricultural Association.

# SLICED SMOKE You cannot be too careful of the purity of your meat supply. Clark's Sliced Smoked Beef is a product of the Best Canadian Beef—perfectly cured, with all the waste of butcher's meat eliminated. Consequently it is tastier and more nourishing than ordinary beef. Eaten hot with poached eggs for breakfast it is unsurpassed. Hot or cold it is always ready in cases of emergency. Order from your dealer. Purity and quality guaranteed by the stamp "Canada Approved Establishment 24," and by the name SLEGED SMOKED BELL FOR LUNCHES, WILLIAM PICHICS FIG. Mfr. Montreal.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

PAULL.—On Thursday, March 5, 1908 at Perry street, Victoria, B. C., the wife of W. J. Paull, of a son.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS** 

NOTICE—After this date I will not be responsible for any debts incurred in my name by my wife. Frank W. A. Turner.

WANTED—Horse, general purpose, sulf able for ranching; must be sound in wind and legs. Call Butler's, first house on left from end Douglas street car line.

car line. m8
IOUSE and three lots, fruit trees, berry bushes, etc., price \$2,200, or will separate; full particulars, Owner; first house on left from end Douglas street car line. ANTED-Girls, to sew fur. Apply Fred Foster, 1108 Government St. ms

WANTED—By April 1st, a Nanny Goat, milking, and with kid, not more than two years old; certificate of health by responsible veterinary. Apply. Box 626, H.L.E.P., Colonist.

TENDERS WANTED for the Cutting and Splitting and Delivering of 100 cords of firewood (stove lengths). Wood to be cut on property of advertiser, 40 cords of which coarsely split for fireplace use; balance 18 in. in length, and properly piled and ready for use by July, 1908. Box 626, H.L. E.P., Colonist.

CENTRAL PARK—Two fine building lets on Pembroke street, west of Cook; \$650 each; \$215 eash; balance over two years. Owner, Box 632, Colonist.

onist. m8
VANTED—Elderly woman as housekeeper. Apply 1432 Stanley Ave. m8

WANTED—One to ten preferred Whaling shares; state lowest net cash price to Whale, Colonist.

FOR SALE—7-roomed house, all conveniences, stable, handy to cars; rents \$18 month: bargain, forced sale, \$1,800, \$600 cash, balance two years. Colonist, 300.

Colonist, 300. ms
MIDDLE AGED WOMAN wanted for general work; no washing; small family. Apply Mrs. Macfarlane, Sylvia street, James Bay. Telephone 264, ms

EXCHANGE—100 acres, nicely situated, 6 miles out, fine timber, good roads; for good 7-room city house, garden and conveniences; letters only; 941 Pandora avenue, m8

COMFORTABLE HOME for gentleman and wife. 59 Menzies street, near Dallas Road.

WANTED—Elderly lady as housekeeper and to take care of children. Apply between 12 and 1 or after 6 o'clock. to \$11 King's Road.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY.

OF OAK BAY.

NOTICE—Having impounded a Jersey heifer (yearling) and same being still unclaimed this animal will be sold by auction at the corner of Milton stream of Foul Bay Road on Thursday, 12th March, 1908, at 12 noon.

CHAS. POOLE, Poundkeeper. NOTICE

At the next sitting of the Licensing Board for the City of Victoria, I intend applying for a transfer of the Liquor License held by me upon the premises known as No. 111 Broad Street, in the City of Victoria, to A. R. McDonald.

ANNA BURNS. Executrix of the Estate of L. G. Burns ANNA BURNS.

Dated this Seventh (7) day of February, 1908.

# Victoria Bowling Parlor Will Open for Business

The

Saturday, March 7, 1908

Ladies are cordially invited as spectators, or to join in the sports.

Douglas St., Next to Victoria Theatre

# COAL AND WOOD

This is the Old Reliable Wellington Coal, per 2,000 lbs. \$7.50.

J. E. PAINTER & SON hone 526 Office. Residence A-426. NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is Hereby Given that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of William Honry Finlayson, late of Victoria, British Columbia, deceased, who died on the 1st day of February, 1908, and whose Will was proved in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at Victoria, on the 4th day of March, 1908, by Jane Finlayson, of Victoria, aforesaid, the sole executive the send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the said executiva at the office of the undersigned, her solicitor, on or before the 9th day of April, 1908.

And Notice is hereby also given that after that day the said executive will proceed to distribute the assets of the said william Henry Finlayson, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims which she will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1908.

Solicitor for the said Executiv.

A. S. INNES,
Solicitor for the said Executrix,
Law Chambers, Bastion St., Victoria,

NOTICE: Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer to Joseph Lucas of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the corner of Douglas and Cormorant Streets, in the City of Victoria; B.C., and known as the Commercial Hotel.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1908
(Signed) SAMUEL SHORE.

(Signed) SAMUEL SHORE

# F. W. STEVENSON Commission Broker

21 BROAD STREET

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and work-

A. STEWART

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts DRY CORDWOOD, STOVEWOOD AND BARK

R. DAVERNE WOOD YARD, FORT STREET, TEL. 97



# Save All Your Cream U.S. Cream Separator is biggest money maker-gets more Cream than any other. Holds WORLD'S RECORD for clean skimming. Cream represents cash—you waste cream every day if you are not using a

U.S. Cream Separator Has only 2 parts inside bowl—easily and quickly washed, Low supply tank—easy to pour milk into—see picture. All working parts enclosed, keeping out dirt and protecting the operator. Many other exclusive advantages. Call and see a U. S.

S U S For sale by U

The Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Agents. Victoria, B.C. 544-546 Yates Street Phone 59

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Loan, Discount and Financial Agents 643 FORT STREET REAL ESTATE

Pacific Whaling, Preferred Canadlan Fish and Cold Storage Company, Limited; 9 Pacific Whaling Common Stock offer. Choice Timber Limits on West Coast of Island and Mainland, Lots, Acreage, Fruit Farms and Houses for sale on easy terms.

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# Phone 11

One Cent a Word Each Issue

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Phone 11 One Cent a Word Each Issue

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FAIRALL BROS.—Bottled Ale, Stout & "Bromo Hygeia," Esq't Rd. Tel 444 BAGGAGE DELIVERED

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ld. Tel 129 BARREL MANUFACTURERS SWEENEY'S COOPERAGE, 850 John-son St., Phone B906.

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion. BUILDER. AND GEN'L CONTRACTOR THOMAS CATERALL—16 Broad Street. Building in all its branches: wharf work and general jobbing Tel. 820.

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CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS GENTS CLOTHES pressed and kept in thorough repair, at \$2.50 per month, called for and delivered. G. W. Walk-er, 718-Johnson St., just cast of Doug-las.

### CHIMNEY SWEEPING

LLOYD & CO., practical chimney sweepers and house cleaners. 716 Pandora St. Flues altered, grates fire-bricked, hearths laid and repaired, roof work of any kind. Phone A476.

### COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS

PIONEER COFFEE & .SPICE .MILLS Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 597 CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS. LASHS, (Sanitary) 843 View St., Phone A-1207. Ladies', gents' and Children's garments clenned, pressed, altered and repaired; good work; lowest prices. No injurious chemicals used. 228 COLLECTORS AND ESTATE MANA-GERS.

VICTORIA AGENCY-Estates managed and general collections, Mahon vulid-ing, Government St. Phone 1399. d28

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TUHMAN & CLAYTON, contractors and builders, corner Fort and Blanchard Sts. Prompt attention given to all kinds of construction work in build-ing and carpentering. Phone 619, m3 CONTRACTORS

ALTON & BROWN, carpenters and joiners. Alterations and repairs. Estimates given. Greenhouses a specialty. Workshop and office 2115 Government street. Phone B1454: f12

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VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates street. Tel. 717. All descrip-tions of ladies and gentlemen's gar-ments clenned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

equal to new.

1. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 200. Hearns & Renfrew. PAUL'S CLEANING & DYE WORKS, 120 Fort street. Tel. 624.

FURRIBE
FRED FOSTER.—42½ Johnson street,
Telephone Al182, makes a specialty of
seal garments. HARDWARE

C. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and ag-ricultural implements. Corner of Robinson and Government streets. THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 32 and 34 Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

JUNE

Bixass, Copper, Bottles, Sacks, a Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agen 30 and 32 Store street. Phone 1?36. LITHOGRAPHING

THOGRAPHING ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER VICTORIA TRANSFER CO.,Ld. Tel. 129

A. O. F., Court Northern Light, No 5935, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandera Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 544.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall 1st and 3rd Tuesday, J. P. Wheeler, Pres.: Thos. Gravlin, sec.

SONS OF ENGLAND B. S., Alexandra Lodge 116, meets 1st and 3rd Wednes-day, K. of P. Hall. Geo. Jay, Pres., J. Critchley, Sec. NOVELTY WORKS

L. HAFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

OLD MATERIALS

HIGHEST PRICES paid by Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street, Copper, brass, bottles, etc. Phone 1336.

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SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fir Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Potter, Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandor streets, Victoria, B.C. SCAVENGER

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GENERAL Engraver and Steneil Cut ter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street opposite post office.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS FAIRALL BROS. Agents "Bromo Hy gela," Esquimalt road, Victoria. Tele phone 444.

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FRED FOSTER, 4234 Johnson St., Tel A1182. Furs bought.

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A. PETCH, 99 Douglas' street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

MILL STAB WOOD FOR SALE

WILL SIAB WOOD FOR SALB.

VE CUT our mill slabs and trimmings
into lengths to suit the customer and
deliver the wood to any part of the
city at \$3.00 per large two-horse
wagon load. We always endeavor to
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toria, B.C.

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OR. LEWIS HALL., Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Doug-las Sts., Victoria, B. C. Telephone-Office, 557; Residence 122. au26

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MASSAGE.

MR. BERGSTROM BJORNFELT, Masseur, room 2, Vernon Block, Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C. Office hours 1 to 6 p. m. PATENTS AND LEGAL

# ROWLAND BRITTAIN, Registered At-torney. Patents in all countries. Fair-field building, opposite P.O., Vancou-ver.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad St., Bookkeeping thoroughly taught, also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. McMillan, Principal.

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PANDORA HOTEL—Situated corner of Pandora and Blanchard Streets. This hotel and entire block are now under one manugement. Newly decorated and refurnished throughout. Electric light. Large airy bed and reception rooms. On car line and within one block of City Hall and Library. Rooms fitted specially for resident guests if desired. Phone A1437.

THE "ABERDEEN"—A high-ciass private hotel for tourists and residents in Victoria; all white labor employed table board given; terms moderate Apply to Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon late of Gordon Hotel.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—19 Johnson St.
Nowly fitted up and renovated from
top to bottom—good accommodation.
Bar always supplied with the vest
brands of liquors and cigars. Thos.
L. McManus, Proprietor.

SPOKANE HOTEL-L. F. Salter oro-prietor. The largest and most cen-trally located hotel in Midway. Rates \$1.00 to \$2.00. Sample rooms Free bus.

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HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite (house, Best hotel in town, F from \$1.50 up. John M. Insley, prietor.

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HOTEL METROPOLE—The most convenient to business centre, theatres, wharves and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plan. The place to meet your up-country friends. Geo. L. Howe, proprietor.

Howe, proprietor.

BLACKBURN HOTEL, A. E. Blackburn proprietor—This well-known and popular hotel entirely rebuilt and returnished is, now open to its patrons. Steam heat; fine commodious rooms; first-class dining-room; best attention to comfort of guests. American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. European plan, 75c. upwards: 318 Westminster Ave.

Ave. J18

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson and Sons, proprietors; R. D. Thompson, manager. Corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver, B. C. Vancouver, fl. C. Vancouver, fl. C. Vancouver, detailed in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Middny lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey.

son & Stewart, proprietors.

HOTEL DOMINION—F. Baynes, Proprietor. 150 bright airy rooms; steamheated; free auto-bus to and from boats and trains. American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

EMPIRD HOTEL,—Corner Hastings and Columbia avenue, Vancouver, B. C. American and European plan. The only auto bus in the city. Meets all trains and boats. Frank Colbourne, proprietor.

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

VANTED—Partner with \$5,000 for in-dustrial enterprise; \_blg profits and good market. Apply Box 608, Colonist. m7

m7

MABLE ATTORNEY and barrister, would like to bear of an opening in British Columbia. Advertiser is a member in good standing of the bar of Montreal in province of Quebec, where he has been in general practice for eight years. Highest references from bench and bar, from financial and, banking institutions and from university governors. Address F. C. Saunders, Barrister, Bell Telephone Building, Montreal.

FOR SALE—A well established Type writing Business. Apply to Box 552 Colonist Office.

FOR SALE—Best boarding house proposition in the city. Small amount of capital required. Address 207 Colonist.

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IF YOU WOULD HELP make it and make money for yourself let the B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd., furnish the lumber for the house you will build. Our motto is, "Good Stock, prompt delivery and reasonable prices." We increase our business by pleasing our customers, Tel. No. 864, B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd., mills and yards Garbally road, Victoria, Arm, Victoria, B. C.

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JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE— All kinds of Japanese labor. 1601 Government St., Phone 1630. J30 WING ON EMPLOYMENT OFFICE— All kinds of Chinese help furnished 530 Cormorant St. Tel. B1182.

# THE DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT AND GENERAL AGENCY. Rae St., Victoria, B. C.

WANTED—Daily Work by Competent Needlewoman. Children's garments a specialty.

specialty.

POSITION required by experienced English house parlor maid, where cook is kept. (City.)

POSITION required by competent housekeeper to invalid or elderly couple, or bachelor's residence. LADY HELP seeks position in or near Duncan; housework, no cooking; no children.

children.

SITUATIONS WANTED as mothers' helps or housemaid and care of children, by two reliable Scotch girls, 18 year. Sleep at home. Victoria West or Esquimalt preferred.

HOME HELP wishes for position as housemaid where cook is kept.

# MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AND REAL ESTATE AGENCY. 575 Yates Street.

Employers and parties wanting help of any kind; also parties looking for employment of any kind, ring up phone 1998, James Green Agency, WANTED-By an educated lady, situa-tion, book-keeper or any place of

DANCE—On Friday, March 13th, at A. O.U.W. Hall, the Pythian Sisters will give a Social Dance. Tickets 50c. m8 TO LET-Four or five rooms (unfur nished) to let. 627 Henry street near fountain.

FOR LOW RENT—A newly decorated, well lighted store, with cellar. Address 761. Pandora. White "Store," 1420 Blanchard. m8 FOR SALE—Three Building Society appropriations. Flint & Co., Trounce

FOR SALE—Small lot of new furniture ready for housekeeping. Apply at 755 Broughton street. m8 TO RENT—A Furnished Back Office on Fort Street; \$20. Apply: Box 607.

FOR SALE—150 Shares Silica Lime and Brick. P.O. Box 525.

WANTED TO LEASE—Hotel, with bar in lively town. Address: 595, Colon-ist. me RUSTIC Lawn, Verandah and Garden Arches, Seats, Tables and Chairs to order. J. Bees, Maywood P.O. m6

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WANTED—Cream and Milk in large quantities delivered in city; state percentage of butter fat and price for same. Apply: 543, Colonist. m3

same. Apply: 543, Colonist. m3
TC ENGINEERS AND AUTOISTS—Use
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FOR A FIRST CLASS BICYCLE or bi-cycle repairs go to Plimley's, 813 Gov-ernment Street. f27 ernment Street. f27

TO RENT—Gordon Head, 10 acres, 3
acres cultivated. 4,000 strawberry
plants, small house, outbuildings, well
etc. \$15 per month. For further particulars apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd., 992 Government
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street. f27
PRUNING and Spraying done; contract or day work. J. Cook, Beaumont P.O. Phone B804, Esquimalt f26

UNFURNISHED front room with board Suitable for elderly lady. 1198 Yates St. f18

St.

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Vital have opened a French Dressmaking Establishment at 1348 Grant St.

Having had several years experience
in the best Parls houses, they can
guarantee perfect fit and style at
moderate charges. Apprentices wantf18

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jister cor. Queen's Ave. Cook street. 19 Jister property of the property work, foundations. Prices reasonable. 1621 Blanch-roll ard St. 1621 Blanch-fil2

CABINET MAKERS and boat builders can get the kind of lumber needed in their businesses promptly and at reasonable prices from B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd., mills and yards Garbally road, Victoria Arm, Victoria, E. C. Tel 864.

JAPANESE Illy and iris bulbs for sale at Japanese store, 1404 Government St., corner Johnson St. f11 COTTON RAGS wanted at The Colonist job department. J23

MISFIT and second-hand clothing bought and sold, "Lashs" Cleaning, Tailoring and Repairing Co., 843 View St. Phone A-1207.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND—Modern short course simplifies and shortens sys-tem; rapid progress guaranteed; also by correspondence. Apply to certified teacher, 1945 Yates St. J21 FOR SALE—Large ghsoline launch, suitable for hunting, fishing, or towing. 25 feet long, 10 h.p. engine, a bargain. Apply, Caretaker, J. B. A. A. Clubhouse, Belleville street. (a31

FOR SALE—Auxiliary Yacht "Ariadne" lately overhauled, with full equip-ment. Apply Crease & Crease, 17 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C. Aug17

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohlo. A monthly journal of infor-mation; plans, suggestions and idea for advertising. Send today for re-sample, or 10c for four month's trial

### TO LET-RESIDENCES PO RENT-A furnished cottage on Fou Bay beach, for the summer months Bay beach, 619 Colonist.

TO RENT—Furnished cottage. Apply to A. Semple at Meston's carriage shop, 1407 Broad street. ms

mon, 1497 Broad Street. m8

TO LET—We have had placed in our hands a beautiful new modern house which will: be leased to an approved tenant. It has 5 bedrooms, Ilving room 15x24, hall 18x18, dlning-room 16x20, kitchen and basement; heated with hot air, and has ample grounds. Further particulars on application. Heisterman Co., 1207 Government St. 530 TO RENT-Furnished, for one year or less, one of the finest homes in Vic-toria. Families without young chil-dren preferred. Apply The B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., Govern-ment street, Victoria.

WANTED-Experienced millinery trim mer; high salary to first class wo man. P. O. Box 935, Vancouver. WANTED—A girl to do all housework, three in family, small house; no washing. Apply Prince Rupert, B.C. Box 98.

YOUNG GIRL to assist in housekeep-ing; must sleep at home! 145 Carr

GIRLS WANTED at Corner Yates and Bread—School of Design and Dress-cutting—to learn gilckest method in the world. Anyone can learn. We cut patterns to measure.

WANTED-A good nurse girl for children, 26 Dallas Road.

### WANTED-MALE HELP

AGENT WANTED on commission to in troduce range of fine quality tolle goods. Must have good connection with drug trade. Exceptional term offered a good man. Full particular by letter to Vinolia Company, Ltd. Eastern Ayenue, Toronto.

WANTED—Capable salesman to cover British Columbia with staple line. High commissions, with \$100.00 monthly advance. Permanent position to right man. Jess. H. Smith Co., Windsor, Ont.

WANTED — Stenographer and type writer. Apply by letter, giving speci men of work. Wilson Bros. m WANTED—Outside porter and driver. Apply at once, Hotel Victoria.

WANTED—A Smart Youth to work in grocery and take orders. Apply: Vic-toria-Rochdale, Yates Street. ma WANTED--A bright office boy. Salary \$15.00. Apply P.O. Box 705, City me

WANTED—Boy to be apprenticed to learn electric trade. Apply British Columbia Marine Railway Company. WANTED-An intelligent young man ANTED—An intelligent young analysis about 18 years of age as a subscription collector; must be a residency victoria and know the city victoria and know the city oughly and furnish local dedictions of the cool live huster. A good live huster. Apply after 4 p. m. Monday, Colonist Business Office. ml

WANTED—A Man to act as Assistant Secretary to the B.C. Anti-Tuberculo-sts Society. Full time to be given to the work. Apply: Dr. C. J. Fagan, Secretary, Provincial Board of Health Victoria. B.C. 128

WANTED—Local agent for the Western Canada Fire Insurance Company, Lim-ited. (Non-Tarriff) apply to D. H. Rice, General Agent for B. C., 132 Hastings St., East, Vancouver, B. C. GOOD PAY—Men wanted everywhere to tack signs, distribute circulars, sam-ples, etc. No canvassing. National Dist. Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

WANTED—Position, by capable and energetic man, as manager of grocery store, or other position of trust; out of town preferred. Apply: Box 628, Colonist. Colonist.

WANTED—Position as stenographed and assistant bookkeeper; good references. 617 Colonist.

WANTED—Auto driver requires situa-tion; good mechanic, competent driver Moderate wages. F. Pearce, 83 Walker street, city. m8 Walker street, city.

TWO MEN out of a job would be willing to work at gardening, painting or rough carpentry, such as fencing etc. Apply to Manager, Seamen's Institute, Langley Street.

CARPENTER wants work, jobbing or otherwise. Box 540, Colonist. m3

WANTED-Painting by day or job. Box 338, Colonist. f18 WANTED—A position of blacksmith by a good experienced Japanese. Apply Hotel Osawa, 8 Fisguard street. mi

CAPABLE GARDENER requires situation; good references. Apply Box 32 Colonist.

ist. f14
WANTED—Educated young man wants
work, experienced office man and salesman. Excellent references. If you
need a hustler, faithful, intelligent and
not afraid of work, please write to 254,
Colonist, f13

# TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS

FURNISHED ROOM—Overlooking Park for gentleman; breakfast if desired 325 Douglas street. TO LET—Two Furnished Rooms, with or without board; use of plane and phone. 523 Vancouver St., Victoria, B.C.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms in best rooming house in t view"—520 Menzies Parliament Buildings. the city—"Fa Street, oppos

TO LET-Furnished rooms; also house keeping suite. 743 Vancouver. TWO LARGE WELL FURNISHED ROOMS sultable for two gentlemen, with board, terms moderate, centrally located. 849 Cormorant St.

TO LET—Furnished Rooms; breakfast if required. Mrs. Lambert, Cloverdale Avenue, Douglas Street, City. m5 FOR RENT—Nicely Furnished Rooms, heated; bath; phone; use of sitting room and kitchen. 1189 Yates St. m4 FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board, or for light housekeeping; also table board. 1903 Quadra Street. Phone 250. m1

TO LET-Single or en suite, with or without board, beautifully furaished rooms, also large, airy unfurnished rooms, "Maplehurst," 1937 Blanchard street.

FO LET-Furnished Rooms, 949 For Street. TO RENT—One bedroom, with break-fast if preferred. 331 Chatherine St., opposite Park. Enquire between 10 a. m. and 1 p.m.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board.
All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Closs to steamboat landing. Corner Birdcage Walk and Escheville Street ars.
Woodill (formerly Revere House.) ROOM AND BOARD

# WANTED-Room and Board in a private family (for a young lady). James Bay district preferred. 589, Colonist

TO LET—Suite of rooms with board, equal to hotel; strictly private. Post-office Box 86. in 1

TO LET-Furnished rooms and board Plano and phone, Bellovne, Quebec St., third house from Parliament buildings

CROSS & CO.

REAL ESTATE, MINES,

44 Fort Street.

MANCOSE

POETAGE INLET

107 Acres fronting on Inlet, 40 acres cleared, cottage and barn worth \$2500, young orchard. Splendid property for sub-division. Would make a fine slic for school or country club. Only \$22,000.

Richmond Avenue—Choice lot. Price \$1,000.00. Terms.

Collinson St.-165x120, fine residential site, \$3,000.

New House-7 rooms, close in, \$5,000

TIMBER

We have several choice blocks of timber for sale.

PRUIT LANDS

We have a block of over 800 acres of splendid fruit land in Kootenay District. Would divide well into 5 and 10-acre tracts. Will be sold at a bargain.

LEE & FRASER

11 TROUNCE AVENUE.

NORTH PARK STREET, near Cook, 6 roomed Cottage, now vacant, can be had for \$3,000 on very easy terms. This property is well worth the money and has a very large lot running from street to street.

COLINGWOOD STREET—3 lots, very large, Only \$1,100.

PRIOR and BLACKWOOD STREETS—Lots very cheap and on easy terms.

OFFERS WANTED—for two lots, corner of Chambers and Cedar Hill Roads, size 85 feet by 187. Can be had cheap. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—Money to loan on approved security at current rates, also good acreage for sale. Established 1890.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO

1212 Broad Street.

LOT on Duchess Street, 60x120. Cheap at \$475.

FINE RESIDENCE and two lots on Belmont avenue. \$9,000.

MODERN DWELLING HOUSE—Lot 60 x 120, close in; only \$4,500.

TWO STOREY RESIDENCE-James

Bay district; \$3.000.

4 ACRES of Choice Fruit Land near the city for \$1,400.

FOR SALE—Ginger Beer Factory. Call and inspect our list of farms.

FOR SALE — Farm Wagon, Sp Wagon and Mowing Machine, Yew Tree Farm, Millstream.

DRESS SUIT for sale, latest style, quite new; a bargain. Box 302, Joi-onist. f15

LOST—Friday afternoon, small pearl heart on a gold neck chain. Reward on returning to Mrs. E. M. Love, 821 Burdette avenue.

OST—From the residence of J. S. H. Matson, West Bay, Dunsmuir Road, Airedale terrier. Reward on return-ing same to above address.

STRAYED—Two cows, branded E. B on right hip, right ear split, one red with ends of horns cut off, one half Jersey, half holstein, black and white, last seen at Glen lake. Party seeing same please tie up. Notify H. Edwards, Millstream, care D. Campbell. J14

f20

WANTED—English woman to do washing and mending for two bachelors. 615 Colonist.

1.300 will buy a lot 60 ft. x 120 ft. within ten minutes' walk of central postoffice. Apply P. R. Brown, Limber 1.500 ms

ited.

\$1,500 will buy one acre on Burnsideroud, ten minutes' walk from two care—all cleared, fenced and facing south Easy terms.

P. R. Brown, Limited ms

\$200 cash and \$10 per month will pur-chase one acre in favorite district, on block from car line. P. R. Brown Limited.

\$3,000 will buy 6 roomed modern cot-tage and two lots, James Bay, terms. P. R. Brown, Limited. m8

FOR SALE—At Carberry Gardens, on easy terms, Two New Residences nearing completion; one eight rooms and one nine rooms, etc. Modern in every respect. Select locality, large lots, prices away down. Moore and Whittington, Contractors, Euilders, Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers.

FARGAIN — New eight-room hou modern, quarter mile from cen-city; must sell quick. 597 Colonist OR SALE—Four beautiful Buildin, Lots commanding a view of the Cit and Straits, Price \$550 each, May smith & Rogers, Mahon Bidg.

Corner Scoresby and Linden Avenue-110 x 120, splendid location. \$3,500.00. FOR SALE—One Lot on Dunedin St near Douglas. Price \$650. Maysmit & Rogers, Mahon Bldg. m Island Road Sub-division, Oak Bay— Lots 1-3rd acre. Splendid building sites We are sole agents.

FOR SALE—Four Lots on Gladstone Street, %-acre each. Price \$2,100. Maysmith & Rogers, Mahon Bldg. m6 FOR SALE—Five-roomed house fur-nished, on two large lots, with good barn; close to car. Apply to Owner, 465 Burnside Road; easy terms. m4

466 Burnside Road; easy terms. may BUY Port Angeles lots and make money, six lots 50x140 to a lane, in good residential district on Turnwater fill for \$450. This is the best buy in Port Angeles and when the rallways reach there will be worth many times the price asked. Also thirty-two lots in Gay & Bickford's first addition for \$200, half cash, balance one year. Folder on application. W. C. Shelden, 545 Bastion St., Victoria, B. C. m²

FOR SALE BY OWNER-Good seven roomed House, 1½ story, electric light, one minute from car, garden 120 feet square, fruit trees, small stable, poultry houses, etc. Price \$2,100. 541, Colonist. ALBERTAL LOTS, very close in, only \$55 each; \$5 cash and \$5 per month; only a limited number at this price. W. C. Nelson, Room K, Imperial hoods.

Apply: Box 536, Colonist Office. ma FOR A QUICK SALE—Cheap, three first-class building lots on Garbally road, near Government street. Will sell separately or together. Apply Postoffice Box 495, City. f28

ALBERNI—Best buy in all Alberni. 320 acres, Lots 146-144, adjoin, \$56 acre (not lot). Above is a splendid well-known property (Saunders Estate) and most suitable for sub-division, nearest I mile from Alberni. Splendid soil, not heavily timbered, many alder bottoms. Would divide at \$400 acre. Terms ¼-cash; balance 6, 12 and 18 months at 6 per cent. Exactly as advertised. Thomas Kitchen, Nandino, B.C.

TOR SALE—Five acres cleared land, all fonced, near town, 5-roomed house, harn, stable, outbuildings, orchard, 500 five year old fruit trees, 1,500 small fruit trees, young horse, buggy, harness, household furniture. Complete for \$5,500. Lee & Fraser, Trounce Ave. City.

WANTED TO RENT—Modern five room Cottage, or three or four unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. Apply: Box 627, Colonist.

years, want Furnished Bed-Sitting Room, light housekeeping; state terms. Box 630, Colonist Office. m8 WANTED—Large well furnished house in good location, from 1st June to 1st October, Apply B. C. Land & Invest-ment Agency, Limited.

MANTED—From the 1st May, for one year or longer, a Furnished House in Victoria, for a family of five. Address, glving particulars of stuation, rent, etc., to James, P.O. Box 666, City.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE

WANTED—Good baby's buggy; must be cheap. Box 564 Colonist. ms WANTED—Second-hand rowboat; be in good order. 622 Colonist. WANTED—To purchase, a Donkey engine, about 20 to 30 hp. Address J. J. Dougan, Cotton Drive, Grand View, 3rd Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

WANTED—Modern house in city. Price not to exceed \$3,500 cash. Principals only dealt with. Address 738 Colonist. WANTED-To Purchase, old mahogany coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson S5 Johnson Street.

# POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—Fine family horse and Gladstone buggy. 816 Cook street. m8 Order SALE-Splendid laying hens for sale; Orpingtons, black and white (from Miss Turner's), Minorcus and Leghorns; also broody hens. 1116 Fort street, above Cook. Call nornings.

Ings.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching: pure bred White Leghorns (Dougan strain), also Black Minoreas (Blackstock strain); \$1.00 per setting of 13. G. L. Simpson, 1226 Pandora avenue. m8 FOR SALE—Graded yearling Clyde colt; also 1 pony. Apply B. C. Land & In-vestment Agency, 992 Government street. ms street. ms
WANTED—To purchase, 15 to 20 barred
Plymouth Rock or Buff Orpingtor
hens. Notify "G," Box 603, Colonist

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred brown leg horn eggs, \$1.00 per setting. G. Bar nett, bootmaker, 1016 Douglas street FOR SALE—Petaluna Incubator, 120 eggs; price \$15. S. Perry Mills, City. eggs; price \$10. S. FOR SALE—Bay horse, 10 years old, weight 1100 lbs., quiet to ride and drive. For particulars telephone 37.

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock
Eggs—\$1.50 and \$1.00 for 15; (Moore
& Hodgson's strain). H. C. Connor,
Hagans P.O. m3 FOR SALE-500 single comb white legrorns; some prize winners. Caldwell, Salt Spring Island.

NOTICE Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next slitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer to Jesse Julian Jackson of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the corner of Bastion street and Commercial Alley, in the city of Victoria, and known as "Steele's Saloan."

Dated this 30th day of January, 1998.

# "Steele's Saloon." Dated this 30th day of January, 1908. A. BLOCKLEY. NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Morris & Lee, carrying on business as commission, fruit and produce merchants at number 531 Yates street, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, was dissolved on the 18th day of February, 1908. All debts due to the said firm are payable to the undersigned, John W. Morris, at number 531 Yates street, Victoria, B. C. and the said John W. Morris will pay all debts due by the Baid firm.

Dated the 26th day of February, A. D. 1908.

Monkey Brand Soap creams " (tchen uten-sils, steel, iron and tinwar, knives and FOR SALE-Half dozen laying pullets. sils, ateel, iron and tinwar. Apply Box 484, Colonist. f27, Sorks, and all kinds of cutlery.

FOR SALE

60 ACRES-Sooke District, just inside Sooke harbor,

FINE SEA FRONTAGE-At Esquimalt. about three acres. Cheap. TWO LOTS—On Victor harbor large wharf and sheds and 2 large houses in good condition. On terms.

THREE LOTS-On Yates street with 10 stores, bringing in good rentals. TO RENT\_Large wharf at foot of Yates atreet. Rent \$130 per month.
For further particulars apply to

J. STUART YATES

22 Bastion street. Victoria.

# Less Than Contract

erete basement, fully modern, electric treto basement, Illiy modern, electric fixtures, furnace, etc.; never occupied; fence, lawn, sidowalks; close to car. Price \$2900. Terms, \$1,000 cash; balance can be arranged. Owner will accept one or two lots in good location as part payment.

EXCHANGE

Grubb & Company 1214 Douglas Street.
Private funds to loan on approved security.

# THE CITY OF VICTORIA

36,500 FEET 6-INCH, 25,000 FEET 4-INCH,

as per specification, and to be delivered where required within the limits of the city of Victoria, on or before the first day of September, 1908.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., February 1, 1908.

WM. W. NORTHGOTT.

Durchesing Agent for the Corporation

Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of the City of Victoria. LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to the Easterly Half of Lot 636, Victoria City!

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication here to issue a duplicate certificate of title to above land issued to Peter Levelle on the 6th day of February, 1996, and numbered 10822C.

FOR SALE—Smart Dog-cart, almost new, rubber tyres, English make; cost \$600; price \$200. Apply: Box 594, Col-onist. Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C. the 19th day of February, 1908. FOR SALE—Some new up-to-date Bug-gles, second-hand Delivery Waggons, and a few good Horses; also two fresh calved Cows, and one yoke of Oxen, Apply: 642 Discovery Street—I. J. J. Fisher. "LAND REGISTRY ACT"

In the matter of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Part of Section 59, Spring Ridge, Vic-toria City. toria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one menth from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above land issued to James Baker on the 25th day of December, 1889, and numbered 9499a.

s. y. Wootton,

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Candada, 1906, chapter 115, Clifton Scott Whiting will apply to the Governor-General-in-Council for approval of the plan and site for the crection of a woodon wharf in front of Lot 541 A, in the City of Victoria, B.C.

STUMP PULLING.

TO FARMERS—The Stump Puller recently patented and made in Victoria, more powerful than any other ever made, catches from one to twenty stamps in one pull. Most surprising to all who have seen it work and is just what the farmer and contractor needs. Will clear up a radius of 320 feet round without moving; can be removed with ease in thirty minutes; it doesn't matter whether your land is hilly or covered with green or old atumps. Those having land to clear should have one of these. Apply 466 Burnside Road.

Solicitors for Clifton Scott Whiting,

ceased, Intestate.

All persons indebted to the estate of the above named deceased are required to pay the amount of such indebtedness forthwith and all persons having claims against the said estate are required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned duly verified, on or before the 18th day of March, 1908.

YATES & JAY, **TENDERS** 

Price

An S-roomed 2 1-2 storey house, con-

A brand new 8-roomed house, fully modern, on Sixth avenue west, Vancouver. Will sell or exchange for a similar house in Victoria.

Two furnished houses to rent, \$45 and \$30 per month. Close to car.

# CORPORATION OF

Tenders, scaled, endorsed, and addressed to the undersigned, from whom specifications may be obtained, will be

In the Matter of an Application for a

S. Y. WOOTTON Registrar-General

Registrar-General, and Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., th 15th day of February, A. D., 1908.

LOST—From the residence of J. S. H.
Matson, West Bay, Dunsmuir Road,
Airedale terrier. Reward on returning same to above address.

LOST—Purse containing note made by J. H. Brooks, Atlin, payable to Mrs.
Hincheliffe for \$150. Liberal reward,
555 Colonist.

LOST—Brown Spaniel dog with small
splash of white on chest. Finder rewarded by giving information to Box
945, this office

STRAYED—Two cows, branded E. B on
GEO. W. WEEKS.

NOTICE

Solicitors for Clifton Scott Whiting, Applicant

# n the Estate of Frank H. Eaton, de-ceased, Intestate.

546 Bastion St., Victoria, B. C. Solicitors for Leslie S. Eaton, Adminis-trator.

Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to and including March 6th, 1908, for the demolition and removal of all buildings, with the exception of brick building, corner of Store and Chatham Streets and galvanized from building near Government Street, on the site of old Abbion Iron Works.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Assistant Superintendent.
E. & N. Ry. Offices. Store Street.
Victoria, E.C., February 28th, 1908.

NOTICE

# HAPPENINGS IN **WORLD OF LABOR**

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Chinamen residents in Wellington, New Zealand have formed a union for their mutual protection.

The wages of the Durham miners in England are now 52% per cent above the standard of 1879, thanks to their

A party of 300 unemployed men vent to the Boston City Hall recently, and presented to Mayor Hibbard a set if resolutions asking that the city give

For paying less than the minimum wage scale laid down by an Arbitration Court award, a firm of undertakers in Sydney, Australia, were fined 21s and 40s costs, recently.

The Burlington Railroad, on January

, established an employment bureau, hrough which all skilled labor will be employed. A complete record will be kept of every person employed.

Sydney (Australia) tailoresses are out to prosecute a number of em-oyers, who have defied law and or-

article upon this point, from which it is gleaned that the total number of labor organizations formed in Canadataring 1907 was 232, and of organizations dissolved 58, being a net increase during the year of 174 in the number of organizations in existence.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railway has aunounced that all employes having anything to do with the direction or running of trains must be total abstainers at all thnes. This illustrates the continuing spread of the determination of the business world

other classes of employees.

There is a possibility that New York may within a short time experience a widespread building strike. Recently the Master Carpenters' Association announced that wages of carpenters would be reduced from \$5 to \$4.50 at a day. The Carpenters Union has refused to accept this cut in wages and committees from both organizations are now trying to reach a compromise. In case the master carpenters insist on the reduction it is likely that the 19,000 members of the union will strike. Other building trades are waiting the outcome of the conferences between the carpenters and employes. In case the carpenter's' strike comes it is more than likely that similar strikes will follow in practically all other building trades.

United States Senator Gore on Largement of the problem.

THE CITY CHURCHES

Organ—Voluntary
Psalms for 8th evening Cath. Psalt.
Magnificat Buttishill
Nunc Dimittls Burnett
Solo: Mr. W. Griffin
Hymns 542, and 27
Amen—Threefold Burnett
Organ—"Sing Unto God" Handel
St. James'
Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy
communion at 8, matins, litany and sermon at 11, evensong and sermon at 7.
The music follows:
Morning
Organ—Voluntary
Venite and Psalms Cathedral Psalter
Benedicite Skeffington
Benedicite Skeffington
Benedicus 62 and 263

# Turn Your Face **Into Dollars**

Many a Man Has Failed Because His Face Was a Picture of Calamity.

It takes sunshine to produce a rose, perfect rose. And so man, to be successful, must have sunshine inside. The life which has it not, is sour, surface and a failure. The world

Central Baptist

Services in main A. O. U. W. hall at 11 and 7.30. The pastor, Rev. C. Burnett will preach at both services. Morning subject, "The Presence, Perll, and Purpose of Temptation," evening "How to Overcome Temptation," Men's Baraca. Bible class and Sunday school at 2.30.

Christadolubians.

Christadelphians.

Bible lecture. Labor Hall, Douglas street at 7 p. m. Subject: "The Wan-dering Jow; Why He Wanders; When Will His Wanderings Cease?" All wel-come.

Emmanuel Baptist Church.

Services in the morning at 11 o'clock in the evening at 7.00 o'clock. The v. P. H. McEwen of the Fairview Irch, Vancouver will preach at both vices. At the evening service the linance of Baptism will be adminised. Sunday school and Bible class at 0. First Presbyterian Church.

German Lutheran German service will be held today at 1:30 in the church on Mears street. All Germans are cordially invited to be present.

Harmony Hall Mission

View street. Sunday school at 1 a. m., meeting for worship at 11 a. m. Gospel screice at 7 p. n. To be addressed by Mr. A. J. Brace and others

A compilation of trades union statistics in the principal countries of the Mexican Central Railroad in Mexican Central Railroad Railroad

# PACIFIC COAST TAXIMETER CAB COMPANY

No more profitable investment before the public viday. Vast fortunes being earned by pioneers in the taximeter cab business. 3,000 Taxicabs in Paris. Movement now spreading throughout the world. Paris stock selling at four hundred per cent advance.

The Pacific Coast Taximeter Cab Company has completed arrangements for cab and truck service to begin in a few days. Read what leading newspapers say. Indorsed by the public and the Press. Big profits positively assured—have proved so wherever installed. \$100.00 invested in Bell Telephone stock would have made you wealthy.

Not a dollar's worth of this stock would be offered away from San Francisco but for the fact that our resources are being used in the building of a New Three Hundred Million Dollar San Francisco.

tors are cenfident that the operations of our company will be most profitable. The gross profit of a cab daily, operated for 50 miles, would be \$16. We pay our drivers a commission, basts of 20 per cent, of their takings, the driver paying for the gasoline used. From this sum, of course, must be deducted the working expenses, including the cost of repairing and upkeeping of the cab, tires, oils, drivers' clothes, insurance, garage, washing, general expenses, advertising and office expenses and unforeseen items, which, calculated

Million Dollar Corporation Will Operate Vehicles With Small Fares.

No Bonded Indebtedhess. Non-Assess-TEAR OFF. FILL OUT. MAIL TODAY.

# PACIFIC COAST TAXIMETER COMPANY

901-902-903-904-905-906 HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK BUILDING SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

# BUILDING LOTS

HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN

D. H. BALE

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience approves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic THERAPION No. 3

health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE of LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what ai had so lately acemed worn-out, "used up," and a valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely given the control of the control

THERAPION is sold by The Market Property of the Property of the principal of the Price of the Pr Wholesale by Henderson Bros., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

Lifebuoy Soap-disinfectant-is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Savings Bank Department - Interest Added Quarterly.

T. DRYSDALE VEITCH, Manager, VICTORIA, B. G.

· \$44,500,000 TOTAL ASSETS, -

# SALMON'S GRAND NATIONAL SWEEP

Drawn under supervision of the Press

On THURSDAY, MARCH 26th

SOLICITS YOUR BUSINESS Business Accounts Carried on Favorable Terms

Subscription \$1.00 Each

Advertise in THE COLONIST Subscribe for THE COLONIST Advertise in THE COLONIST

able. All common stock. Every share-PACIFIC COAST TAXIMETER CAB CO., 901 Humboldt Savings Bank Bldg. holder on an equal basis. San Francisco.

# Our Opening Exposition of Spring Millinery

Tuesday next, March the 10th, will be the opening day of the most important events at the store. The note of the first robin, the timid unfolding of tiny leaf, the shy presence of budding flower which is to be noted in this gorgeous affair, tell us that Spring is here—that joyous season which marks the birth of new hopes, new ambitions. The dominant feature of the early hats is the "Merry Widow Sailor" which carries a vast amount of style, and from that standpoint is sure to please. Then there is the small flowered toques which have many new points of interest which are indeed fascinating in the extreme. In all, this grand showing is lovely beyond description and is the most charming and exquisite display of Spring Millinery that this store has ever seen, the great numbers, the variety of style and artistic elegance of the hats assembled for this important occasion would do credit to the much larger stores of Eastern cities. Any woman who cannot find anything here to suit her in this magnificent collection of Millinery we might say would be hard to please. In this Grand Showing you see the wizard of touch, of the genius, at every twist and turn, in undreamed color combinations, and how stylishly effective it all is—But Paris, with all its magnificent exclusive creations, does not dominate our fashion show—not by any means. Here are London and New York creations, equally lovely, equally artistic, equally praiseworthy. Then you will find creations of our own clever milliners, even the London and Paris importations have to look to their laurels when compared with these charming hats. Our staff of Milliners have had the requirements of this event in view for months past and their contributions are numbered among the loveliest hats we have to show you on Tuesday, and is a showing as if the beauty and elegance of this lovely millinery turns the Millinery Dept. into a veritable bower of Spring-like beauty. Our invitation is extended to all; will you come? Of course, you'll be here on Tuesday.

# Fashionable Styles in Footwear

Our showing of New Spring Footwear is one which does credit to our efforts to secure for our patrons the most up-to-the-minute styles. Every conceivable idea in new footwear is brought forward in this showing, especially noteworthy is the new ideas in mercerized silk ties. These come in all the leading colors, such as navy blue, champagne, slate, lavender, green and black, and all at most reasonable A 18 1



MEN'S TAN RUSSIA CALF, BLUCHER CUT LACE BOOT, welt sole. Per MEN'S PATENT KID BLUCHER LACE BOOT, welt sole. Per pair ...... MEN'S TAN KID BLUCHER LACE OXFORD, welt soles. Per pair .... MEN'S VELOUR CALF BLUCHER LÁCE \$3.50 OXFORD, welt soles. Per pair ..... MEN'S TAN KID BLUCHER LACE BOOT, \$3.00

LACE \$3.00 BOOT, medium sole. Per FORDS, medium sole.

WOMEN'S TAN KID BLUCHER CUT LACE BOOT, medium sole, short vamp, Pic last, Cuban heel. Per pair ..... WOMEN'S DONGOLA OXFORD, medium sole, patent tip, military heel. Per

WOMEN'S TAN KID BLUCHER OX-WOMEN'S TAN RUSSIA CALF BLUCHER OX-FORDS, welt sole, Cuban heel. Per pair ... \$4.50

WOMEN'S TAN VICI KID LACE | WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS BLU-



heel. Per pair .....

# A Splendid Range of Boys' Sweaters

Our showing of Boys' Sweaters is indeed a very complete one, and includes many new novelties. There are the fancy Sweaters, in all the latest styles and colorings, with plain bodices and colored collars and

# New Styles in Men's Suspenders at Low Prices

Hardly do we remember having a better stock of Suspenders than what we are showing this spring, which includes goods from the leading manufacturers. They are to be had in plain colors and fancy stripes, with kid and cord ends, ranging in price 

# New Madras Muslins in Most Charming Effects

A beautiful assortment of Madras Muslins is now being shown in the Drapery Department, Second Floor, in the most charming effects of the season, in very dainty color combinations of greens, pinks, yellow, orange, blues, creams and white, in floral and conventional designs, finished with fringe, just the thing for casement and window drapes, 36 to 44 inches wide, at, per yard, \$1.25, 75c, 50c, 45c, 40c and ..........

# Tapestry Carpets Specially Priced



Reg. Values 60c and 65c Monday—45c

Monday we are placing on sale a splendid range of Tapestry Carpets. These come in blues, fawns, greens, etc., in floral effects, in some very attractive designs, while the colourings and blendings are perfect. The regular prices of these were 60c and 65c. Special for Monday, per

See Window Display

# New Arrivals in Carpets

Another large shipment of Carpets for spring has just reached us. In this new assortment there are many exclusive designs, while the colorings and blending are indeed beautiful to look upon. Many of the designs which we show cannot be obtained elsewhere in the city, and you will find prices the lowest. While our Carpet showing is complete we wish to draw your attention to the remarkably fine collection of rare specimens in lovely rugs at this fine showing. One lingers before each rug, fascinated by the wonderful blendings and the changing of lights of the rich colorings, then, too, they are withal moderately priced.

# How About Stoves and Ranges?

The Stock of Stoves and Ranges which is to be seen here is one which we are proud of. They are all of But neverthelocal manufacture. less are a credit to the manufacturers. Nothing has been spared in order to bring them to as near perfect as possible, all Stoves and Ranges which we show are made of the best materials procurable, and only workmanship of the highest standard is put into them. If it is a large steamboat range you wish, here is the place to find it. If it is a medium range we have it or one for a very small family it is here, while prices will be found the lowest in the city considering the high quality of the goods, we therefore would consider it a pleasure to show ou through our stock. Come in and see for yourself the many advantages by purchasing here.

# Correct Styles in Men's Head-Dress

This season we are showing more styles than ever in Men's Nobby Headdress, Hats that show that individuality and gives an air of refinement to the wearer is to be had here. Every style from every maker of repute is justly represented in this showing. There are the stiff styles, soft crush styles' and at a price which will strike you as being about just right priced from .. .. .. \$2.00

# Give the Little Ones Plenty of Fresh Air

chance, and our large and varied stock affords you every opportunity of purchasing one of these vehicles at any price which suits your purse best. If it is a good hooded English carriage you want we have them, if it is a reclining go-cart and carriage combined they are here in profusion at all prices, while the materials they are made of are the best, and workmanship unexcelled. Below we are showing the illustrations of three, also descriptions. But to get a better idea visit the furniture department, third floor.



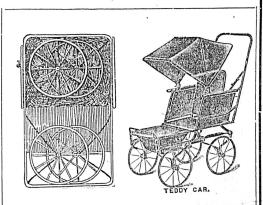
# The "Allwin" Collapsible Go-Cart for \$10

This Go-Cart is too widely known to need much describing, ask any mother who has used one, and she will tell you that if she had to purchase another it would be an "Allwin." The frame is made of steel and wood, with nickel trimmings, and like the Teddy car, can be folded into a surprisingly small parcel. The accompanying illustration shows it in three positions, upright, reclining and closed, and at the price is a splendid vehicle. Price . . . . . . . . \$10.00



# Baby Carriage\$18

BABY CARRIAGE, same as shown in illustration, is made of fine selected reed, shellac finish, has all steel gearing and patent foot brake, is up holstered in fine quality plush, has 14-inch wheels, with half-inch rubber tires, with satin or lace \$18.00 parasol. Price ...\$18.00



# The Teddy Car, Price \$11.25

The Teddy Car, exactly same as illustration, is a very strong and serviceable vehicle. Body is made of leatherette, rubber tired wheels, and can be folded as shown in cut in one action, going into such a small compass as to allow you to carry it the same as a valise, or, put in your trunk. Can be regulated for the child to lie flat or sit upright. Price .........

# The Furniture Dep't Well Stocked

The Furniture Department is growing more popular every day. New pieces are constantly arriving which makes selection easy for the intending home furnisher. known period of furniture designing is richly represented in this showing, including a splendid range of novelty pieces. There are the "Arts and Crafts" furniture, although built along simple lines, pleasing to the eye, and which is rapidly gaining favor as the ideal furniture for dining room, library, or den. Then you come to the highclass finished article, made of most costly imported woods, richly carv ed and inlaid, which serve to hold you in dumb silence when gazing upon its beauty, while prices are to be found the lowest consistent with

# The Housewares Section—Complete

The Housewares Section of this store is complete in every way. Everything which goes to making the life of the housewife less arduous is to be found therein. A full stock of enamelware of the best quality at lowest prices are always on hand, while the section devoted to fancy china is a very extensive one. China from the world's most reliable manu facturers, beautifully hand painted are displayed on the shelves and tables in most prepossessing array, while articles necessary for your spring housecleaning are to be had in countless numbers.

For Particulars Vacuum House-Cleaning System Ring up Carpet Dept.. 'Phone 1685

SPENCER.

For Particulars Vacuum House-Cleaning System Ring up Carpet Dept., 'Phone 1685

# Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver



HEN settlers commenced to arrive in Oregon and the of-ficers of the Hudson's Bay Company saw that the United States was likely to get possession of the basin of the Lower Columbia, they looked around them site on which to build a

post that would take the place of Fort While George Vancouver exploring the shores and islands of the Gulf of Georgia a Spanish captain had entered a harbor on the south of Vancouver Island which he called Cordoba. He admired the beauty of the place, but finding the Indians unfriendly, he sailed away. In 1837 Capt. McNeill, in the steamer Beaver, visited the harbor which the Indians called Camosun, or "The Place of Rushing Water." The whistle of the com-pany's new steamer, the first on the Pacific coast, brought the Songhees from their village to gaze and wonder at the strange boat that without oar or sail, but with great noise, moved so swiftly through the water. In a letter to Governor Simpson, Capt. McNeill described Camosun as very suitable for such an estab-lishment as Fort Vancouver, except that there did not seem to be water enough to turn mills.

When, in 1841, Simpson visited the Pacific
Coast for the second time, he became convinc-

ed that the company should remove their headquarters to the south of Vancouver Island. As the change was a more than usually important one Simpson consulted the directors of the company in London, who resolved to build a

company in London, who resolved to build a large fort at Camosun.

In speaking of Fort Vancouver, we have learned that James Douglas was associated with Dr. McLaughlin in the management of the company's business in the Northwest. This man who played so important a part in the latter that the presence was born in In the early history of this province was born in Jamaica in 1803. He was a descendant of the Black Douglas so famous in Scottish story. In early youth he engaged with the Northwest Company, and while at their headquarters of Fort William became a great favorite of Mc-Laughlin. When the doctor decided in 1823 to take charge of the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Columbia district he persuaded the lad to accompany him across the mountains. Douglas was placed in charge of factor James Connolly that he might learn to conduct the fur trade in New Caledonia. Here he met and fell in love with the factor's daughter, a girl of sixteen. She became his wife and many of their descendants still live in Victoria. Douglas filled many important positions both in the interior and on the costs and succeeded in the interior and on the coast, and succeeded McLaughlin as manager of the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company west of the Rocky Mountains.

In 1843 he came up from Fort Vancouver

to make a careful examination of Camosun. Entering what is now called the inner harbor, he saw a tract of land six miles square. A great part of it was already suitable for tillage or pasture. The rest was covered with valuable timber. The soil was fertile. The situation restricted and restr tion very beautiful and the climate mild. Camosun Canal, the Gorge, with well wooded banks extended inland for nearly six miles. Three miles away was a very fine and safe harbor called Esquimalt, but Douglas consid-

narbor carried Esquinart, but Douglas considered that its appearance was strikingly unprepossessing, the outline of the country exhibiting a confused assemblage of rock and wood."

Douglas chose Camosun for the site of the new fort, and in March, 1843, he came thither with a force of lifteen men to take possession of the ground and to prepare for building. The of the ground and to prepare for building. The Songhees Indians had left their village and were entrenched some distance away to be ready for an attack of a war party of Cowichans, of whose coming they had received warning. Father Boldues, a Jesuit missionary, had come over with Douglas. He went to the Indian encampment, preached to the savages and baptized a great many. Next Sunday he celebrated mass in a chapel built of fir boughs. The Challoms had crossed from the opposite shore and the Cowichans and the Songhees, for the time forgot their quarrel as they looked on at the mysterious rites. As soon as he had decided on a site for his fort and set his men at work squaring timber, Douglas sailed north get more men and material from two forts, Yako, on the Takn River, and McLaughlin, on Milbank Sound, which the company had decided to abandon. By the first of June he was back and the work proceded apace. The fort was ready for occupation in October. The Indians from far and near had looked on its erection with unfriendly eyes, but had not attempted to interfere with the fifty resolute men, who watchful and well-armed went quietly on with their work. Fort Camosun was on the eastern side of the inlet directly opposite the village of the Songhees, which was about four hundred yards off. It consisted of a square one hundred and fifty yards on each side enclosed by cedar pickets eighteen feet high. At the angles were two block houses or bastions, and within the enclosure were dwellings, storehouses and workshops. Walls and buildings had been erected without nails. Wooden pegs were used in some places but generally the timbers were so carefully fitted together as not to need

Charles Ross, who was put in charge of the new fort, only lived a few months, and was succeeded by Roderick Finlayson. This gentleman entered the company's service when a boy and held several important positions on the Pacific Coast. He spent the greater part of a long life in the city of which the fort he now commanded was the beginning. He performed the many duties which fell to his lot Story of the Founding of Fort Victoria by Officers of the Hudson's Bay Company—Some Interesting Historical Data

both. The company had commenced to cultivate a large farm near the fort and cattle were sent from Oregon to stock it. These cattle

with perfect integrity and thorouginess. Like most of the Hudson's Bay men, Finlayson was a Scotchman. His position at Fort Camosun called for a brave heart and a clear head. The dians must not be molested on their way to or from a fort on a trading expedition. A lit-tle after the incident just narrated some Skagits came from Whitby Island to trade at

pany's forts in less favored places, but Russian vessels were loaded with wheat, beef and mutton for Sitka. Whaling ships sometimes called in at Esquimalt for provisions but the fleet found the Sandwich Islands the most convenient port of call.

James Bay.

We will leave the Hudson's Bay people to improve their farm, which occupied the land now covered by the principal streets of Victoria city, care for their quickly increasing flocks and herds, pursue their trade with the Provisions were sent not only to the com-Indians and extend their commerce, while we see what was going on in the interior in these last days of the fur-trading period.

The editor of the Colonist has received the following extremely interesting and valuable In 1845 there was talk of war between Eng-

michael's report of a recent exploratory tour, in which, under the heading of "Historical," there are several items that are not accurate; and it is as well to explain now, as there are, to the best of my belief, only two men alive, Mr. G. M. Sproat and myself, that know the

stance, the Inconstant, the Herald and the Pandora. Kane street recalls the name of a

naturalist who visited the coast in early days. In 1849, the year when James Douglas took charge of Fort Victoria, the only building out-

side the fort was a small dairy at the head of

In 1857 I and a man named Laughton were trading at Pachina, San Juan Harbor, when the brig Island Queen, Capt. Stamp, anchored in the harbor. The captain came ashore, stating that he was looking for timber. He was much impressed as to the size and quality of the timber. He suggested that we should the timber. He suggested that we should hire Indians to get spars out for him. He was impressed that it was impossible with the limted means and appliances at our command. He then started for Victoria, from there to Pu-

He then started for Victoria, from there to Puget Sound, eventually making a contract with the Port Gamble mill company to supply him spars. Some time after he returned to England, and then back to Victoria.

In the spring of 1860 he purchased the schooner Reporter, renaming her Meg Merrilies, appointing the writer captain of her; later on went to Barclay Sound, taking with him two timber cruisers—Jeremiah Rogers and John Walton. On arriving at what is now called Alberni, he sent the two men up the river prospecting for timber. They rethe river prospecting for timber. They re-turned the same night, Rogers giving a most favorable account of the size and quality, but Walton's account of the timber was very in-different. Captain Stamp was satisfied with Rogers' report and returned to Victoria.

The schooner made several trips to Alberni during the summer, carrying down men, timber and provisions; later on started down with a number of men and a quantity of stores to build the mill. Captain Stamp and Mr. G. M.

Sproat also on board.

On arriving at Alberni found the barkentine Woodpecker, from London, anchored there loaded with machinery, etc., for the mill (the Woodpecker was wrecked shortly after on the Columbia River Bar); also some passengers, engineer, blacksmith, cooper and two

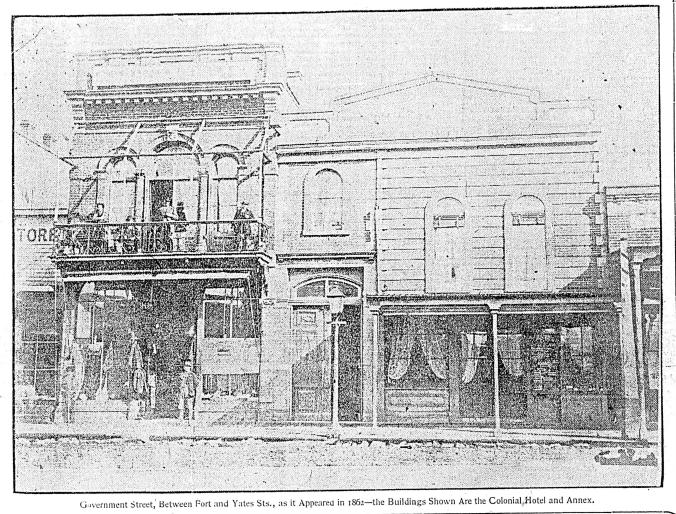
The Indians were camped on the mill site and refused to vacate the land. Captain Stamp ordered me to haul the schooner broadside to the beach and to load the two guns. The Woodpecker also did the same. Then he ordered them to leave or he would destroy their houses. They left in a hurry and the mill was built and soon was cutting timber and ship-ping spars for some years. Then the mill was shut down, the machinery was sold to the Port Gamble Mill Company, taken away and erect-ed at Port Gamble; and the mill, abandoned some years after, was destroyed by fire. The company owned a small tug, the Diana, and the Thames, which was taken to Honolulu, from there to Japan, by the late Captain Devereaux, and there sold; also a schooner built at and called Alberni.

T. PAMPHLET.

## PIONEER EXPERIENCES

Rev. Dr. Robson, the first Methodist missignary to land on Vancouver Island, related his pioneer experiences to a large audience in Vancouver the other evening; and in the course of his address told many most interesting stories of the early days of the province of British Columbia. Forty-nine years ago Dr. treaty it was left Robson stood on the deck of the steamer Pain possession of a cific and heard fired the cannon that notified all its property. Victoria that the ship was off Deadman's But as Oregon be-Point. A skiff put off and rowed the party ashore. Dr. Robson sprang out to help the others out, and so was the first of the missionaries to land. Said he, in his address: "We landed close to Deadman's Point, and it has often struck me that British Columbia has too many of these gruesome names. There was a Murderer's Bar on the Fraser River, and I can say what many of you cannot-I have been on both sides of Hell's Gate and have come out unscathed." Dr. Robson paid a high tribute to Governor

Douglas, a commanding figure in the early history of British Columbia. "The Hudson Bay officers were all men of indomitable courhe said, "and Douglas was every inch a man. Of splendid physique and with magnificent shoulders, he looked a truly regal figure when dressed in the uniform which his posi-tion as Governor of the two colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia called for. He had lived almost all his life among the Indians and welf knew how they were impressed by a little show. I remember once when he went up the Fraser on the old Beaver to visit an Indian camp, he was taken ashore in state in a small boat and carried to the scene of the conference on the shoulders of his men.



were wild and the Songhees Indians found some of them roaming in the woods and killed When Finlayson found this out he ordered his dishonest neighbors to pay for the stolen cattle, but they refused. "Why should stolen cattle, but they refused. they not hunt cattle as the white men hunted the deer?" asked the savages. Finlayson

threatened to close the fort gates on the Songhees, but they, feeling sure of the help of the Cowichans, threat-ened to batter down and their way gh. They, force through. A accordingly, gan to fire at the walls their muskets. Finlayson them shoot away till they were tired, not allowing Shot in return. he called Then the chief and said: "What would you What evil would you bring upon yourselves? . Know you not that with one motion of my finger I could blow you all into the bay? And I will your houses yon-And stantly upon the word a nine-poun-der belched forth with astounding noise; a large load of grape shot tearing into splinters a cedar lodge at

which it was pointed. The poor savages were terribly frightened, for they thought some of their wives and children were killed. But Finlayson had sent beforehand to warn them away from danger. This object lesson accomplished its purpose. The cattle were paid for and in future the Indians contented themselves

Fort Camosun. Now the Skagits and Songhees had long been enemies. The braves of the claimed the territory west of the Rocky Mounlatter tribe, seeing the Skagits leave the fort gates, laden with the white men's goods, set upon them and robbed them. When Finlay-son heard of the outrage, he ordered the Song-hees to return the goods at once or they would

Both countries land and the United States. tains between latitudes 42 degrees and 54 degrees 40 minutes, called Oregon by the people of the United States. The dispute was settled in 1846 by the Oregon Treaty, which made the 49th parallel the boundary between the mainland of British Columbia and the

United States and gave Vancouver gave Vancouver Island to Eng-By this treaty Great Britain gave up her right to the territory on the Low-er Columbia and around Puget Sound. The Hudson's Bay Com-pany held many valuable fur trading stations in this region and owned many fine came United States territory all goods entering its ports must pay (Courtesy of Edgar Fawcett.) the heavy customs duties charged by the tariff of that coun-

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, AS IT APPEARED IN 1858

Extract from Victoria Gazette.—The above view of Government street was taken a short time previous to the removal of its most prominent feature—the old Bastion—located at the eastern angle of the stockade of the H. B. Co.'s Fort. The obstruction has since been taken away from the line of the street, leaving a clear sidewalk on the West side.

West of the inclosure is a small building erected since the "Fraser Fever" populated the town, and used as a postofilce and custom house. The next to it, originally designed for the purpose indicated over the porch, has been somewhat altered, and is now occupied as a residence by Lieutenant-Governor Moody and family.

On the opposite side of the street, several changes have taken place since the foregoing was placed in the hands of the engraver, which, while they do not detract from the accuracy of the pleture at the time it was taken, render it less perfect in detail than if its characteristics were brought down to the present writing. The principal buildings on this side of the street at this time (1862) are the Colonial restaurant, Metropolitan hotel, residence of Captain Dodd (of the H. B. Co.), the large building of Captain Stamp, the store of Wm. B. Smith, Esq., and the Hotel de France; while in the distance, on the same side, may be seen the Victoria hotel, the first brick building erected in Victoria.

[Note.—The building referred to in the last paragraph of the foregoing is still standing. It is known as the Windsor hotel property, is situated on the corner of Government and Courtenay streets, opposite the postoffice, and is ewned by Mr. Stephen Jones.—Editor Colonist.]

not be allowed to trade again at Fort Camosun. The savages, not choosing to displease their booty.

Fort Camosun prospered from the first. Four years after its establishment there were three hundred acres of land under cultivation.

so powerful and so near a neighbor gave up

citement quite a fleet of warships visited Esquimalt. In the meantime the Hudson's Bay Company had, in 1845, changed the name of their fort to Victoria, and as many of streets of the city have been called after these ships, their names may be of interest. They yere the Cormorant, the Fisguard, the Con-

This did not suit the company,

what they

and its officers

had long feared, that Fort Van-

couver could no longer be the dis-

tributing centre for the Northwest

During the ex-

Coast.



# Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat



Is It Clever to be Silly?



ent day, is to be society tea parties.

# Fashion's Fancies

"A woman's dress, it's said, "from scarf to sole From toque to toe, from lingeric to locket. Should, tout ensemble, make a perfect whole." It often does so—in her husband's pocket.

From toque to toe, from lingerie to locket. Should, tout ensemble, make a perfect whole."

It often does so—in her husband's pocket.

The French woman is a much daintier person than her more prosaic English sister. She has her breakfast and does her morning writing and housekeepling in the prettlest tiscuse—a two-piece garment that is infinitely less slovenly than our ordinary dressing gown. Both she and her household abhor marking ink, and every article of underwear, as well as handkerchiefs and house linens, are marked beautifully in red, white or blue color, as is most suitable. Unfortunately, few English girls are taught this most useful accomplishment as they should be. French women are, of course, exceptionally clever enbroiderers, as well as apt with their needles, which they use with great skill in all kinds of fancy and plain needle-work, though, as regards the talent, nothing can surpass the lingeric made and embroidered by Irish nuns and peasants, whose work is very much more durable than the ordinary nainsook that comes from Paris.

Toques promise to be fashionable during the early spring, and in London toques of maramout feathers are the latest extravagance of fashon. Lovely as the marabouts are, when used as feathers, they are not so successful, if priceless, as toques. Swansdown and grebo at the moment, are also much used for milinery, emerald green and russet, brown tulle hats, with high crowns and flat brims, adorned in front with a wonderful multi-colored bird in harmonizing tones, all worn in the afternoon at small functions, and having the crowns encircled with a band of embroidered velvet, mole-colored and grey, and black satin. Colored hats, some with wired net and gathered crowns, are annong the most attractive of the large hats, and these are generally trimmed with large, fancy feather mounts. As in many of the peace of the providery worked on pale blue velvet, which continues were the shoulders and across the back, it being the solutions of the controllery worked on pale blue velvet, wh

The "Consulat" sleeve is long and tight-fitting; it has a small cuff of velvet and a frill of lace falling over the hand. The "Premier Consul" double collar

is being revived on the new coats. Wing sleeves to evening dresses, all finished off with tassels of gold and sliver. Tea gowns have become indoor dresses. They are most picturesque, borrowing their styles from the Japanese, the Indian dancing girls, the Roumanians and the Greeks. Skirts are growing tighter, if possible, and the loose tunics serve but to reveal the lines of the figure more clearly, as they are usually weighted with shot or heavy fringes. The short trotteur skirt is only cosidered for morning or ordinary wear. Visiting gowns are long and usually composed of filmsy fabrics worn over silk. Cloth skirts have kimono bodices cut out like lacework in cloth, worn over a velvet blouse the same color as the costume. Log rucked or tucked sleeves of chiffon are fashionable, and in cloth we have the sleeve buttoned on the outside of the arm from shoulder to wrist. The sleeve in many instances is a continuation of the shoulder of the bodice, like a kimono effect. Various devices are being resorted to to give this impression. The most popular is to place a band of trimming, starting from the neck, which reaches well over the shoulder; another is to cut the shoulder seam right out and connect the back and the shoulder of the bodice by a series of velvet straps. Nothing stiff or heavy is now in favor, everything is supple, flowing and soft. The new colors are a trifle crude, but the eye will get accustomed to them in time. There are the nattler and Delft blues, Chinese pink, buff and yellows, golden tans, vivid purples and petunias, and a host of intermediate shades. Beadwork is having a great revival, and we are promised any amount of beadwork trimming, bags, chains, belts, and bracelets.

Palsley and Indian shawls are in great demand for tengowns, opera cloaks and blouses. Old Chinese, English and Indian scarves should not be cut, as scarves will be most fashionable this spring, not only to wear round the shoulders, but to wind round the hips for princess and other evening gowns. Old lace and furs are the lux

### The House Beautiful

On Furnishing a Snug Little Flat
We will consider that the that is diminutive, or
at any rate that only a few of the rooms will be
furnished to start with by the new people who propose to occupy it. The flat is entered by a broad
doorway leading into a rather wide passage, lighted
at the side by a window. From this passage opens
out, first the sitting room, behind this a small bedroom, and right at the back a large bedroom; between the two bedrooms comes the bathroom and
kitchen, everything very compact and comfortable,
and these are the rooms I propose suggesting furniture for.

kiveen the two bedrooms comes the bathroom and kitchen, everything very compact and comfortable, and these are the rooms I propose suggesting furniture for.

For the slitting room, as it faces north, I have chosen a pretty poppy red paper, with a freize of waving popples and corn above the ivory picture rail. All the paintwork is ivory and the freplace consists of a white tiled recess in which stands a pretty little basket grate. The fender and fire from are brass, likewise the coal cauldron. The carpet is a Turkey rug displaying the usual combination of red, blue and green, the former two being more in evidence. There is one large window in the room, and a smaller one at the side, and these are furnished with pretty frilled muslin curtains, with casement curtains of cream and red, which serve the purpose of blinds. Across one corner the piano is arranged, and at the back of it come two cosy easy chairs and the lea table. In another corner comes a small square table with leaves which drop down, and this is used for the more important meals. Some particularly charming chairs, with and without arms, having rushed seats and prettily railed backs, in light oak, form the chief seating accommodation, together with a couch covered with a pretty red and white chintz, the cushions thereon being in various shades of poppy red. A dresser-sideboard of pleasing design occupies the centre of one wall, while close by the fireplace comes a remarkably pretty little writing table. It is made of light oak and has a drop-leaf, which makes a writing table, and various little shelves for bric-a-brac and any little treasured silver articles. A small bookcase and two small occasional tables complete the furnishing of this apartment; while the walls are daintily adorned with pictures, blue and white china, and one or two odd mirrors of small size and dainty design. A pretter slitting room it would be difficult to imagine. The larger bedroom has a white ewin paper, over which trails a pretty design of Michaelmas daisies in natural color the entrance hall I have chosen a scheme of blue and white, and with the exception of a long, low seat and a corner wardrobe for coats, etc. I would have it devoid of furniture, so that the appearance of over-crowding should be quite avoided.

### Children's Amusements

Children's Amusements

Avoidable Dangers

Children always look forward to having a good time, and what high-spirited boy or girl who can have such a luxury is not keen to possess a pony? I do not wish to enter into any argument as to the desirability of sport, but I firmly believe in riding being a very valuable acquirement in these wandering days, when no one can foresee what the future life of any child may be. The perfect pony is hard to find, and by this is not meant the fat, solemn Shetland pony or the Iceland steed, that carries the tinies in a chair saddle; but the animal suited for young riders, say from eight to fifteen. A boy's pony should be of the Exnoor type, easily gripped. A thick, stout animal is very bad for a boy. It may strain him, and certainly cannot be safely gripped by short legs. But a girl who rides on a side-saddle can do well with such a pony. The proportion of girls who ride astride is, however, on the increase. That question should be settled by their elders. My remarks are merely as to the animal which should be ridden. The most important part is that the animal should be reliable. As a race they are apt to be trickey. A quiet steed may not compare in looks with the dainty, smart, highly-bred rival, but which inspires its young rider with confidence, is the right thing, and when the young owners feel that they can control their mounts and have acquired an idea of the confidence which should exist between horse and rider, a good start has been made. But a bad accident, or even a nervous worry will do a great deal to spoil horsemanship. Children are often ashamed or too shy to say that they dread the ride that ought to be such a delight to them. Yet, if they do

not like it, probably no good will be done by forcing them to go, or laughing at their fears. Some are born to the saddle, others have to learn to like it, and some will never learn to like it.

Firearms are another source of great danger, if unwisely treated. It is, in my opinion, a really serious error to let children grow up ignorant of every thing connected with real guns and pistols—and allowed to shoot at each other, and domestic pets, with toy guns. Innumerable fatal accidents have resulted from this teaching, which might have been avoided. In a country house where guns and rifes probably abound, a child of seven or eight may begin the training and be taught to handle and carry an unloaded weapon properly, always impressing the old saying, "Never point a gun at any living thing you do not want to kill." Let any infringement of this rule be sharply and severely punished. Playing with firearms may mean death, and a well-trained youngster will soon learn to be proud of the fact that he is trusted with a real gun. The next lesson is the right and the wrong way of loading and the habit of drawing the cartridges before leaving gun, rifle or pistol ought to be insisted on. "I did not know it was loaded" has been too often the plea, when irreparable mischief has been done. Most of us have known of such accidents, and how hard they are to avoid. But all these matters and the art of shooting should be taught clearly and sensibly, and girls, as well as boys, may, with advantage, be trained to the use of firearms. In any woman's life there may come a time when such knowledge is invaluable. The teaching of childhood is rarely torgotten, and the proper way of handling a gun comes back—even after years—when perhaps there has been no chance of so doing. Half the accidents that happen to children are caused by want of training, and by nervous people who dread to let their children run the slightest risk, which so often leads to surreptitious ventures, undertaken in a most reckless fashion, and really most dangerous. A se

### Menu

# A Substantial Dinner for the Month of March

Leek Soup. Stuffed and Baked Cod. Jugged Hare. Broiled Cutlets and Spinnach.

Reast Beef.
Railway Pudding. Apple Maringue.
Curried Savory Toast.

Leek Soup.

Required: Six to eight leeks, six large potatoes, one ounce of butter, celery seed, seasonings, one quart of milk.

Method: Remove the outer skins of the leeks and potatoes, melt the butter in a saucepan, put in the vegetables, cover lightly and let them fry without discoloring or burning; shake the pot frequently, add a little water, and let all cook until tender, seasoning with salt and pepper, a small bunch of herbs (or celery seed) tied in mustin. Rub the vegetables through a wire selve, return to the saucepan and add suttleient boiling milk to make the soup the right consistency; stir till all is boiling, then serve.

Hand croutons of fried bread with this.

### Stuffed and Baked Cod.

Required: A small cod of three to four pounds, o ounces of fat bacon, two ounces of suet, a tea-pful of breadcrumbs, one egg, chopped parsley, a le thyme, a small onion, half a lemon, pepper and o ounces of fat baco pful of breadcrumbs.

little thyme, a small onion, nair a remon, pepper and salt,
Method: For this you should have a small fish weighing not over four pounds, have it cleaned and then fill with stuffing.

Rub the suct into the breadcrumbs, add the chopped bacon, herbs, onion and seasoning, with plenty of black pepper and salt.

When the fish is tightly stuffed, sew it up and bake it, basting it continually with clarified dripping.

Garnish the fish with slices of lemon and parsicy in springs.

Garnish the hall state in sprigs.

Serve with egg sauce.

Note 1.—If cod is not to be obtained, i. c., one small one, the headpiece of a large one may be used instead.

### Jugged Hare.

Jugged Hare.

Required: A tender hare, slices of fat bacon, two onions, a carrot, a bay leaf, parsley, thyme, salt and pepper, one and a half pints of stock, forcemeat balls. Method: Cut off the head, legs and shoulders of a good-sized hare that has seaked in salted water. Then chop the body in half down the middle, and divide each into two or three pieces, season each and roll in flour.

Take the neck, liver and heart and use them for gravy, adding a slice of fat bacon chopped small, two onions, a carrot, a bay leaf, parsley, thyme, salt and pepper, covering all with a pint and a half of second stock or water.

After this has cooked slowly for two bayes season

good brown.

Put the pieces of hare into the gravy and let them stew slowly until all the meat will come off the

bones. Serve with forcement balls and red currant jelly. Note 2.—If the jugged hare is cooked too fast, it will be entirely spoilt.

### Boiled Cutlets and Spinnach.

Required: Five or six cutlets, two pounds of spinnach, one ounce of butter, pepper, salt, and a squeeze of lemon juice.

Method: Take as many cutlets as you wish to serve from a well-hung neck of mutton.

Scrape the bone clean and trim each cutlet into a nice shape.

Brush over with oil, and broil over a very clear fire.

fire.

Have ready some boiled spinnach, chop it very finely and reheat with a little butter, pepper and salt.

Make a mould of the spinnach along one side of the dish, with the cutlets along the other, and serve at once.

### Roast Beef

is always a good substantial dish at this season, and it comes in useful cold at this time for sandwiches or

it comes in useful cold at this time for sandy hasty meals.

Place the meat in a good hot oven at first should cool later, and do not over-cook the jestification with a good horseradish sauce and cabbages and potatoes.

# Railway Pudding.

Required: A teacupful of flour, one ounce of butter, one egg, half a teacupful of milk, tablespoonful of sugar, teaspoonful of baking powder, jam.

Method: Mix the flour, sugar and baking powder together; rub in the butter; beat up the egg in the milk.
Flavor to taste and beat all together for three

Pravor to the minutes.

Pour in a buttered tin made hot.

Bake for ten or fifteen minutes in a sharp o turn out, divide in half, spread with Jam, and so pressed tightly together, with sifted sugar on the Pour some sweet sauce round and serve.

# Apple Meringue.

Apple Meringue.

Required: Four large apples, tablespoonful o, corn flour, two eggs, one gill of milk, one ounce of butter, rind of half a lemon, four tablespoonfuls of white sugar, a little pastry.

Method: Slice and stew the apples, and add the corn flour to the juice by degrees.

Beat the yolks of the eggs in a gill of milk, and add to the apples. Stir in two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, a little finely chopped lemon peel, and a small piece of butter.

Line a pie dish with a short crust, and pour in the

mixture. Beat the whites of the eggs with two tablespoons of sugar.
After the pudding has baked for forty minutes,
e over the whites of eggs and sugar.
Return to the oven to set slightly brown.

Curried Savory Toast.

Required: One ounce of butter, one saltspoonful of curry powder, two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of milk, fried bread.

Method: Heat the butter in a stewpan. When this boils add the curry powder and a little milk.

Break two eggs in a basin, beat them a little, add to the Ingredients in the pan, stir alltogether, add three tablespoonfuls of milk and salt to taste.

Directly the mixture is thick, plie it on to squares of fried bread. Garnish with small dice of beetroot

### Cream Buns.

Cream Buns.

A dainty to serve with the coffee is the following recipe for cream buns:
Put a gill of hot water into a saucepan with two ounces of butter and one ounce of sugar.

When all boils, add gradually two and a half ounces of finely sifted flour and stir quickly until the mixture is dry and stiff.

Take the saucepan off the fire and stir the contents for about ten minutes, then add two eggs, one at a time, beat the mixture thoroughly with a wooden spoon, and leave it to get cold.

spoon, and leave it to get cold.

Butter a baking sheet, lay the paste on it with a teaspoon in small round balls, the size of a large plum, and bake in a moderate oven for twenty min-

tes. When cold make an incision in the sides of each When cold make an incision in the sides of each, d fill with whipped cream, slightly sweetened and vored with vanilla.

Sift white sugar over each bun before serving.

## How to Preserve Green Figs.

How to Preserve Green Figs.

Small figs are best for this purpose.
Choose them not too ripe, and quite free from blemishes of any sort whatsoever. Wipe them well with a clean soft cloth, and then soak them in cold water for twenty-four hours, and then simmer gently in the same water until they appear tender, and then soak them again, for three days this time, changing the water each day.

They should now be soft enough to be easily pierced with a small blunt article, such as the head of a pin, for instance.

pierced with a small blunt article, such as the head of a pin, for instance.

Next weigh them, and take as many pounds of sugar as you have of fruit, place it in a saucepan, al-lowing as many pints of water as you have pounds of sugar. Let it dissolve, and then place over a medium heat.

Stir in one teaspoonful of beaten white of egg.
As soon as the seum rises remove it.
Keep the sugar boiling till no more seum appears,
and when it is quite clear, pass it through a clean
piece of muslin.

Reheat the syrup, add the figs gently, simmer for twelve minutes, then turn out into an earthenware

bowl.

Leave for two days, add the grated rind of a lemon and a little ginger. Reheat the syrup and figs again, let it cool, reheat and cool again. Then divide the figs as carefully as possible, place in pots, cover with syrup, and the down closely.

### Comments of an Onlooker

Lady Violet Greville has been giving a Sunday paper for the benefit of her impressions of Queen Alexandra, and, of course, this delightful writer is fully competent to instruct us on this or any other subject, or social topic. If, on this particular occasion Lady Greville does not give us anything particularly new, she has jotted down a number of memorandums which will be read with pleasure. It is, of course, difficult to find anything to say about our adored sovereign lady which has not been said before. Everyone will agree with the remark that "when other ladies of iess royal rank have shown indications of masculine proclivities, the Queen has always preferred the less demonstrative qualities, has discouraged the hooligan tendencies of society girls, and forbidden her maids of honor to romp or smoke eigarettes."

The Dowager Empress of Russia, the Empress Marie, will in all likelihood spend some weeks with Queen Alexandra during the King's absence on the Continent, and it is quite possible that the royal sisters will take a spring holiday together abroad.

ters will take a spring holiday together abroad.

A rather good story is told of a well known novelist who was taking a friend to play his first round of golf. He didn't know a driver from a mastic, nor a bunker from a putting green; but by dint of hard slogging and removing an appreciable part of Scotland, he managed to get along for two or three holes, till at last he found himself in the bottom of a deep bunker. He descended and worked like a navvy, breaking several of his "sticks," and himself breaking out into violent perspiration and language. The caddie stood by in terror lest the inturiated "fiction monger" would make a bunker of the whole of that part of the links. At last, after looking round him carefully, he whispered in his ear: "Pick it oot, sir, pick it oot. There's nachody looking." And "pick it oot" the maker of fiction did.

A golf statistician calculates that no fewer than 100,000,000 shots were played on the links of the pited Kingdom last year. The recording angel must be had a painfully busy time of it.

have had a painfully busy time of it.

Someone having confided—confided is, of course, exactly the right word—to an interviewer that diffidence makes life a torture chamber, one begins to be glad for the first time that so few people in the modern world are diffident. Diffidence arises from a want of confidence in oneself, and that is not a common, failing nowadays. It would be unwise to assume much excellent virtue in the different spirit. It is generally terribly self-conscious—afraid to ask a policeman the way, because the whole street is looking, afraid to give an opinion, because it may not pilease the recipient, afraid to break the silence or initiate departure, even when a visit has been unduly prolonged. It isn't always easy to sympathize with the tortures which this want of initiative inflets on its victim, for one knows that it springs from excessive introspection, and that is a curable disease, Directly a person's vision is turned outwards, unreasonable diffidence is bound to disappear.

The man who explained in a county court recently that he had been laid up for six weeks and nine days, reminds us of the Irishman who protested that he wasn't a regular, faith no! but he liked a little drop every evening of the week—and Sundays, too!

The art of criticism is not an art in which the present age excels. Some modern critics seem to think that criticism is the same thing as finding fault; others fail to establish a difference between criticism and eulogy. The severe critic and the gushing criticism and eulogy. The severe critic and the gushing criticism constitution of the art of severe criticism, and other places, too. And the artist can only pray to be delivered from both. The dramatic critic is peculiarly attached to the art of "fencing" his criticism, and is fond of the words "notwithstanding" and "however." It will demonstrate that although a young lady on the stage should study elecution and be more careful to articulate clearly, she has little to learn as an actress—and is altogether charming. One of the "fraternity"—as I believe the critics in the stall are nicknamed—achieved immortal fame—as fame goes—by a brief notice in which, after applying the rod freely to a rising young actor, he finished his criticism by the quallification—"nevertheless, taken as a whole, his performance was superb"!

# Birds as Pets

# The Jay and the Magpie

The Jay and the Magpie

Two particularly handsome British birds, which were formerly common in the woods of Great Britain, are the jay and the magpie. Unfortunately, both bear a bad character and reputation with the gamekeepers, who have consequently dedicated them to wholesale slaughter. Traps and guns are used in a merelless fashion, so that the very unsightly object, "The Keeper's Tree," to be seen in many preserves in the Old Country is largely ornamented with the bodies of these two birds.

A favorite trap for the jay, is to place a throughts.

these two birds.

A favorite trap for the jay, is to place a thrush's nest and eggs on a little platform of turf, a few feet from the ground among the underwood, and surround the nest with steel traps.

The jay certainly does destroy the nests and eggs of small birds, and occasionally also those of gamabirds. Seldom, too, does it decline the temptation of fruit, besides helping itself freely to the peas in the garden.

garden.

But it is such a bright and beautiful bird, that it seems almost a pity that in many parts of the King-

dom, where it once was so plentiful, it is no longer to be seen nowadays.

In those places where the jay is still to be found, its preaence can soon be detected by the harsh cries which it gives voice to, though through the whole of the breeding season it is quite silent.

This member of the crow family makes a very interesting and charming pet. It is not so readily or quickly tamed as the magpie or fackdaw, but with a little patience it can be taught to whistle and pronounce several words. When intended for cage life, the jay, when possible, should be taken as a nestling, and reared by hand.

The food consists of meat cut into thin strips,

and reared by hand.

The food consists of meat cut into thin strips, scraps from the table, and occasionally barley-meal, made crumbly with milk, and plenty of fresh water for drinking and bathing purposes.

No one should ever think of making a pet of of caging a wild-caught magple.

Such a bird might become fairly tame with the

Such a bird might become fairly tame what are flight feathers of one wing cut, and turned out in the garden. But it would not be the glossy, fine looking bird that has been reared from the nest by

hand.

A young magpie is easily reared by being fed every two hours on barley-meal made crumbly with milk, and lean raw meant, together with a few drops of water each feeding time.

When mature, the magpie will do well on the same food as a jay. The magpie is hardy and robust, living for years in confinement, if kept clean and in a good-sized case.

good-sized cage.

A magpie with a frayed or broken tail is a miserable looking object, and a cage that is too small for him completely spoils his appearance. The cage should be cleaned out daily, the floor being covered with dry sifted earth.

with dry sifted earth.
Dry earth is the best thing with which to cover the floors of the cages of birds of this description it is a good absorbent, and prevents all unpleasant smell, and keeps the bird's feet in good condition.
A hand reared mappie becomes perfectly doelle and companionable. He is bold, sagacious and tricky, and, like the other members of his family, a born thief.

thief.

A tame magpic, living in Kent, was in the habit of accompanying a coach, which changed horses at his master's house on the way to London—till it met the down coach, when it transferred itself to that vehicle and returned home.

### Beauty Hints

### Modern Elixir of Youth.

The fashion in hairdressing as well as in dress in general is all just now in favor of the woman who is—well, no longer a girl—while there is no gainsaying the fact that her love of outdoor amusements and purthe fact that her love of outdoor amusements and pursuits, and her power of keeping up her youthful enthusiasms are all points which have armed her against the dreaded enemy of avoirdupois—against which her aunts and cousins waged war so unsuccessfully in times gone by. The other extreme is, however, every whit as dangerous to the woman past her first youth, who is fired by laudable enthusiasm in her effort to conceal her age, and following in the wake of all her friends in her regime of diets and exercises, she is able to soften her angularities and prevent the hard lines of the face which are so apt to "give her away," even before her sum total of years should by rights cause her any uneasiness. To many women the milk cure represents the clixir of youth, when decreasing instead of growing weight proclaims the march of years. Hot milk on waking, hot milk in the morning, midway between breakfast and lunch, followed by ecoca-nibs and milk instead of tea in the afternoon. And and final "nighteap" of warm milk the last thing at night constitute the simple regime to which so many women owe their youthful vigor at the present moment. Another favorite remedy which is wonderfully successful in cases where the milk cure is discliked is that of the apple treatment. This, after all, consists of nothing more claborate than the juice of apples strained and sweetened very slightly, which is taken three or four times a day. To complete the apple cure, the curious notion was originated of rubbing the skin with cider, which, if it did nothing else to complete the rejuvenating process, at least made the skin delightfully soft and fresh, and white, too. Hot rooms are fatal to a complexion, which has to be watched and guarded. A "young" hand is another secret of perpetual youth which is never ignored nowadays, when, by means of expert massage and manicuring, the soft, dimpled fingers and pulms of girlhood are easily perpetuated. Sleeping gloves, distilled water and skin foods are little secrets which are as an open book to those suits, and her power of keeping up her youthful en husiasms are all points which have armed her against

# The Foolish Acorn.

Under an Oak an acorn lay And cried to itself the livelong day: "Oh, how I wish that I could be A great big tree! Oh, me! Oh, me!"

The tree above in answer spoke,
"You can, if you will, be a great big oak!
But years must pass; you must do like a
I've told you how," said the big oak! tree.

"Yes, yes, but it's cold and dark, I know, Down there in the earth where you'd have me go; And I couldn't come up again till spring, And then I'd be a small green thing!"

"Well," said the oak, "there's no other way; I had to do it, and time flies away When one is working and growing too— You'd be a tree 'most before you knew."

But the acorn lay in the shade and sighed. "I like it here, I don't want to hide Away in the earth and work! Oh, me! But I wish I were a great big tree!"

And the oak tree begged and advised—but no, The acorn wouldn't. It lay below, Crying again and again, "Oh, me, wish I were a great big tree!

So the months passed by; and at last when fall was busy decking the oak tree tall With acorns new and a crimson dress, The old acorn died of idleness.

A Mothers' Meeting.

"I beg your pardon," said the cow,
"But it would make you laugh
Could you but hear the cuming things
Said by my little calf.
She's only three days old; you'd scarce
Believe the thing was true;
That darling child has called me 'Ma-a-a-a!'
And once she murmured 'Moo!'"

"I beg your pardon," said the hen,
A bird of lofty mien;
But when my chickens tried to cat
A large plebelan bean,
They turned their little noses up—
The result made them weep—
They looked with seorn upon that seed
And loudly cried 'Cheap—cheap!'"

"I beg your pardon," said the mare,
Whose colt was six days old,
"About this little son of mine
I could a tale unfold.
1 asked him if he thought 'twould rain—

He looked me in the eye and smiled, And said, distinctly: 'Neigh!'"

"I beg your pardon," said the dame,
Whose child had lived a year;
"Than mine your babes are younger far,
Much smarter, too, I fear.
I hate to tell the horrid truth—
Yet 'tis the thing to do—
My great big baby's never said
A single thing but 'Goo!'"

# A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

### NOTE AND COMMENT

Eight years ago on February 27, the battle of Paardeberg, in South Africa, was fought. Even the oldest of the boys or girls who read this page were but little children then. For months the Boers had withstood all the efforts of the British troops to drive them from their intrenchments or to relieve the besleged cities. The news of the successful resistance roused the spirit of the Empire, and from every colony men rallied to the defence of the British flag.

The first Canadian contingent had spent many weary weeks in garrison at Cape Colony, and the proved their value as scouts when it was learned that General Cronje lay entrenched at Modder River. An army of which the Canadian, regiment formed part set out at midmight to surround and capture, if possible, this army. Foremost among the assailants were the Canadians, many of them scarcely more than school boys. But they showed that the oldest veterans possessed no more patience or greater courage than they. Many of them, among whom were several Victoria boys, fell in the trenches at Paardeberg. But the victory was their's, and their gallant comrades from the old land were the first to praise their bravery and give them the

The British nation has become convinced that the enormous quantities of beer and strong drink taken by the people is one of the chief causes of the crime and poverty which is so hard to remedy. The parliament is trying to make a law doing away with many of the drinking places in England. This is harder to do because it is felt to be unjust to take the means of living from the public house keepers without paying them for their loss. There is less drinking among the better classes of Englishmen than was the case in former years. To get drunk is looked upon as a disgrace among gentlemen. The greater number of the marines who recently came to Esquimalt would not use intoxicating drinks during their journey across the continent. There are very few, if any, countries in the world today where laws are not being made against the buying and selling of liquor.

The Prince of Wales is to come to Canada to help Canadians keep the three hundredth birthday of their country. If Champlain could see Canada today, would he be satisfied? Great as it is, it would have been far greater if all Canadians had been as enterprising, as brave and as faithful as Champlain, the founder of Quebec. Such men as he have, in all ages, been the founders of great nations.

For twenty-five years the Liberal party have ruled New Brunswick, but at the election which took place last week the Conservative party won by a great majority. Just why the people of that province got tired of Liberal rule we are too far away to understand.

More than two hundred years ago, Peter the Great went to Holland to learn shipbuilding, in order that he might be able to encourage his countrymen in building ships. At that time Moscow was the capital of Russia, and its chief seaport was Archangel, on the White sea. This monarch saw that Russia could never be a great nation unless she had ships to carry away the timber, the grain, the furs, the leather and other commodities that were produced so abundantly in his vast dominions. The magnificent city of St. Petersburg was soon built on the Neva, and Riga on the Baltic became a great grain port. On the Black sea Odessa afforded an outlet for the wheat of the southern plains. But Russia was not satisfied, and ever since she has planned to get a seaport either on the Mediterranean or on the Indian ocean. It was her attempt to find an outlet for the produce of Siberia in the Pacific ocean that led to the war with Japan. That warnight have had a different ending if it had not been that her navy was no match for the modern battle-ships of Japan. Now Russia wants to build new ships so that she will be able to meet her enemies on sea as well as on land. But the government finds that it will be impossible to spend such immense sums of money on the navy as it at first intended. There has been no outbreak in either Maccdonia or Persia, and both Turkey and Russia declare that they do not intend to go to war. Seven of the conspirators who plotted to kill the Grand Duke Nicholas were condemned to death. Among the prisoners was a young girl of seventeen. She must spent the next ten years of her life in prison. This is thought a mcreiful sentence, but those who have heard of the horrors of a Russian prison might weil think this poor girl would be happler if she shared the fate of her comrades.

We learned some weeks ago that the Shah of Persia had taken away from his countrymen the liberties which his father had granted them. The people of that Far Eastern country have learned from Europeans that bomb-throwing is an almost sure way of removing one whom they hate. A bomb was thrown into the Shah's automobile. Three innocent men were killed, but the man who was looked upon as a tyrant escaped as he was not in his own automobile. Since the world began there have always been rulers among men. The father rules the home, the teacher governs the school. Boys themselves choose a leader, and in their games submit to the captain's orders. Long ago the people chose their strongest man to be their king and obeyed his laws. Whenever men have tried to do without laws and a governor, suffering and loss have been the result. Because there have been wicked rulers and unjust laws, many men have come to think that there should be no laws. They have gone about trying to kill the rulers and breaking the laws. They call themselves anarchists, and wherever they have gone they have done evil.

In Chicago on Monday one of these anarchists entered the house of the chief of police and tried to murder him. The chief's son, a boy of eighteen, was shot through the body, and the anarchist was killed. He, too, was only a young man.

There is now much want and suffering in the United States, and it is said this man was out of work. There are people who think that the laws governing wages might be improved. In Canada, and if the United States, the people make their owa laws. Teach them that the laws are bad and they will be changed. There is no room in a free country for the plotter and the murderer.

When the dry dock was built at Esquimalt, it was thought that, it was large enough for any ship that would want to enter it for repairs. It is said that already it will be necessary to build another and larger one if Victoria is to have the profitable work of repairing the ocean going ships that visit our port. Very soon one of a French line of great ships which make trips round the world will come here from Yokohama. This ship could not be repaired at the Esquimalt dock. The building of a dock would be work for the Dominion government. The more trade there is here the more money will go to the Ottawa treasury. The whole of Canada as well as British Columbia is benefited by the trade of its western seaports.

A Japanese ship sailed from Kobe for Macao d of supplies of war. Macao belongs to guese. The ship was seized by the Chir believed the arms and ammunition were Portuguese. The ship was seized by the Chinese, who believed the arms and ammunition were intended for Chinese rebels. The Japanese say that Clina must apologize for the insult to her flag and release the ship, and that then an inquiry will be made by the courts as to how much China ought to pay for the loss caused.

English business men are not satisfied with the claims which Japan is making for control of railroads in Manchuria. That large tract of country may yet be the scene of another war before long. We do not hear a word about what its own inhabitants want.

The business done in the banks in Victoria shows at our quiet city is prosperous. We have plenty money, and it is being used in business and for e improvement of the city. A great deal of oney will be spent on improving our streets this mmer. The C. P. R. will probably build a new

station where the old Alblon iron works used to be, and will certainly build new freight sheds. A new wharf is to be built near the C. P. R. dock, and is it said that before long the harbor will be improved. Houses are going up in all directions, and yet there are not enough for the people who want them.

The most important piece of news that has been told here for a long time is that the Grand Trunk Pacific is going to commence at Port Rupert and build the road from the coast to Edmonton. This will bring thousands of men into British Columbia to work, and our merchants will have a great deal of business to do to supply then with clothing and provisions. But the most important thing is that the country in the north will be opened up and settlers will come in. There are many people who believe that Port Rupert will be a great city. Many of your fathers can remember when Vancouver was laid out. Wouldn't it be strange if Prince Rupert would grow as big before the children who read this have boys and girls of their own. Those who know most about it say that the country through which the Grand Trunk Pacific runs is as rich and the climate quite as good as that traversed by the Canadian Pacific, and the distance from Prince Rupert to China or Japan is shorter and more direct than the present route.

The children have allowed the first of the spring wild flowers, the willow and alder catkins, to blossom and die without noticing them, or at least without writing about them. There were, no doubt,
many little hands breaking off the pretty catkins.
The alders are harder to gather. The trees are generally tall, although there are low bushes growing in
damp places with lovely graceful blossoms. The editor is almost sure some of the children have found
them. There will soon be a tiny white blossom
forming a pretty mat under the maple trees here and
there, and then it will be time to look out for the
first blossom of the blue-eyed grass.

Is it a song sparrow that warbles in the hedges

Irst blossom of the blue-eyed grass.

Is it a song sparrow that warbles in the hedges on bright days? Its song is quite different from the high, clear notes of the meadow lark. The robins were more plentiful a few weeks ago than they are now. Where have they gone? It is a pity that we cannot teach our cats not to prey on the little birds. They are so useful in ridding the place of rats and mice that we can hardly destroy them all yet. Yet we need the birds, not only for their beauty and their sweet songs, but for the sake of our orchards. There would not be nearly so many caterpillars and other pests if we had more song birds.

HIS GOOD NAME

A Splendid Story of Pluck and Heroism, by

(Conclusion.)

A Fight for Life and Honor.

Clinton had an interview with Captain Milltoun the next day. What passed between him and that stern officer who controlled the school-ship never transpired, but the outcome of it all was plain for everyone to see. Clinton went ashore that afternoon, and his chest followed him in the evening. He departed during lesson hours, so that no one saw him go. Had it been otherwise, it is doubtful whether a single hand would have gone out to him.

The sky was grey when he went down the ship-side. Smoky, thin, wind-driven clouds flitted across the heavens, and the roll of water that came with the tide up the estuary spoke of heavy seas outside. But he had little eye for augat save the ship he was leaving, and little thought for anything save his own misery. He was in that mental state which refused to realize what had happened. That he should be flubbed "coward" seemed incredible. Yet he remembered with hot shame that he had deserved the epithet, which again he could not understand, for the had never lacked courage before.

When he got ashore his first net was to take a room at a quiet hotel, where he left instructions for his chest to be taken, and then, no longer able to hear the depressing influence of his own thoughts, he started out, intending to walk himself tired. He came out upon the water front where a jutting hill shut off sight of the Neptune, for he could not bear to look at her, and then he continued his way towards where he could get a view of the open bay.

The swell had increased. It was now rolling into the estuary with, weight and volume, and there was a menacing hiss in the sound of the surf, and a still deeper note seaward where it boiled past the Fang Rocks at the enstward horn of the bay. And dashes of white came from there. Indeed, at times the teeth-like rocks were white from end to end with the foam of the driving water.

The wind was increasing. Clinton put his head down and forced his way through it. The anger and war of the elements suited his mood. T

down on his thwart and gripped his oar. He was doing a man's work now. He had his name to redeem. He had to crase that which had been written against it. He bore himself as calmiy as any one of them, nor so much as stooped at the hardest wash of the surf that again and again swept with a wild hissing athwart, his sea-helmet, as it rose in solid white over the weather bow.

At first his heart beat faster at sight of the bolling peaks of water that seemed to bear certain death and destruction with them as they tumbled forward; but when he saw how gallantly the boat rose on every snowy ridge, and how she shook herself free of the billows that burst their powdery whiteness over her, he grew less afraid. Presently the emotion of fear went from him altogether, and there filled him only the fierceness of the fighter. He felt a peculiar joy in battling against the storm. He was pitting himself against these hungry waves. He was winning back from them his good name.

Presently a flame broke out from the wreck—it may have been an armful of oil-saturated shavings or a tar-barrel. It burned luridly against the ragged horlzon. One moment it was in sight together with the foam swept rocks about her, then lost as they fell down into the deep hollow of the under-running billow, where their outlook was bounded by the next rugged-topped wall of water.

Clinton glanced only once, by turning half a shoulder towered the warest but he was not shoulder towered the west but he was not shoulder towered the warest but he was not heaven the shoulder towered the warest but he was not shoulder towered the warest but he was not shoulder to were the same th

next rugged-topped wall of water.

Clinton glanced only once, by turning half a shoulder toward the wreck, but he saw then what made him grip his teeth hard. By the light of the figure he saw a crowd of men hanging together in the port fore-rigging, and several more in the main-shrouds. All about them tossed the wild, shricking seas, and a soul-confusing noise of booming and hissing rose from the rocks.

"Let go the anchor!"

Clinton heard the order faintly. He knew it was the coxswain's voice, but it seemed somewhere a long way off, and then there came a second order to veer away cable. Pitching, now bows up, now stern up, dropping into an awful hollow or rising to the ridge

of a surge that lifted one end of the boat almost dead over the other, they came as near to the wreck as it was safe to do, because of the reefs that were thickly

water, and exhausted to faintness, an excited old gentleman wearing a naval uniform, with half a dozen uniformed youngsters at his heels, equally excited, burst into the place at closing time, the landlady, who was a quiet soul, decided that she had fallen into stirring times.

"My name's Milltoun, ma'am!" exclaimed the officer. "Captain Milltoun of the Neptune. You have, I believe, one of my boys staying here."

"The one who's been out in the lifeboat, sir?" asked the landlady.

"Lead me to him, ma'am, at once," (ried Captain Milltoun. "I want to—bless my soul, ma'am, I believe I'm excited. Will you kindly point out his room to me?"

Milltoun. "I want to—bless my soul, ma'am, I believe I'm excited. Will you kindly point out his room to me?"

Clinton heard the noise of hurrying feet out in the corridor, but he had no idea that the sound had anything to do with himself until the door of his bedroom was thrown widely open and Capitain Milltoun, with Hallas, Potter, Stockwin and several other boys behind, came trooping into the room.

Captain Milltoun selzed Clinton's naud and shook it violently. "We have heard all about it, Clinton," he excaimed, "and there's the whole ship staying up till you come aboard."

"Till I come aboard," sir?" echoed Clinton, with his eyes going from one face to another.

"Yes, you've got to come back with us, Clinton, old man," cried Hallas, impuleively. "The whole ship wants to apologize to you. We're a lot of rotters to treat you as we did."

"No, you're not," answered Clinton, "because I deserved it. I funked it yesterday. I don't know why. I can't understand it even now."

"A beastly nerve inside you got wrong for a minute, I'll bet," put in Potter hastily; "don't you think so, sir,"

Captain Militoun had many theories on the matter, and to support them he recounted instances of lapses of courage quite as unaccountable as Clinton's.

"If you think I've whed out the disgrace, sir, I'll come aboard," said Clinton in conclusion.

When they had got aboard, and things had quietened somewhat, Hallas announced that he had a little ceremony to perform in the maintop, and ho begged Clinton and as many others as could crowd up there to follow him.

"There's a bit of carving up there that I did," he said, "and I badly want to obliterate it."

I should leave his name on." suggested Potter.

"Only cut out the bottom word ought ot come off," said Clinton quietly, "cut them both away. I have nothing to be proud of."—Chums.

### SHORT STORIES

He Believed in Discipline

He who is fit to command others has first learned that it is good to obey. Jacob Rils relates an inci-dent about General Grant which illustrates the good sense and real greatness of the General. Says Mr.

Riis:

"One night at a fire in New York I saw, muffled to the ears in an overcoat, a man whom I immediately recognized as General Grant. The policeman who stopped him did not. He grabbed him by the collar, swung him about, and hitting him a resounding whack across the back with his club, yelled out, 'What's the matter with you? Don't you see the fire-lines? Chase yourself out of here, and be quick about it!'

about it!'

"The General never said a word. He did not stop to argue the matter. He had run up against a sentinel, and when stopped went the other way. That was all. The man had a right to be there; he had none. I was never so much of an admirer of Grant as since that day. It was true greatness. A smaller man would have made a row, stood upon his dignity, and demanded the punishment of the watchful policeman.

### He Preferred "John"

He Preferred "John"

The use of nicknames is a bad habit which sometimes places the user in a position that is very embarrassing; and it is certain that respectful politeness in mentioning elders and superiors is the best practice for boys and young men.

Admiral John G. Walker, a distinguished naval officer, now president of the Isthmian Canal commission, has long, silky side-whiskers of sandy hue. A few years ago, when he was chief of the bureau of navigation at Washington, the Admiral was one day washing his hands behind a screen in his office, when a pert young ensign entered, and, seeing the chief's chair vacant, said to the colored messenger: "Hello, Bones; where's old Whiskers?"

He was dumfounded when the Admiral, with a towel in his hands, emerged from behind the screen and addressed him: "Take a seat; I'll be with you in a moment." With blazing face and sinking spirit he obeyed, and, when the Admiral took his seat, timidly protested that he did not wish to be impertinent.

"Oh, no," the Admiral replied, "I don't mind it:

nent.
"Oh, no," the Admiral replied, "I don't mind it;
but if you'd just as soon do so, I'd rather you called
me John."

A Test of Honest.

The straightforward, honest man or boy feels insulted when his integrity is questioned—and with good reason. He is slow to distrust others, and he does not like to be distrusted. Here is a pretty and amusing story in illustration:

"Paper, sir? Evenin' paper?"

The gentleman looked curiously on the mite of humanity—the two-foot newsboy, and said, with a slight smile:

"Can you change a quarter?"

"I can get it changed, mighty quick!' was the prompt reply. "What paper do you want?"

"Star," said the gentleman. "But," he added hesitatingly, "how do I know you will bring back the change?"

"You don't know it" roulted the life.

nange?" "You don't know it," replied the little fellow

miserable. A half-dozen of his acquaintances passed and each one stopped to inquire if he had gone nito the newspaper business, and how it paid, while the newsboys gathered around and jeered him, under the Impression that he was an interloper. So he gave a great sigh of relief when the boy returned and put twenty-four cents in his hand.

"I didn't run away, did 1?" the boy said, with a

cheerful grin. "No," answered the man, with a groan; "but if you hadn't returned in another minute, I would have

run away."
"And cheated me out of ten cents?" demanded the boy

r indignantly. But the gentleman did not stop to explain.

Still More Surprising

"Do you know," remarked a women to her husband, "that Johnny is a somnambullst?"

"A what?" was the gruff query,
"A somnambullst. He walks in his sleep!"

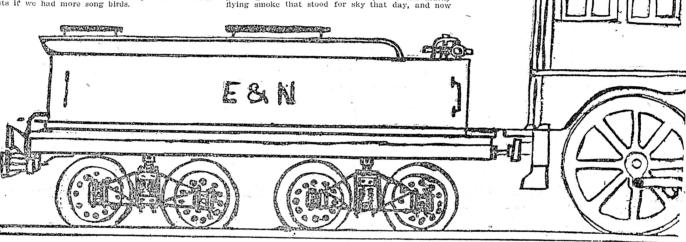
"When did he begin to do finat?"

"I never noticed it until last night. After he'd gone to bed and was sound asleep, he got up, dressed himself, went down into the cellar, and brought up a box'ul of coal."

boxful of coal."
"He did that in his sleep?"
"He did. I watched him. He didn't know anything about it this morning, either. How can you
explain such a thing?"
"Well," replied the husband, "I can't. But if he
had done it while he was wide awake it would have
been more incomprehensible!"

A word of godsped and good cheer
To all on earth or far or near,
Or friend or foe, or thine or mine,
In echo of the voice divine
Heard when the star bloomed forth and lit
The world's face, with God's smile on it,
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Stacey Blake



By Jack Crowther, Aged Nine Years, Catherine Street, Victoria West.

## JOHN HOWARD

It is easy for most people to be kind to those who are gentle and lovable, although few of us will deny ourselves even for our nearest and dearest. But who would think of belping and serving men and women of hateful dispositions and evil minds? Yet that he hear that is that is how the man acted about whom this short article is written.

article is written.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century men were hanged for such crimes as stealing a loaf of bread or a piece of linen. English men and women were sent in hundreds over the sea to toil under the heat of a burning sun on sugar or cotton plantations for crimes which in these days would not be considered worthy of severe punishment. But neither death nor banishment was so terrible a punishment as imprisonment. The prisons were filthy places, where all sorts of terrible diseases found a home, and the jailers were, for the most part, cruel men, who lived by what they could wring from the unfortunates under their charge. That all this has been changed is due to the work of John Howard, who was the first to feel and to teach others that even if a man had committed a crime he was still a brother who must not be used more cruelly than a brute.

brute.

John Howard was born in 1727, and was the so of a retired merchant. While he was still a young man his father died, and, not being very strong, he went to Europe. Even as a boy he showed that kindness of heart for which he was afterwards noted. He married young, but his wife did not live long. After her death he went on a journey to Lisbon, where there had been a great earthquake. One of the almost constant wars with France was going on at this time, the ship was captured, and Howard was taken as a prisoner of war. Here he first learned what a cruel thing imprisonment was.

After his release he wrote a description of what he endured, with the result that the French changed

After his release he wrote a description of what he endured, with the result that the French changed for the better the treatment of soldiers and others captured during war. After this, Howard married again and went to live in the beautiful county of Hampshire, in the New Forest. Here he spent many happy years in study and in earing for the people who lived on his land. His wife, whom he loved very dearly, died suddenly, leaving a little boy baby to his father's care.

baby to his father's care,

The British government, having learned of the kindness and worth of Howard, appointed him high sheriff of the county of Bedford. This office gave him charge of the prisoners and made him acquainted with many prisoners. He determined to find out how they were used, and discovered that many of the prisons were unhealthy dens, unfit for human habitation. He visited every jail in England, and wrote a report of those places to parliament. He was thanked for his information and reform was begun. Howard was not satisfied with this result. He went from country to country, visiting not only prisons, but the hospitals where plague and leprosy were treatéd. All the time he wrote careful reports not only for the people of England, but of the countries he visited.

Although Howard was gentle, he was not mean or

Although Howard was gentle, he was not mean or cowardly. He went to see the Emperor of Austria to tell him about the sufferings of his prisoners, it was the custom of visitors to kneel to the Emperor, but Howard refused, as he did not think it right that one man should kneel to another. The Emperor respected his scruples, listened to him patiently, and promised that prisoners in his dominions should no longer suffer such terrible crueltles as his visitor described. As was to be expected, Howard at last promised that prisoners in his dominions should no longer suffer such terrible cruelties as his visitor described. As was to be expected, Howard at last caught one of the terrible diseases whose progress he was trying to cheek. He had traveled through Russia, visiting the prisons and hospitals, and at last arrived at Cherson, on the Black sea. Here a terrible fever was raging. A young lady was suffering from it and begged Howard to some to see her. He did so, and from her, it was thought, he caught the fattal sickness.

He died, as he had lived, quietly and simply. He begged to be buried without show or expense, and to have his grave covered with a simple stone, bearing only these words, "My hope is in Christ."

interrogatively into each other's faces. The big doors of the boahouse sood pen. He went in and surveyed the huge fabric of the lifeboat, looked at the barometer which hung against a bulk-head of the wooden edifice, and examined the freshly greased over the other, they came as near to the wreck as it was safe to do, because of the reefs that were thickly strewn in the sea.

Of the rest it is difficult to write intelligibly, for it was naught but an inextricable confusion of washing seas, a confusion of voices, a confusion of questions, and answers in a foreign tongue that were not understood. The roar of the contending waters drowned the most powerful voice, and the shricking wind helped to carry it away.

Amid the bewilderment a line was presently shot out from the lifeboat. After minutes had passed the line was secured on the wreck and pulled in, to be followed by a substantial rope, that was in its turn made fast. And then one by one the wretched crew, understanding what was expected of them, began to cross by that frail, swaying bridge, hooking their knees over it and pulling with their hands. All came over save one, and this one, a frightened wisp of humanity, hung in the main rigging by himself, apparently too terrified to move.

"Why, it's a lad, sir, a mere bit of a lad!" exclaimed one of the men.

"Jah! der gaptain's son," cried one of the rescued aliens. "Der old man go overpoard few hours since. Der boy vos frightened."

"You beggars should never have left him," roared the coxswaln; "go back now one of you and get him on to the rone."

"I trown if I go back, jah. I no go back."

"Oh, confound you for a lot of cowards; isn't there a man among you?" bawled the coxswain through his funnelled hands. Apparently there was not, or that few of them understood.

The boat dived down into the abyss again, and rose shudderingly as a white smother of froth tumbled into her"

"I'll go, sir." Clinton was half standing on the forward grating, already beginning to ease himself

wooden edifice, and examined the standard slipway.

"She's ready for anything," he said, nodding to one of the Hieboat crew who sauntered in.

"Aye, for anything," answered the other, shifting the sout-wester on his head, "and I'm thinking there'll be something for her pretty soon. I've never known a gale from the sout-west at this time of year when something hasn't happened along this great."

Inown a gale from the son west at this time of year when something hasn't happened along this coast."

The call came even quicker than this prophet could have foreseen. Within a few minutes there drifted into sight round the western headland of the bay a small bark-rigged vessel that wanted no more than a landsman's eye to tell was disabled. Her foremost was gone at the top, and the mass of hamper lay across the shrouds with ribbons of canvas flapping wildly from the splintered yards.

Figures could be seen in the fore-top and along the yard cutting at the raffle. While those on shore watched, a great lashing spar, which looked from the distance to be the foretop gallant mast with part of one of the top yards attached, went over the side, taking a man with it. No attempt was made to rescue him. It would have been futile in that howling, wild sea. And the ship herself was in dire straits. She swam sluggishly, with the seas beating over her poop every moment, and presently it was made out that men crouched at the pumps amidships. She was making for the estuary, that was plain by the set of her sails; and it was as plain to the old seamen who congregated upon the lifeboat station that she would never do it. The wind and the tide were in league against her.

The climax came half an hour after she hove into sight. She was rammed hard upon the reefs that covered the underwater about the Pang Rocks, with the tecth-like ridge itself a biscuit's toss from her jibboom. And then the nervous waiting of the watchers became translated into swift action, and there broke upon the noise of the hammering surf the clear music of the lifeboat bell. All was in readiness. The bont came out of her snug berth to face the elements, and the men, all life-belted, climbed into her, and each took his place without question or word.

"There's James missing! Where's James?" roared the coxwain from the after to take his place."

The boat dived down into the abyss again, and rose shudderingly as a white smother of froth tumbled into her "I'll go, sir." Clinton was half standing on the forward grating, already beginning to case himself of his cork jacket. "I'll go, sir," he cried again. "I can hang on to the rope better than most." "No, my lad, I can't let you take that risk." "The here, sir, and I take the risks with everyone else. I can do it best. I'm lighter."

The reasoning was unaswerable. The boy who had been called "coward" started to cross the bridge of death. A great wave rose spitefully to meet him. It flung right over him, plucking and tearing at him. Yet he stuck on, and gradually wormed his way along the rope while the furious surges, rising and falling, foamed about him. Presently he was clinging against the mizzen-shrouds, to which the rope had been made fast. He paused a moment or two to recover breath, then he slipped down, and, watching his opportunity—for the waves swept the deck fore and aft—he ran forward, got a hand on the main shrouds to starboard and climbed up. He was beside the shivering youngster, a yellow-halred boy of 12 or so, in the twinkling of an eye. The latter broke out into voluble speech.

"Eh, can't you talk English?" cried Clinton.

"There's James missing! Where's James?" roared the coxswain from the after-graing.
"He's bad in hed, cox'n" cried a hoarse voice.
"Jordon ought to be here to take his place."
"Hullo! We're a man short. Who is there down there to go?"
Clinton ran out of the group of men and women

re to go?"
Clinton ran out of the group of men and women the head of the silpway, and looked up with straincyes at the boat, high on her carriage.
"I'll go," he cried, and he leaped upon one of the wheels and hoisted himself level with the gunder the graphs.

"It's one of the Neptune lads!" exclaimed a voice, seed 'im row in the regatta, cox'n. He's all right, d'im row in the regatta, cox'n. He's all right, good plucked 'un."
nton could have hugged the speaker, but he

and a good plucked 'un."

Clinton could have hugged the speaker, but he turned to the coxwain, who was hesitating, urging his own sultability in such words as occurred to him. Meanwhile there was no other volunteer, and a rocket rose up from the doomed ship and curved brighly against the gathering gloom.

"Right, slip oliskins and a belt on him."

A moment later there came the slow tipping of the carriage, then the coxwain's volce.

"Ready! Look out, all hands. Let her go!"

The chain fell with a clank as the lashings were cut through, and the boat started forward upon the inclined slipway. She slipped easily upon the greased timbers, gathering way as she went. Clinton's place was upon the fore thwart. He stood now, as the boat darted down, with three others, ready to pull at the haul-off rope the first moment the craft should be water-borne anid the bolling white. Then they touched the wash of the sea and a dense smoke of spray broke about them.

"Pull, lads, pull! up she goes!"

A tumbling curl of green water hissed over upon the fore-grating, but Clinton stood rigid as iron, pulling grimily on the rope. The next instant they were rising to the edge of a white-lipped breaker, and as swiftly racing down the foaming back of it, "Let go!" came the command, and Clinton settled

coughing the water from their lungs.
"Didn't I say he was a good plucked 'un?" cried
the voice that Clinton had been grateful to before.

As has been indicated, the hotel where Clinton
had elected to find a bed was a quiet place; therefore, when, following his being brought back that
evening in a four-wheel growler, saturated by sea-

"Eh, cam't you taik English?" cried Clinton.
You are Svenska, eh? Speak slowly; I understand
bit of Swedish. Se har hor! But never mind,
ere is no time to talk. Now, ar ni fardag?"
The lad was limp with terror. He would not
ove. Clinton pulled together at the words of Swedh that old Captain Milloun had taught him aboard

ish that old Captain Milltoun had taught him aboard the Neptune, and framed an encouraging phrase or two, and in the end, party by persuasion and party by force, he induced him to come down, and make for the mizzen. They rushed across the deck with the water rushing in a cataract almost knee-deep about them, Clinton grasping hard hold of the other till they got hold of the rat-lines on the mizzen rigging. They climbed up to where the long black rope swayed over the sickening wash of water.

"Now," cried Clinton, "hang on like this. Go first, I will come behind you and give you a hand if you want it."

ant it."

Half dead with fear and cold, and the buffeting the water, the little fellow was hauled aboard, and inton, little better, followed, and both lay in the ttom of the boat, sobbing out their breath and ughing the water from their lungs.

"You don't know it," replied the little fellow sharply.

"Then I must trust to your honesty?"

"That's about the size of it. Or— Hold on! Here's your security. There's thirty-four papers in this bundle. Ketch on to this!"

Before the gentleman could remonstrate, the boy had placed the bundle of newspapers in his arms and was off like a flash.

The boy was gone perhaps three minuets, but during that time the gentleman was rendered completely miserable. A half-dozen of his accurate to the security of the se

# S107/2019

# AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR SERVED



### THE MASS AND THE INDIVIDUAL

That there is great need of reform in the world scarcely needs demonstration. The world is a good deal better than it was a couple of thousand years igo, but it is far from being as it might be. onditions have to a certain degree passed away, but new ones have arisen, and they are scarcely less difficult than those which they have supplanted. If the great cities of antiquity exhibited every grade of social existence and every grade of misery, so do the great cities of today. The difference seems to be that whereas in ancient days the relation of master and slave, while it gave the former unlimited power over the latter, carried with it certain responsibilities; whereas the relations between employers and employed today, while they lessen the control of the former, have also lessened their responsibility. We have greater freedom in this twentleth century than was enjoyed in the first, but it is doubtful if, on the whole, there is less misery. We are free from the awful exhibitions of crueity, which was exhibited in the slaughter of thousands as a spectacular event-"butchered to make a Roman holiday"—the laying waste of provinces that all the population would starve, the burning of cities and the indisciminate /killing of people of both sexes and all sizes. We have got rid of these awful things. Property rights are secure; the laws are, nominally at least, the same for all men. A great advance has been made, and with that advance there has been an increase in the appreciation by the masses of their rights, and their demands have proportionately increased; there has also been a degradation in certain walks of life, especially the large cities, which is quite as destructive of the physical and moral character of the people as anything which existed in any age of the world.

The agencies at work for the betterment of conditions may be divided into two classes—those that seek to reform society and those that are attempting to revolutionize it. In the former class we have the Christian church (we are confining these observa-tions to Christendom), the various charitable organizations, the associations for the promotion of temperance and the labor unions. In the other class are the socialists, the communists, the anarchists, the terrorists, and so on. We put all these agencies in the same general category, because we believe the most determined Terrorist in Russia is just as convinced that he is working for the betterment of nankind as the highest ecclesiastical dignitary is of his mission in the same direction. There is one feature which all these agencies have in common they work more for the improvement of the masses than for the elevation of the individual. Let us finant for the elevation of the individual. Let us flustrate our meaning by selecting two of them, one from what may be called the conservative section and the other from the revolutionary, say the temperance and socialist movements. The promoters of these very largely ignore individuals. They aim to improve society en masse. They demand legisla-They seem to think that if a sufficient number of measures can be put upon the statute book, the heart of man, which we are assured upon pretty good authority is "deceitful above all things and desperately wicked," will become filled with charity. We think they are mistaken. The church also aims more at the mass than the individual. It seems to deal more with itself as an organization than with the vital principle for which it stands and by which the nature of men is altered. If the story early days of the Christian movement, as related in the Acts of the Apostles, teaches one thing more than another, it is that the first and principal effect of Christianity is upon the individual. It is a new force, or perhaps more correctly speaking, the new application of an eternal force. Christianity destroyed nothing that was true in what had gone before it, for truth is imperishable and eternal. Christianity exhibited the truth in a new light; and it was as something which worked for the salvation of mankind, not by means of elaborate ceremonial, but by the conversion of the individual. It dealt with facts, not theories; it gave its possessors a new controlling power. In the case of Paul, as his career was briefly sketched in recent issues of this paper, this fact was clearly brought out. He was a different man after his conversion to what he had pre-

In proportion as it recognizes this aspect of Christlanity, the church will become an efficient worker for the betterment of mankind. In a recent issue of the New York Herald there was a long article describing a movement in certain sections of the Anglican church as represented on both sides of the Atlantic and in the United States as well as in British countries, for a reunion of Christendom under the Pope. Whether or not this is a desirable thing is neither here nor there for the purposes now under consideration, but while the energy of the church is directed in such a direction, when we hear much of ecclesiastical authority and little of personal conversion, when we are told more of church history and church dogma than of the importance of permitting the force which the translators of the Bible called the Holy Ghost, a rather unfortunate selection of words, to operate upon and shape the minds and conduct of individuals, the progress towards the triumph of Christianity will necessarily be very slow. A prominent clergyman, who is quoted by the Herald, laments the weakness of the church and asks whether it is more unreasonable to turn to Rome than to Russia for guidance. Most of us would hardly think of turning to Russia for guid-ance in anything, least of all in religious matters. People outside of church organizations might be disposed to think that while the promise, "Lo, I with you always," stands, it is not necessary to look either to Rome or Russia. There either is or there is not a power, which Jesus referred to as The Com-There either is or there is not a divine spirit available for the guidance of humanity. There is or there is not an agency by which individuals can be changed in their natures. If there is, and there must be or else the whole history of mankind testifies to what is not true, does it not seem reasonable that those who labor for the betterment of mankind should address their principal efforts not to the perfecting of organizations, nor to the promulgation of creeds, nor to the passing of legislation, but to getting the individual members of the community under the influence of that agency?

We believe that the one thing which will bring salvation to the world from the consequences of the errors and crimes of the centuries is the practical application of the Gospel of Christ to the lives of individuals. This is not to say that organization legislation and efforts to inculcate sound economic and social principles into the minds of the masses. using that term as indicative of society as a whole are not desirable. One of the wisest observations made by Paul was that in which he described the law as "a schoolmaster," If things are declared

illegal, they are likely, if the law is enforced, to come to be regarded as immoral, and perhaps they are so, because that which tends to the degradation of society may be regarded as immoral. But the best of laws are useless unless behind them there is a sound public opinion, and this can only be created by getting individuals to take a right view of things. Therefore it seems as if the efforts of the church to be directed to the moral betterment individuals, for in proportion as this is accomplished will we approach more nearly to what may be described as the Brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God.

### PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Of late years greater attention has been paid in the schools to the teaching of physical geography than was formerly the case, but possibly it does not yet receive the consideration which is its due. Indeed, it is astonishing how very difficult many people find the acquisition of any systematic information regarding the earth's surface. They know that if you take a certain train it will take you to a certain place in a certain time, and that certain steamships ply between certain points; but here their knowledge ends. It is interesting to recall that a woman, Mary Somerville, who died in 1872, was the first person to popularize the study of the earth as a whole, and not simply as an area subdivided by political lines. Let us illustrate physical geography in a general way by a reference to Canada. The Dominion consists of three mountain ranges and a plain. One is called the Laurentians. It is believed to be the oldest land on the Continent, that is, it is supposed to be the first in America that appeared above the waste of waters with which all the world was at one time covered. This remark, by the way, has no reference to the Deluge. Another range the Rocky Mountains, including in that term all the mountains between the Plains and the Pacific Coast. A third range is an extension of the Alleghanies. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and a part of Quebec lie upon the slopes of the Alleghany range, which, however, is nowhere very high. The remainder of Quebec, the whole of Ontario and Ungava lie upon the slopes of the Lauren-The greater part of British Columbia and all the Yukon lie in the Rocky Mountain range. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the extreme north-eastern part of British Columbia, and the Territories of Keewatin and Mackenzie lie in the valley between Laurentian and the Rockies, which is a great triangle. Such is in a very general way a description of Canada physically. If we take British Columbia, we find that, again speaking very generally, the province consists of four structural ranges and three structural valleys, all forming a part of what we have called the Rocky Mountain range. On the east we have the mountains known specifically as the Rockies. West of them is a great structural valley. It begins in Montana and extends north to the Arctic Ocean. In this valley the Columbia, the Fraser, the Peace and some of the tributaries of the Mackenzie take their rise. West of this great valley is another structural range, called by different names in different places. It is not so pronounced a physical feature as the Rockies. The Columbia, the Fraser and other rivers find their way through it into a second structural valley, which begins in Oregon, stretches across Washington and British Columbia, and terminates also at the Arctic. In this valley are the Columbia, the Fraser, the Skeena, the Naas, the Stikine and the Yukon. West of this comes a third structural range, and through it all the rivers named find their way to the sea. Then comes another structural valley, but this is lower than the others, so low indeed that the sea has filled it in most places. It is bounded on the west by a fourth structural range, most of which is submerged, but some of its peaks show above the sea to form, with their slopes. Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte group. Crossing these great structural ranges and valleys are great depressions. One of these forms the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the lower Fraser valley. Another forms Dixon's entrance and the valleys of the Skeena and Naas, and all the great Trunk Pacific Railway is to run. Other features of a similar nature might be mentioned, but these are sufficient to show the general features of the plan upon which nature has built British Columbia. They play an exceedingly important part in the development of the province, and it will occur to most persons as somewhat surprising that such development as has already taken place has been across these great ranges and valleys instead of following the latter.

As a further suggestion to those who may be interested in this subject, reference may be made to the map of Canada. Let any reader examine this, and he can hardly fall to notice what is the most remarkable series of fresh water bodies in all the world. It begins at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, on the eastern slope of the Laurentians, then in the shape of the Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior, it swings around the south-west extremity of that range, and then reaches away to the northwest, forming Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba, Athabasca, Great Slave, Great Bear, and an innumerable number of others. The fresh water surface embraced in this wonderful series is probably greater than all other fresh water surfaces on the

These observations are made only as suggestions to those who may take an interest in geographical matters, and especially to pupils attending school. They will serve as hints as to a direction in which they can direct their studies so as to give geography a new interest. If they follow out the lines dicated and apply them to other portions of the world, they will be surprised to find how great a mountains and valleys have played in the historical development of mankind and the determination of our existing civilization.

### MORAL AND SOCIAL REFORMERS

### Savonarola N. de Bertrand Lugrin.

In the fifteenth century, Florence, under the rule of Lorenzo the Magnificent, had sunk to the depths of moral depravity. She boasted an intellectual brilliancy, but it was only the fair shell of an unsound, impure interior. Following the example of their ruler, the people made pleasure their one pursuit in Their carnivals were bachanalian revels, that meant the beginning of depravity for all youths not yet demoralized by the dissolute pastimes that stood for Florentine enjoyment. Those holding religious made no appeal to the better instincts of the people, they sought to impress them with their own knowledge of philosophy, and their discourses were

polished and cynical. They took a pride in the

thinly-velled display of their non-belief in the tenets of Christianity. To this city of fair exterior and depraved morality came Savonarola from his native town Ferrara to enroll himself as a friar of the monastery of St. Marks. This monastery was at that time one of the most

beautiful in the world and justly famed. Its cloisters and chapels were decorated by the great artist Fra Beato Angelico. It contained a magnificent li-brary, the first public library established in Italy. The austere monk was enraptured by the delightfulness of his new surroundings, the natural beauty of the country with her soft lines of hills and her sapphire sea, and the artistic leveliness of the monastery. He had worn himself almost to a shadow by long years of prayer and fasting. His zeal in study had been a constant source of wonder to even the most devout and earnest of the friars of St. At St. Mark's, amid the eloquent silence and the harmonious loveliness of his environment, he felt that he must have come among congenial spirits, who would be as zealous in their labors as he was himself. He saw, during the first few days of his stay in Florence only the brilliant and beautiful exterior of that famous city. In time the very heart of her was laid bare to him and he realized not only the absence of faith and principle among the people, but the utter depravity of their moral nature.

Savonarola was a man of commanding pressence. His personal magnetism was remarkable. It is said that when he was most in earnest his eyes seemed literally to flash fire. His language was simple, 'yet forceful and eloquent. He was commissioned, after five years' stay in the monastery, to go to the different cities of Lombardy to preach to the people. It was during his sojourn here that he began to attract the attention of Italy. Himself a classical student and more familiar than most of the learned men with the philosophy of Aristotle, he preached only from the Bible, believing that the craze which existed at that time for ancient authors was one of the reasons of the moral deterioration of Italy. favorite texts were taken from the Book of Revelation. When he preached his words were fervent and commanding. He spoke in a voice of thunder, contemporary wrote of him that when engaged in prayer, he frequently fell into a trance, and ometimes when in a transport of fervor a halo of light was seen to encircle his head.

Five years later we find him preaching in Flor ence to thousands of people. His influence had become very great in Italy. Not within the memory of that generation had any man dared to ascend the pulpit and point out to them the skepticism and the prruption of their cities. More than this, Savonarola attacked all religious potentates whose characters were not consistent with their calling. the Pope himself was not exempt from his diatribes. The audacity of Savonarola served only to increase He was appointed Prior of St. Mark's and was visited by Lorenzo, the ruler of Florence whose corrupt practises had been the theme of some of the monk's discourses. Sayonarola refused to meet the Prince, however, who tried in vain by various means to win the friendship of the Prior. He endeavored to gain his favor by rich gifts, which Savonarola turned over to the poor. He sent to the Prior the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Florence as emissaries to carry his messages, but Savonaroia would listen to no word from him. "Bid the Prince do penance for his sins," commanded the monk, "and set his people the example of a virtuous life."

When Lorenzo was upon his deathbed, he sent for Savonarola and asked him for absolution.

"Three things are necessary," said the Prior; "first, a great and living faith in God's mercy."
"I have that," replied the Prince.

you must restore all your ill-gotten

gains," went, on Savonarola.

Lorenzo nodded a reluctant assent. Then the Prior stood up to his full height and, fixing his eyes upon the cowering Prince, spoke in a terrible voice. "You must restore freedom to the city of Florence," he said.

But this was too great a request for Lorenzo to grant: he turned his face to the wall and would not answer. The Prior departed without absolving him, and shortly after "The Magnificent" died.

Savonarola's influence continued to increase. The aspect of the city of Florence was completely changed. Women discarded their jewels, dressed in simple garbs and bore themselves modestly. solute men and youths, under the spell of religious fervor, changed their mode of life and became sober, industrious citizens. The revels of the carnival gave "Most wonderful of all," wrote Pasquale Villari, "bankers and tradesmen were impelled by scruples of conscience to restore ill-gotten gains, amounting to many thousand florins. The number of brethren wearing the robe of St. Mark was incredibly multiplied."

But Savonarola had incurred the Pope's displeasure and enmity. At first the latter tried to silence the Prior's attacks against himself by bribes and the offer of a cardinal's hat. But his overtures were treated with contempt, and Savonarola continued to preach against the wickedness of those in authority. Not until Florence was threatened with an interdict, was he compelled to hold his peace.

The magistrates of Florence were forced to forbid his preaching, and on March 18, 1498, Savonaroa mounted the pulpit and bade farewell to the people he had led so long and so wisely. He hoped hat the Christian world would champion his cause He had no quarrel with existing religious institutions, but only with the holders of office, on account of their immorality. His letters to the different kings and princes of Europe were intercepted and sent to the Pope, who bent all his energies now upon the destruction of the man who had dared to accuse

Savonarola was led to prison. The fickle people of Florence, fearing the consequence upon selves, if they expressed sympathy for their one-time leader, one and all denounced him. He had with him during the last days of his life only two who vere his friends, Fra Dominico da Pescia and Fra Silvestro Maruffl. The three were subjected to the most cruel torture for more than a month, but the inquisitors could find no flaw in their faith. Savonarola's death had been determined upon, however, was condemned to be hanged. He was murdered when in his forty-fifth year. He died a martyr to the cause of Christ, for having preached against

His influence has not passed away. John Lord, "it cannot be doubted that his views have been embraced by enlightened Catholics from his day to ours, and though he has been termed an unsuccessful reformer, yet he prepared the that great religious revival which afterwards took place in the Catholic Church itself."

## TWO LITTLE TALES

Each With a Little Moral for Those Who Like Their Stories Seasoned Thus

By C. H. G.

is a form of British law, as all who reside in British countries are well aware, to style all actions under criminal or common law as initiated by the Sovereign against the individual allegedly offending, Rex vs. John Doe being the stereotyped title of indictments. Everyone comprehends that this is mere technical phraseology—that is, everyone is presumed Once in a while an exception presents itself.

Thus, when Chief Capilano and his brother tribal rulers of this province paid their formal visit to the King a year or so ago, they had a card up the sleeve that was quite unsuspected. It was played by Capilano himself during the interview granted the blanketed delegation at Buckingham Palace

Chief Capilano had been eloquently presenting

what his people regarded as grievances meet for royal redress when, somewhat to the surprise of the interpreter, he produced a bulky notebook. The entries therein referred invariably to cases in the police courts of this province wherein Indians had been fined for minor misdemeanors, such as drunkenness, possession of intoxicants, etc.

"Every little while," the chief explained to His Majesty, "some of our young men when they behave foolishly are seized by the police and taken to the skookum-house. Then they are tried before a judge and it is ordered that they must pay \$50 for what they have done. We ask where all this money goes, and they tell us that it goes to the King.

"Now what I want to know, and what my people want to know," concluded the chief slowly and impressively, but with the hopeful horror of the muckraker scenting a departmental scandal, "IS,—DID YOU—GET—THAT—MONEY?"

Edward VII is not for nothing termed the first diplomat in Europe, and was not even to be surprised into a smile.

You will tell your people," he answered with becoming gravity, "that it is all right. I got the money, and please tell them further for me that I am very much obliged!"

It was the good fortune of a travelling British Columbian some few months ago to spend the better part of a week in Lahore, the chief city of the Punjaub. Lahore is famous in history as the ancient capital of Ranjeet Singh. Antiquarians and students of architecture know it best for the great Padshah mosque, the Spah-dura or mausoleum of the Tmperor Jehangeer, and the famous House of Joy of Shah Jehan, in the Shalimer Gardens, three miles north of the city wall. But to the average Anglo-Saxon of this twentieth century, all other of Lahore's claims upon celebrity are eclipsed by the fact that it was while working here, first as a re-porter and afterwards as one of the sub-editors of the "Civil and Military Gazette," that Rudyard Kipling "found himself." Naturally one hears less about Kipling, and that less not always enthusiasticappreciative, here than in many other places,

The Gazette office is none the less an unofficial shrine at which the British and the American tourist do homage to the literary genius of the wider empire. The British Columbian rendered his tribute, of course, and as he could identify minion from nonpareil and differentiate between a galley and an imposing stone, he was favored with more considerate attention than is usually accorded visitors in this

particular newspaper office. Of course the talk turned upon Kipling, and the Canadian waxed enthusiastic over those wonderful "Plain Tales From the Hills," which first appeared in the Gazette as Saturday special stories from the at-that-time Simla correspondent.

"Oh, yes," somewhat hesitantly assented Mr. Macdougal, the veteran Scot who has been business manager of the Gazette longer than the majority fo Lahore folk can remember, "oh yes, Mr. Kipling did very good work while he was with us. But he wasn't an altogether satisfactory man for newspaper work. Take his tales from Simla. The people here had no difficulty in recognizing the characters, although he disguised the names, and they didn't like it. You've no idea how many Simla people cancelled their subscriptions on account of those same stories."

There is a moral in this, but it isn't supposed to be apparent to anyone who has not worked on a newspaper and taken either one side or the other in the everlasting feud between the editorial room and the business office.

# THE STORY TELLER

"That's a beautiful rug. May I ask how much it cost you?"
"Three hundred dollars' worth of furniture to match it."—The Hebrew Standard.

Pretty Near It.—"Now," said the teacher, who had been giving an elementary talk upon architecture, "can any little boy tell me what a 'buttress' is?"
"I know," shouted Tommy Smart. "A nanny goat."—The Herald and Presbyter.

Rather Tedious.—Caller—Do you think the doctor going to help you, Mr. Jones?

Jones—"He may, if I can only follow his orders, e told me to drink hot water thirty minutes before ery meal, but it is hard work to drink hot water thirty minutes.—Pittsburg Observer.

Nothing In It.-"Now, Tommy," said Mrs.\Bull, "I

Nothing in II.—Now, Tolminy, said arts, bun want you to be good while I'm out."
"I'll be good for a nickel," replied Tommy, "Tommy," she said, "I want you to remember t you cannot be a son of mine unless you are good nothing."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. Smith, suddenly imbued with a spirit of neighbor's interest in a lad who was just recovering from influenza, said to her little son:
"Willie, dear, just run across the street and ask how old Mrs. Brown is this morning."
Willie returned within five minutes looking crest-

fallen.
"Well, have you seen Mrs. Brown?" the mother "Well, have you seen al.s. Blown: the mother asked.
"Yes; and she said I was to tell you that it's none of your business how old she is."

Some excellent stories are told in "The Parish Clerk," just published in London. For example:
"At the church of Strathfieldsaye," writes the author, Mr. Ditchfield, "where the Duke of Wellington was a regular attendant, a stranger was preaching, and when he ended the verger came up the publistairs, opened the deor a little way, and then shamed it to with a bang that echoed through the church. He then reopened it to allow the preacher to descend. 'What did you slam the pulpit door like that for' asked the Peacher in the vestry. 'To wake the dook, sir. We allus does that to wake him up at the cod of the sarmint."

## WITH THE POETS

### Dead.

Ah God! how strange the rattling in the street Come to me where I lie and the hours pass. I watch a beetle crawling up the sheet That covers me, and curiously note
The green and yellow back like mouldy brass,
And can not even shudder at the thought
How soon the loathsome thing will reach my face.

And by such things alone I measure out
The slow drip of the minutes from Time's caves.
For if I think of when I lived, I doubt
It was but yesterday I brushed the flowers;
But when I think of what I am, thought leaves
The weak mind dizz in a waste of hours,
O God, how happy is the man that grieves!

Life? It was life to look upon her face,
And it was life to rage when she was gone;
But this new horror!—In the market-place
A form, in all things like me as I moved
Of old, is marked or hailed of many an one That takes it for his friend that lived and loved—And I laugh voicelessly, a laugh of stone.

For here I lie and neither move nor feel, And watch that Other pacing up and down The room, or pausing at his potter's wheel To turn out cunning vessels from the clay, Vessels that he will hawk about the town, nd then return to work another day Frowning; but I-I neither smile nor frowr

I see him take his coat down from the peg And put it on, and open the white door, And brush some bit of cobweb from his leg, And look about the room before he goes; 'And then the clock goes ticking as before,' And I am with him and know all he does, And I am here and tell each clock-tick o'er.

And men are praising him for subtle skill;
And women love him—God alone knows why!
He can have all the world holds at his will—
But this, to be a living soul, and this
No man but I can give him; and I lie
And make no sign, and care not what he is,
And hardly know if this indeed be I.

Ah, if she came and bent above me here,
Who lie with straight bands bound about my chin!
Ah, if she came and stood beside this bier
With aureoles as of old upon her hair
To light the darkness of this burial bin!
Should I not rise again and breathe the air
And feel the veins warm that the blood beats in?

Or should I lie with sinews fixed and shrick As dead men shriek and make no sound? Should See her gray eyes look love and hear her speak, And be all impotent to burst my shroud? Will the dead never rise from where they lie? Or will they never cease to think so loud?

Or is to know and not to be, to die? -Richard Hovey

### France-1792

Gallant and gay and young was he; Sweet as the Queen's own lilles, she; Prince and Princess of high degree. These two met on the marble stair That led to the Salle des Fetes, and there She saught a rose from her powdered hair.

Careles sof courtiers' frowns and quips:
Held it against her lovely lips
A moment's space, as the wild bee sips!
A moment's space, and the crowd closed in,
Throb of flute and the violin
Blent with the merry dancers' din.

On the azure riband that crossed his breast, Jewel-splendid and lace caressed, He set the flower her lips had pressed. Life to them, was a garden spot. A song, a tread in the grand gavotte. Trenson and Time, to them, were not.

Dawn crep into the sullen sky; Throb of flute and the viol's sigh bied in a madder, fiercer cry; Roar of rabble, and clang of bell, Ribald jest and a mocking yell, Sounds of music, and the sights of Hell.

The steps are steep to the guillotine; The red blood oozes out between! Who goes up with brow serene? A Prince as proud as a Prince may be, And a fair little Princess of high degree And a fair little Princess of high degree: White as the Queen's own lilies, she.

Riband and lace have rent and stain! Wall, O winds, in pitying pain! Weep, sad clouds, but ye weep in vain! Life was a laugh, a dancer's pace! God in his goodness grant them grace!

-Meribah P. Abbott, in Appleton's Magazine.

## Folded Hands

I toll no more—my day is done;
How much I wrought I may not know;
I watch the low descending sun
And see the night approaching, slow,
My day's work as it is must stand,
For labor's joy no more is mine;
The tools drop from my nerveless hand,
My dim eyes see no mark or line.

I little thought to leave it so— Unfinished, to the plan untrue; Another day I thought to know, When I might change or start anew, With weary hands I now must see Another's skill my task complete; The gift of use is gone from me— The gift that makes all life seem sweet.

The pleasant labor of the day,
The following hours of welcome rest—
These from my life have passed away,
No longer has it aim or quest;
I sit and wait—and all the hours

The happy past before me stands; With dinming eyes and failing powers I live the life of folded hands.

### -Ninette M. Lowater, in New York Sun.

### The Vision

Long had she knelt at the Madonna's shrine, Within the empty chapel, cold and grey: Telling her beads, while grife with marring line And bitter tear stole all her youth away,

Outcast was she from what Life holdeth dear, Banished from joy that other souls might win; And from the dark beyond she turned with fear, Being so branded by the mark of sin.

Yet when at last she raised her troubled face Haunted by sorrow, whitened by alarms Mary leaned down from out the pictured And laid the little Christ within her arm

Rosy and warm she held Him to her heart, She-the abandoned one-the thing apart. -the abandoned one—the thing apart.

Virna Sheard, in The Canadian Magazine

The Place I Call My Own

The Place I Call My Own

Knowing that in this hour thou think'st of me,
I feel thee knocking at my spirit-door,
Though never may'st thou walk across this floor—
And never these four bounding walls shalt see
The place I call my own is full of thee.....
The place I call my own? On, more and more—
Not any walls, on any time-built shore,
Are mine, to dwell within—to hold in fee!
But in the starry house that is my own,
Where I, this moment, ope the door to thee,
There shall not enter one sad murmur, blown
From down the Past—nor, from the dim To-be,
Shall any fear creep in, with rising moan—
So shall this place of mine be full of thee,
—Edith M. Thomas, in Success,

# Given a Complimentary Dinner

achieved on their original production. That

his share of the operas profited inestimably by

Sullivan's magnificent work was a common-

place of stage criticism, and, if his simple muse

had succeeded in overtopping the clouds, it had been carried thither on the wings of his

mighty Pegasus. Over and over again had he

given to him lyrics which, at the time, ap-

peared to him to be obvious, effete, and com-

monplace, and he had been astounded when

his Promethean fire had endowed them. He

used to maintain, oddly enough, that there was

no such thing as humor in music; but in his

humble judgment Sir Arthur Sullivan was him-

self a musical humorist of the very highest

debt was inestimable, for they devoted them-

selves, one and all, with the keenest zeal and

most willing self-effacement to ascertaining

their wishes and embodying them to the best

not accept the magnificent compliment they

had paid him without associating with himself

those earnest and loyal co-workers-every one

of them dear to his heart—to whom he was as deeply indebted for the fact that he, "the idle

singer of an idle day," was their honored guest

that night. It was delightful to feel, at the

close of a long and strenuous career, that there

were still so many who wished him well, and

who had voluntarily come there to testify to

their good will. But it had its saddening side.

Five-and-forty years ago he founded a small

and obscure coterie of young dramatists, crit-

ics, and journalists, who dubbed themselves "The Serious Family." Tom Hood was the

head of the family, and he (Sir W. Gilbert) was known as the enfant terrible. They met

weekly at his chambers in Gray's inn, and he

was absolved from the necessity of paying a

two guinea subscription in consideration of

his undertaking to supply a rump-steak pie, a

joint of cold, boiled beef, a Stilton cheese,

whisky and soda, and bottled ale every Satur-

day night for the term of his natural life.

Among its members were Tom Hood, H. J.

Byron, Arthur Sketchley, Clement Scott, Tom Robertson, Arthur Cecil, Jeff Prowse, Arte-

mus Ward, Henry Leigh, Paul Gray, and about half a dozen others, nearly all of them more

or less known at the time, and all of them

careless, light-hearted free-lances of about his

own age, with but few memories of the past

gad-flies who basked in the sunlight of their

small successes, and who bore mishaps lightly

as matters which were quite in the normal or-

der of things. Of that happy, thoughtless,

free-lances, he was the only one alive. In the

course of his career he had seen many stage

changes. He was old enough to remember the

days (it was true he had only entered his

fourth year at the time) when the Haymarket

I'heatre, always the most conservative theatre

in London, was still lighted by candles, and

dress, walked backwards (and on one occasion

fell backwards) (laughter), with a pair of sil-

ver candlesticks in each hand; when the author

received four double dress-circles, four double

upper-boxes, four double-pits, and four dou-

ble-galleries as his perquisite on the first night

of a new piece; when there was no stalls, and

the pit came right up to the orchestra; when

the manager on a first night announced from the stage that, "with your kind permission, the

piece will be repeated every night until fur-

ther notice"; when authors were paid £50 an

act for original comedies; when £20 a week

was the highest salary paid to a leading actor

(and he seldom got that); when to bring a

heavy fine (liquidated damages to be paid in

rum punch); when there was half-price at o

o'clock; and when oysters after the play were

6d. a dozen. His first piece, a burlesque on The Elixir of Love, called Dulcamara, or the

Little Duck and the Great Quack, was pro-

duced at the St. James's in those cheap and

and produced in another week; there had been

no time to discuss terms, and a week after its successful production Mr. Emden, Miss Her-

pected to be paid. Blindly ignorant of the

value of such things, he modestly suggested 30 guineas. "Oh dear no," said Emden, "we

never pay in guineas, you must make it pounds." Accordingly he made it pounds, and

Emden said, as he handed him the cheque,

as good a piece as this for £30 again." And he never had. With regard to the knighthood

with which the King had been graciously

pleased to reward his work, coming as it did

at the close of a career of earnest endeavor, he

was disposed to regard it rather in the light of

a commuted old-age pension; and if he might

venture to make a suggestion to the right hon.

gentleman at the head of the Government, i

was that a knighthood conferred upon all working men of 65 years of age and upwards who were unable or unwilling to earn their

own living would afford a cheap, effective, and highly picturesque solution of what promised

to be a problem of no little financial difficulty.

(Laughter.) In conclusion he had only to say that the loving cup which they had held out to him that night with such generous hands lacked only one ingredient in the perfection of its composition—the sense that he

had deserved it (Cheers)

Now take an old stager's advice—never sell

The piece was written in a week

newspaper into the green-room involved

when its manager, receiving Royalty in Court

devil-may-care crew of irresponsible

fewer forebodings of the future-literary

their very considerable ability.

-the only stock company in England—their

To the old stock company of the Savoy

came to rehearsal at the vitality with which

COMPLIMENTARY dinner was given to Sir William Gilbert at the hotel. Lord Onslow preand the company included Lord Abinger, Lord Altamot, Lord Lathom, Sir Squire Bancroft, Sir A-

Critchett, Sir. A. Fletcher Moulton, Scott Gatty, Sir John Hare, Sir Charles Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Sir Charles Mathews, Sir Felix Semon, Sir Bruce Seton, Mr. W. Boosey, Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Mr. J. Comyns Mr. H. F. Dickens, K. C., Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte, Mr. Edward German, Mr. George Grossmith, Mr. Sydney Grundy, Mr. Ivor Guest, Mr. Marshall Hall, K. C., Mr. Anthony, Hope Hawkins, Mr. H. Herkomer, Mr. A. de Navarro, Mr. C. E. Perugini, Mr. A. W. Pinero, Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. M. H. Spielmann, Mr. A. Sutro, Mr. Freeman Thomas, M. P., Mr. Underdown, K. C., Mr. A. B. Walkley, and Mr. Herbert Sullivan and Capt. Robert Marshall (hon. secretaries). Mr. Beerbohm Tree and Sir Francis Burnand telegraphed expressing regret at inability to be present, says the London Times.

After the loyal toasts the chairman proposed "The Guest." He said that Sir William Gilbert had in his time played many parts. He had been a civil servant, a militiamen, and a barrister. He believed that in the latter capacity he did not receive any very great remuneration. He was told that the principal ones were an embrace from a French gentleman whose cause he won and a pair of boots thrown at his head by a lady whose cause he Now he sat in the honor-(Laughter.) able and dignified post of a Middlesex magistrate at the quarter sessions of that county But it was not for those qualifications that they were there to do him honor. It was for the contribution which he had made to the literature and the plays of his native country. He doubted whether any other playwright had such a record. For nearly a quarter of a century his name was never out of the playbills. At 19 different theatres his plays had been produced, and they had run over the whole gamut of art, comedy, drama, burlesque, extravaganza, and even pantomime. After alluding to some of the plays, he said Sir W. Gilbert was a satirist who never wounded, who was never personal in his satire. All that he wrote was taken from the great book of nature, and yet surely it was the most original of anything which any of them could remember. There was no name for it except "Gilbertian." In the most prosaic phraseology he In the most prosaic phraseology he told them truths which were turned into words that stuck in their minds and came unbidden to their lips. Above all things Sir W. Gilbert The proof of it was that throughout the whole of his writings, there was no one single word that might not be enjoyed by the most innocent member of society. l'o use a common expression, he never brought the blush of shame to the cheek of innocence. Whenever he went abroad he rejoiced to think that there were two institutions in this coun-"v-one was Punch, which had never had to descend to anything wanting in decency; and Sir William Gil-Sir William had told members of the house to which he had the honor to belong

> Noble statesmen should not itch. To interfere with matters which, They do not understand.

Therefore he would only say that when he accepted the invitation to be present and propose that toast, he did so for saying to Sir William Gilbert that they desired to pay a heartfelt tribute to the great gifts which he had given to the nation, without awakening that slumbering satire which might descend upon their heads. He alluded to the alliance between Sir W. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan, and said they all deeply regretted the severance which had taken place by that circumstance which none of them could avert—the death of Sir Arthur Sullivan. Their guest had conferred more happiness and more amusement upon the peothan perhaps any other man now living.

Sir William Gilbert, in reply, said there were two tests by which a dramatist might be judged—the success that he achieved and the success that he deserved to achieve. The success that he achieved might be, and often was, independent to a considerable extent of his own personal contribution; for it was unnecessary to remind them that a dramatic author was only one of many contributors to a general result. Every dramatic author was, in some degree, the sport and toy of circumstances, but perhaps none had had less reason to saddle his exponents with the onus of his own shortcomings than the fortunate dramatic author who had the honor to address them. (Cheers.) During their regime at the Savoy his distinguished co-worker and himself invariably exercised the most absolute and undisputed control over the production of their pieces. By arrangement with their excellent impresario, Mr. D'Oyly Carte, they selected their own caste, they directed their rehearsals in every detail. They superintended the mod-eling of the scenery, the designing of the dresses. Their company was always admirably in hand, the best possible feeling existed between them and themselves; and, speaking for his share of the result, he could truthfully say that the impression conveyed to the audience was, almost invariably, a reflex of his conception. To few authors, indeed, had such absolute control been accorded, and it was to that absolute control that he attributed a large measure of the success that those pieces

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE AND NA-VAL WAR



ECENTLY at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, the Rev. T. C. Lawrence, LLD., Admiralty Lecturer on International Law at the War Course College, Portsmouth, read a paper on "The Hague Conference and Naval War," says the Rear-Admiral A. A. C. Gallo-

way presided, and among those present were Lord Graham, Lord Ellenborough, Colonel Count Gleichen, Major-General Sir T. Fraser,

and Captain F. Behr (Russian Naval Attache). Dr. Lawrence, at the outset of his lecture said that he proposed to give a summary of the rules adopted at The Hague which had met with almost universal approval, and then to discuss the provisions which were more or less disputable and incomplete. All The conventions were open for signature till June 30 next, and a year longer was allowed for that which created an International Prize Court. Great Britain had at present signed none of them; but there could be little doubt hat she would accept the greater number. The rejection of one or two was, however, probable, unless she received, meanwhile, as urances on some important points. He proceeded to deal with those regulations which the civilized world welcomed unanimity-namely, those dealing with the opening of hostilities, enemy merchantmen at the outbreak of hostilities, naval bombardments, and the closely-connected subject of the launching of projectiles from balloons, posfishing boats, merchant sailors, and Red Cross work at sea. With regard to subjects of a more controversial character, he said that the conference of last year laid down a number of excellent rules on the question of the conversion of merchant into men-of-war, but so marked a difference arose between Great Britain, on the one hand, and Germany and Russia, on the other, as whether the conversion should be allowed to take place in the waters of the converting state amble of the convention had to contain the naive confession that "the question of the place where such conversion is effected remains outside the scope of this agreement." This, he pointed out, was only one sign of many of a tendency on the part of several powers to manipulate the rules of naval warfare in such a way as to deprive Great Britain of the advantages springing from her vast maritime resources and the wide geographical distribu-tion of her possessions. After giving another instance showing this tendency on the part of several powers, he said that the most striking example of what could be done under the influence of the frame of mind they were discussing was to be found in the convention concerning the rights and duties of neutral powers in naval war. The most conspicuous, nowever, of the cases where the feeling that the laws of naval warfare ought to be used to equalize advantages all round influenced the lecisions of the conference to the detriment of Great Britain was the convention on Automatic Submarine Contact Mines. Foreign pow-Foreign powers would do well to realize that we were determined to conform in our own actions to higher standards than those of the convention, and so to exact a similar conformity from others where laxness injured us, whether as belligerents or as neutrals. There was no support n reason or justice for the attempt to manipulate rules to our disadvantage. What gave us advantages in some respects was disadvantageous in others, for scattered possessions invited attack, and a commerce that covered every sea could be raided more easily than if it were confined to a few routes. We must taken as we were, like other powers. Let the laws of war at sea be revised on the principles of respect for justice and tenderness towards neutral interests, and we should be content. But we were determined that they should not be distorted to provide weapons Our great object should be to develop neutral rights, and to see that, while a belligerent was free to strike hard blows at his enemy, he was allowed to injure third parties as little as pos-Owing to the vast increase of commercial and social intercourse between different peoples, belligerent and neutral interests were often inextricably mingled, and where this was so the decision ought to be in favor of neu-In order to attain this end a vast quantity of antiquated legal debris should be shot into the sea. We had already expressed our willingness to throw overboard the whole law of contraband—a proposal which seemed to him to savour of the extreme zeal of the neophyte, though he would cheerfully assist to jettison the mass of disputed rules which attempted to give effect to the notion that certain goods were sometimes noxious and sometimes innocent. Other changes should follow. We could not, for instance, hope to maintain much longer against the rest of the world the right to search neutral merchantmen under the convoy of neutral men-of-war. Indeed, the whole law of search needed overhauling badly. If we led the way in these matters, and at the same time insisted that the duties of neutrality should be as real and as far-reaching as its rights, we should rally round us an unexpected amount of sup-Commercial interests, all the world over, would back us up; humanitarian senti-ment would be on our side; captains and admirals would acclaim the sweet simplicity of a code of naval warfare remodelled according to stricter rules of procedure, and more disposed than the first to recognize the fact that preponderant influence, would doubtless carry into effect many reforms which were not proposed, or could not win acceptance, in 1907. In conclusion, Dr. Lawrence expressed the hope that Great Britain might find herself able

John McIntyre, K. C., has been chosen president of the Kingston Bar Association. Giving her policemen helmets, Spain is also sending them to school for eighteen months.

International Prize Court.

to sign the convention which established an





R. A. BONAR LAW, M. P., the principal speaker at a Unionist demonstration, held in the music hall, Aberdeen. Lord Leith of Fyvie presided, and the hall was crowded, says the Londar Mines.

don Times. Mr. Bonar Law, who was received with cheers, recalled at the outset that the last oc-casion on which he spoke in Aberdeen was imnediately before the general election, and he then referred to a statement made by Mr. Asquith, that fiscal reform was dead, and that it was a subject on which the people of this country had absolutely and finally given their ecision. Would Mr. Asquith say that now? There was no one so blind as not to see "the great advance which the movement had made, and was making. (Cheers.) It was admitted and deplored by the Radical press of the country. The advance was shown, not only in the increase of courage and enthusiasm among those who supported it, but quite as much by a weakening all along the line among those who were opposed to it. It used to be said that this movement was due entirely to a freak on the part of Mr. Chamberlain, that it had no vitality except what was given to it by his great personality. But Mr. Chamberlain had fallen out of the fighting line-although only for a time, as they all most earnestly trustedand during his retirement he had had the joy of seeing the movement which he initiated advance far more rapidly than it did even during the wonderful campaign conducted by him in the autumn of 1903. The whole spirit of the Unionist party in regard to this question was It was now the one clear issue at every by-election; it formed the staple of all Unionist speeches, and, whether they liked it or not, it must of necessity form the staple of their opponents' speeches as well. (Cheers). It was true, as was said by Mr. Balfour in Balfour in Glasgow the other day, that the Unionist party was resolute in the cause of fiscal reform; but t was true also, although he did not say it. that the whole party was equally resolute in its determination to give him at the earliest possible opportunity the majority which would enable him to carry out the programme, moderate yet clear and unmistakable, which was laid down by him in Birmingham. (Cheers.) On the other hand, the free import citadel was being undermined quite as much by the weak ness of its defenders as by the attacks of its assailants. As an illustration of this weakness, he instanced the case of the American steel trade. During the past four years that trade had undergone an expansion which was lmost incredible, but the home demand was falling off, and the steel manufacturers were seeking-as everyone who looked an inch beond his nose knew they would be seeking for an increase in their sales abroad to make up for the falling off in the demand at home. pursuance of this policy the American steel manufacturers presented a pistol at the head of the Welsh tinplate makers. They said to these British manufacturers, "We wish to sell to you the steel out of which you make your tinplates, and if you will not buy that steel we will make the tinplates ourselves, and destroy your trade." Within half a dozen years—the Americans had captured more than a third of your trade." he tinplate trade of Canada. If they could do that when times were good, what would they do now when times were bad? vious that they were in a position to carry out their threat. Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to criticize the utterances of the president of the Board of Trade as the platform orator who talked what he called free trade, and of Mr. Lloyd-George the administrator, who, in spite of, or by the aid of, a free import majority passed through the House of Commons two great and far-reaching measures of tariff re-form—the Merchant Shipping Act and the Patents Act. At Cardiff the other day Mr loyd-George said he had been accused by heresy hunters of departing from the eternal verities, but, he added, "I judge each of these juestions on its own merits, and that is the only practical way of doing business." the whole case for tariff reform. That was (Cheers.) The fiscal policy of this or any other country was not a question of business; and all that tariff reformers wished was that each question should be judged on its merits and on its merits alone. (Cheers.) In the early stages of this controversy they were told by their opponents, Mr. Asquith among them, over and ver again, that preference was of no value. Their opponents did not say that now. the Colonial conference the value of preference was admitted by Mr. Asquith, grudgingly in-deed, but still definitely—and by Mr. Lloyd-George most generously, for he said that it had been of enormous advantage to the trade of this country. (Cheers.) Well, if they of this country. (Cheers.) Well, if they thought it was of any value, however small surely they had no right to decide against it, and to decide against it without any examination; but that was exactly what the Government had done. What was chiefly needed by this country was an outlet abroad for our manufactured goods. If the Colonies were granted a preference it would increase their exports and at the same time it would increase their purchases from us exactly in proortion to that increase in exports. Colonies were going to be great nations, and were going to do an immense import trade in manufactured goods, and in the very kind of goods we desired to sell. They were going to do this immense trade with some one, and it rested with us now to decide. It would not rest

for long, as was shown by that intermediate

tariff which Canada had arranged with France

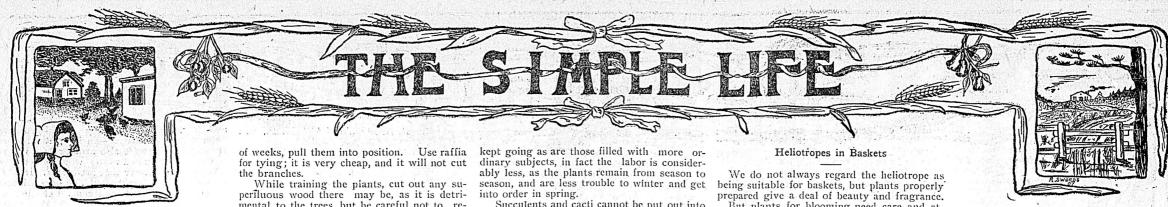
and Italy, which had already diminished the value of our preference—an intermediate tar-iff, which, if it were also arranged with Germany and the United States, would practically take away altogether that preference. It rested with us now, but it would, he believed, rest with us only till the next general election, to decide whether that great and growing trade was to be done without or with our competitors, and whether it was to give employment to British or to foreign workmen. (Cheers.) The "dear loaf" argument was now played out. In his latest speech, Mr. Asquith had been complaining of the use made by the Unionist party in Mid Devon of the rise which had taken place in the price of bread since the resent government came into office; and nothing showed more clearly how hardly the government had been hit by that election than the bitterness and, indeed, the venom of Mr. Asquith's speech. (Cheers.) He maintained that the Liberal party were responsible for some part of the rise in the price of bread, because it was the result of a shortage of suply which would have been obviated had this country years ago given a preference to the wheat-growing portions of our empire. This preference would have stimulated and increased the supply and widened the area from which that supply came. (Cheers.)

### LORD CROMER AND SOCIALISM

Lord Cromer presided at a meeting convened by the British Constitution Association at uildford, says the London Times.

He said the object of the association was to phold personal liberty and personal responsi-ility, and this, it was rightly held, could be efected by limiting the functions of governing odies. These objects commanded his entire hodies. sympathy. It might, perhaps, seem strange to nem that one who had not only been an official all his life, but who had also been for years engaged in administrative work in counies where state action was very pronounced, should plead earnestly against the adoption of a system with which he had been so long as-It must be borne in mind, however, that soldiers who had seen most of the horrors of war were among the warmest advocates of ace. He had had excellent opportunities of udging the results obtained by the system of tate aid and State interference, and the result had been to convince him that moral and material progress could best be secured by oringing into play the invigorating stimulus of competition and personal interest. Excessive reliance on the State tended to sap all independence and virility of character. resent very necessary to bring this aspect of he case home to the public. We were threatened with what was really a gigantic and very costly scheme of outdoor relief under a universal old-age pension scheme established on a non-contributory basis. A large section of the community would rely for their subsistence on he eleemosynary assistance of the State, hen such far-reaching projects as the nationalization of railways and even the State reguation of wages were occasionally advocated. le greatly deprecated the tendency to establish a close analogy between the United Kingdom and other countries. Let them take, f nstance, the case of the nationalization of railways. To his mind the fact that such a sys tem might have produced good financial and other results in Germany or elsewhere was no valid argument for applying the same system to this country. It was to be borne in hat every State must advance along the lines best adapted to the development of its national genius and national character. These were the outcome of climate, geographical position, and past history. Our past history had strongly tended to develop individualism. any practical man whether he thought for one moment that this vigorous and highly undisciplined nation, which more than any other reinted interference with individual freedom, could be turned by a succession of Acts of Parliament into a race of automata who would readily bend to bureaucratic control. If the readily bend to bureaucratic control. State was to interfere in fields which had heretofore been left to private enterprise, the necessary consequence would almost certainly be the creation of an army of officials to regulate the action of the State. He doubted whether this aspect of the case had been sufficiently considered by those who leant to Socialism. He deprecated any attempt to Germanize our institutions. Although in some cases State interference might be necessary, there was always a presumption against permitting it. (Cheers.)

The announcement that the famous 'Ship,' at Greenwich, has closed its doors possesses a peculiarly fascinating but melancholy interest, as its association with fish, and especially whitebait, dinners has long been historical. Of the fish dinners for which Greenwich was famed for several centuries, those at the 'Ship gradually attained a pre-eminence of their own. The inn, or tavern, as it was originally known, was one of a trinity of noted houses, the other two being the 'Crown and Sceptre' and the 'Trafalgar.' All were built with weather-board fronts and old-fashioned bay windows, from which the guests might sit and watch the shipping passing to and fro in this lower reach of the River Thames. The original 'Ship' stood in the imediate vicinity of the Royal Naval Hospital, but in about the year 1846 it was pulled down, and the more ambitious building erected on the present site.



VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

# THE HOME GARDEN

### Garden Calendar for March

Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not

Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not yet been prepared:

Plant—Hardy border plants, Alpines, hardy climbers, shrubs, declduous trees, fruit trees, pot greenhouse plants, vegetable roots, Gladioli; and especially. Paeonies, Delphiniums, phloxes, Pentstemons, Hollyhocks, rock plants, Michaelmas Dalsies, Pyrethrums, Galllardias, Carnation layers, Pink layers, Pansies, Violas, Sweet Williams, Roses (if not done), evergreen shrubs, Pot Cannas, strawberries, Shallots, artichokes, garlic, seakale, cabbage plants, lettuces, cos and cabbage, potato onion, asparagus, early and main crop potatoes in warm border, start Begonias, start Achimenes, start Gloxinias, Pansies, Sow—Sorts that have falled, peas (early and second carly), broad beans, Milan turnip, radish, grass seed, various kales, celery under glass, a little cabbage, mushrooms, a little broccoil, lettuce, cos and cabbage, mushrooms, a little broccoil, lettuce, cos and cabbage, mushrooms, a little broccoil, lettuce, cos and cabbage, mushrooms, a little broccoil, lettuce, spinach, parsnip, cucumber in heat, bromato in heat, Aster in frames, Stock in frames, Godetia in frames, Marigold in frames, Nasturtium, Balsam in heat, Gloxinia in heat, Celosia in heat, Cockscomb in heat, Gloxinia in heat, Celosia in heat, Lobelia in heat, hardy annuals under glass, artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke, Cardon, rhubarb, seakale, half-hardy annuals in frames.

Note—Some of the above sowings are probably a little carly in some localities but it to acont with the control with the cardy and well as a cardion with the cardy and a control with the cardy and a control with the cardy and a cardy and a cardy in some localities but it to acont with a control with a cardy and a cardy and a cardy in some localities but it to acont with a cardy and a ca

Note—Some of the above sowings are probably a little early in some localities, but it is worth while to risk sowing a little seed in order to obtain an early crop of delicious spring vegetables.

### GROWING TREES LIKE VINES



WARF fruit trees trained like vines occupy practically space in the garden, and permit the growing of another crop, such as vegetables or flowers, on the same ground. The advantage of growing dwarf fruits, rather than standard trees, are:

They fruit much quicker. I have some trees which bore fruit the same year they were planted, and nearly all of them fruited the following year.

Dwarf trees are much more easily pruned

and sprayed, which is no small item, and it is easier to pick the fruit.

Larger and better fruit can be grown on these dwarf trees than on the standard trees. I have grown them so large and perfect that they seemed artificial.

Dwarf trees do not demand any more detail in their culture than other fruit trees, except the training; and this must not be counted as extra labor, for the returns more than balance the outlay. To get the quickest results, buy trained trees. They come in several different forms—cordons, single and double, and upright, diagonal and horizontal; palmetto and fan-shaped. These cost anywhere from two and a half dollars apiece up, accord-

ing to the form. Select the varieties with care, and get such as are hardy; don't go in too much on these so-called fancy varieties until you have proof

of their hardiness. One trellis will answer for all forms of dwarf fruit trees, except the single cordon, which consists of one shoot trained horizontally on a wire one foot above the ground. A trellis two feet high will answer for a double cordon, but I prefer a trellis about four feet high, built with iron posts about ten feet apart, with wires about nine inches apart, the lower wire being one foot from the ground. Such a trellis will answer for any kind of trained trees, and will always look neat. A trellis is not an absolute necessity, as these trees can be grown on the side of a building or other

The trees must be planted close up to the trellis. Any money spent in properly preparing the soil will be well expended. I would uggest trenching the ground two and onehalf to three feet deep, adding about one-quarter well-rotted manure. If you cannot do this, dig a hole two and one-half or three feet square, and as much deep, putting stones in the bottom to insure good drainage, and adding manure to the soil.

perpendicular object.

Plant dwarf fruit trees, which are to be trained horizontally, about ten feet apart, and when they have closed up, take out every other tree; that is, when they encroach upon each other. For fan, palmetto or diagonal cordon, about twelve feet is the proper distance. The trees may be planted either in spring or fall. Spring is preferable, and the carlier is described. earlier it is done in either season, the better. When planting, prune rather heavily to offset the shock of transplanting, and, if the trees show any fruit the first season, don't let it all mature. Remove half of it, as it is too much of a strain on a newly planted tree to ripen a large crop of fruit.

Sometime in June carefully remove all weak, thin shoots. Leave just enough wood to cover the trellis nicely. They will not require any further attention until training time, which is usually about August first; but it may vary a week or ten days earlier, or later, according to the season. Don't train too early, or the shoot will break off at the base; on the other hand, if left too long, the wood will harden, and there is danger of your breaking the

In tying the branches down into position, if you come across any that are very stiff, pull them down half way, and then, after a couple periluous wood there may be, as it is detri-mental to the trees, but be careful not to remove any spurs with fruit buds on. These can be easily identified in apples and pears by their stubby, short, pointed appearance. With the small fruits—peaches, plums, apricots and cherries—the buds are usually along with the best growth, and the straggling, short, jointed wood is best removed.

The training of the trees will not require

any further attention until the following spring, when pruning time comes. February and March are the best months for pruning. I don't believe in fall pruning. Dwarf fruit trees will stand a lot of top pruning because of their inclination to grow up, and one must always work with the idea to keep them down. The shoots which are growing out horizontally must not be cut under any circumstances, except to remove the tip, in case it has been winter-killed; in such cases, cut back to live wood. The idea is to let them grow until they have closed the intervening space and made a solid wall. The shoots which are filling in can be cut back, leaving about four or six inches of the previous season's growth. This applies to horizontal training. For other training, let the shoots that have been selected as the groundwork of the form grow until they have completed the desired form or reached the top of the trellis, where they can be stopped. This pruning answers for apples and pears, but the small fruits must be handled differently. The aim should always be to cut out all old and hard wood, and replace it with young wood, which is the kind that fruits the best with this class of trees.

If you are willing to wait four or five years for the first fruit, you will have more satisfaction in training your fruit trees yourself. will give you my experience as to the best way to grow them.

Buy from your nurseryman trees that have been grafted on paradise stock and that have but one season's growth. Such trees usually have one shoot about four feet long. These cost about fifty cents apiece. Plant these along your trellis, about ten feet apart, and cut them off about three above the lowest wire. When they start to grow, train one shoot up straight, the other upright shoot about three eyes above the second wire and train as before; taking one shoot up straight, the other horizontally along the second wire. The third season repeat again, training along the wire; and so on, until you have reached the top of the

By the fourth or fifth season, you will have a flourishing tree that will bear plenty of fruit.

In this way you can also secure a selection of varieties which are hardy and better adapted to our climate. Buying trained trees means buying foreign varieties with unfamiliar names, as few, if any, of our nurserymen train them. But all the trained trees which nurs-erymen in this country offer will give good satisfaction. At the present time, if you wish to get varieties with which you are familiar, such as Red Astrachan, Northern Spy or Twenty-ounce, it will be necessary in most instances to buy the one-year old trees already described.

These small trees can be planted quite close together for quick effect, and thinned out as occasion demands. One of these trees trained horizontally should cover a space of twenty feet of trellis in from five to eight years with pears and apples, but peaches and the small fruits will do it in a year or two less. These trees will all fruit the third or fourth season, except the apples, which will take a year or so longer. I would suggest the followng list of varieties

Apples.—Early: Duchess of Oldenburg, Astrachan Red, Gravenstein, Maiden's Blush, Late: Baldwin, Ben Davis, Bismarck, North-

ern Spy, Spitzenburg, Twenty-Ounce.
Pears.—Early: Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite,
Duchesse D'Angouleme, Howell, Sheldon,
Worden-Seckel. Late: Beurre D'Anjou, Lawrence, Winter Nelis.

Plums.-Imperial, Gage, Abundance, Burbank, Satsuma.

Apricots.-Early Rivers, Alexander, Har-

Cherries.—Black Tartarian, Downer's Late, Napoleon, Tradescant's. Peaches.-Alexander, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Elberta, Early Rivers.

Dwarf trees come in other forms for planting in the open. They are very effective as they have been adapted by some commercial fruit-growers. They come in standard and pyramidal forms.—W. M. Cable, in Suburban

### PLANTS WORTH GROWING

A Bed of Succulents.—For an uncommon effect, and withal an interesting feature, a bed planted with succulents or succulents and castuses mixed is hard to beat. Such beds always attract attention, and are as easily filled and

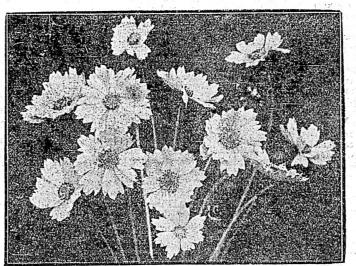
Succulents and cacti cannot be put out into the garden until frosts are in the past, a sunny position should be chosen, and the plants lifted and potted before frosts can do damage in October. The plants are not injured by planting out for the summer, in fact they relish a spell of open air treatment, and are all the nore vigorous for it.

A New Jasmine.—The showy and beautiful

new jasmine (Jasminum primulinum) comes from China. In many respects it is not unlike our old friend the winter jasmine (Jasminum nudiflorum), but it has larger flowers of a brighter color, which are inclined to be semi-double, and blooms in spring instead of win-

So far sufficient time has not elapsed to prove its complete hardiness. It has, however, een tried in some districts, and in each has shown a decided inclination to flourish in the open air. Whether it will prove hardy in gardens in general remains to be proved. any case, it should be grown against a south or southwest wall, in well-drained loam and leaf mould.

Those who have cold greenhouses and want something easy to grow, and that will flower freely in spring, should certainly give the plant a trial. It has a bushy habit of growth, a great point in its favor for pot cul-This jasmine is undoubtedly a showy and distinct species, and will in time become a popular cool greenhouse, if not a hardy,



Coreopsis Grandiflora

Arabis, single and double, the latter quite the most desirable edging plant we have; yellow alyssum, straggling, it may be, but with flowers of a glorious golden hue; and Aubrietia graeca, almost blue. These are three spring-flowering plants worthy of a place in every garden. The double arabis makes a rare carpet for the tall late tulips; the alyssum serves as a fine setting for Narcissus poeticus; and the aubrictia is seen at its best when growing between trumpet daffodils, such as Emperor or Horsefieldi. Tulips growing amidst the double arabis presented a combination which it would be hard to beat.

### Nasturtiums (Tropaeolums).

An exceedingly brilliant and valuable class of annuals of very easy culture. Sown in spring on rather poor soil in the open ground, n an exposed sunny situation, they will con-inue in bloom for a long period. The Tom tinue in bloom for a long period. The Tom Thumb varieties are very showy, and excellent for beds or edgings either in separate colors or mixed, whilst the climping sorts are very useful for training on trellis-work, vases, or for overing fences, sunny banks, etc

### Fuchsias

Sow in February or March in a gentle heat, and treat as recommended for tender annuals These beautiful free-flowering plants will bloom well the first year from seed, and plants raised from a first-class strain will produce the most satisfactory results. The single var-ieties are all handsome in flower and elegant in growth of plant; and the double-flowered, with white or purple corollas, are very fine and desirable.

### Pelargoniums—Geraniums.

Sow in February or March in pots or pans of light rich soil, covering the seeds to the depth of about a quarter of an inch, and place in a heat of about sixty-five or seventy degrees. Pot off the young plants singly into small pots, and shift into larger as these fill with roots. With liberal treatment these will bloom the first year, and, although many will not be up to the standard of first-class florists' flowers, some really beautiful varieties may be expected from a good strain of seed, and all will be found well worth the small amount of time and trouble expended. Seeds may also be sown in July and August for blooming the following spring, mostly grown from cuttings, prepared give a deal of beauty and fragrance.
But plants for blooming need care and attention, and it has been found to be the best plan to get quite young-struck cuttings, and then, when the basket has been nicely lined with fresh green moss, and a compost of loam and leaf-mould and a little old manure has been placed therein, several of the young plants should be planted, and after they have become established the leading shoot should be nipped from each. If possible; plants that

The advantage of stopping the plants is obvious; it encourages the growth of side shoots, and these, as they grow, should be tied very carefully to the sides of the baskets, so that when in bloom the basket itself shows wealth of both flowers and foliage. To let plants go their own way without attempting to stop them is not always satisfactory, and before long the base of the stems are bare, and detract from the appearance of baskets.

have already been stopped should be placed in the basket, as then time is gained.

### Ceanothuses

These shrubs have most certainly come to stay, and add greatly to the beauty of the garden. In most places they do best as wall plants, and will grow as much as ten or twelve feet up a wall, blooming almost continuously nearly all the summer. Ceanothus azureus was the first introduced, with small dark green foliage and greyish-blue flowers in short panicles. Ceanothus Veitchi is an improved form

with very close fine foliage and clustered heads of a warm soft blue. It is a wonderful bloomer. simply covered in May with dense heads of bloom, and it flowers again later on, besides always having a certain amount of bloom on it. It is a little less hardy than Ceanothus azureus, but a mat nailed over it during the winter, makes it quite safe, and it is a most attractive plant. Ceanothus Gloire de Versailles has long, free panicles of blossom, nas long, free panicles of blossom, and much larger foliage. It varies very much in color from a soft pale blue to a rich deep ultramarine tone, and is a vigorous bloomer. It is particularly fond of the sea, and near the coast is better colored and more free flowering them anywhere the flowering than anywhere else. All ceanothuses strike easily from cuttings and grow with astonishing rapidity. Planted against a south wall, your plant, which was a six-inch cutting when you put it out, will be three feet high at the end of its first season, and in every direction. A certain

will branch in every direction. covering in winter is desirable, if not absolutely necessary, but soil does not seem to matter. They will grow in any garden that is not too bleak or draughty.

### NOTES ON WINDOW PLANTS

# A Pretty Plant for a China Egg

The window gardener's egg and that deposited in varying numbers during the year by the farmyard fowl differs not only in degree, but in size. To the window gardener, an egg is a china affair, somewhat egg-shaped, and suspended by chains, which he hangs in his window and fills more or less successfully with plant life. For such an egg I would beseech a trial of a very pretty and useful grass, a grass that will grow in sun and shade alike, and be attractive all the year through. Its chief and almost only requirement is water, and this it must have plenty all through the warm weather. The best way of supplying its wants in this direction is to immerse it in water, foliage and all, about twice a week now, and three times weekly later on man will supply this excellent egg plant for a few pence if asked for Isolepis gracilis; the botanist has long since called it something else; but then, what window gardener wants to bother about a botanist!

### How Often to Water

Mention of watering in the preceding paragraph recalls this perplexing problem, which I always find awaiting solution at all seasons. Just now, and onwards till the end of September, watering need puzzle nobody; the thing is to be sure and do it sufficiently often. In a large collection, some of the plants will want water every day; some of those which had it yesterday will want it again today, and again tomorrow. If good, porous soil is used over properly arranged drainage, and the pots are properly arranged uranage, and the pots are pretty full of roots, it is not easy to give a healthy plant in a sunny window too much water during the summer. Fill the pots to the brim every time that water is given, and once a week stand each pot in a foot-bath or washing tray of water, and leave it there until bubbles cease to rise to the surface of the water. It will then be well soaked.

# Geraniums for Autumn Flowering

To be sure of a good show of geranium blooms in autumn the plants which finishing, or have finished, flowering should be repotted. If they are in five-inch pots, rub away as much of the old surface soil as pos-

sible between the fingers and thumbs, and repot into six-inch pots. If the drainage is all right leave the crocks alone, and drop the ball the plant, just as it is, into the larger pot; this will allow of a good addition of soil. added soil should be well firmed, especially round the sides of the pot. Stand the plants outdoors in a sunny spot-on no account in a shady one—and water them well with clear water for a few weeks. As the flower -buds form, pick them off until six weeks before form, pick them off until six weeks before flowers are wanted. When the flower buds are retained, feed the plants on alternate days with liquid manure. Take the plants indoors to flower and a substitution of the control of the cont to flower, and a splendid display should result.

### Shading Flowering Plants.

Every observant gardener knows that the life of individual blossoms in a sunny window in summer is very brief. The aggregate of bloom produced may last over some time, but separate blooms will be found very shortlived in a hot, sunny window; and yet many plants will not bloom without plenty of sun. This quandary may be met in many ways, all centering round one main point, viz., to shade the blooms while the sun is shining strongly. A very ingenious way I have seen practised is to make a framework of wire to fit the lower part of the window, and cover it with an old muslin curtain. This is interposed beold muslin curtain. This is interposed be-tween the glass and the plants during sunshine, and has been found of great service in prolonging the floral display. A newspaper lightly laid on the plants is a simple shade, and, of course, a sunblind may be used, either outside or inside.

### Potting and Dividing Aspidistras.

If an aspidistra only wants moving into a larger pot the work can be done with safety at any time from the end of March till the end of September; but if the plant is to be split up and divided into several portions, the present is an excellent time to do the work. There is considerable warmth at this season, even in a shady room, and as a split up aspidistra requires both shade and warmth to assist in its re-establishment, the reason for choosing the present season is obvious. Do not bury the thick, creeping rootstock too deeply. See that the soil is placed in close contact with the fibrous roots and that no soil cavities exist. Keep sun from the plants for six weeks after splitting them up, and sprinkle the leaves occasionally with water. Do not give more water than will keep the soil moist until the leaves grow again.

## The Rose Garden

Some New English Roses.—It is rather a severe test for a new rose to expect it to be "perpetual blooming, decorative" as a garden plant, yielding good cut flowers, and such as can be grown big enough for show blooms if required." New Roses would be very scarce if they were expected to be good garden roses as well as good for exhibition. Taking the roses in the order named, an excellent sort is:

Mme. Constant Soupert.—It grows well, the coloring is exquisite, and it is excellent for either show or garden decoration.

Queen of Spain.-This, we think, will be chiefly an exhibitor's rose. It may even be a good garden rose, for Antoine Rivoire, one of ts parents, is charming in the garden.

Mrs. Peter Blair is golden yellow and a grower, rather too thin for exhibition, though very useful when "caught right"; but t is a grand novelty for garden decoration, as supplies a color none too plentiful.

Lady Helen Vincent is intermediate between Dean Hole and Mrs. E. Mawley. It is a very fine show bloom and probably a good

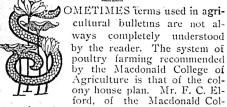
Marquis de Sinety is a marvellous color; the flower is rather thin, but may be had good ugh for exhibition in a cool season. fortunately, it has the characteristics of many of the golden and orange-colored roses of bleaching in the sun, but for all that it is the most beautiful of all the orange-shaded novelties. Sooner or later it will be in every gar-den. We agree that there is a wide field open to raisers, but it will be a long time before we obtain a golden, orange or crimson rose having the superb form and substance of White Maman Cochet. Undoubtedly, Hugh Dickson and George Laing Paul are both excellent crimson roses, the first-named being, considering all points, the best crimson in cultivation, and it has given great satisfaction this year.—

Rose Mme., Berard.—This is one of the strongest growers we have in the Tea-scented section; it is an ideal variety for growing on a pergola, the flowers being rich fawn, tinted salmon, and very double; but in order to secure a medium growth and plenty of blooms the rooting area should be restricted. It is a mistake to plant the tree in an open border where the roots may ramble at will, as flowers would not be produced in proportion to branch growth. Confine the roots in a space about 3 feet square and 18 inches deep by fixing slates on edge. A fairly light loam, well enriched with rotted farmyard manure, suits this variety, and, indeed, all Tea-scented roses, best



### WITH THE POULTRYMAN

The Colony Hen-House.



lege, thus describes it. lege, thus describes it. A colony house is a house built large enough for one flock of hens, and is sometimes made movable. It may be large or small, but, if made to be moved, must be of a size convenient for moving. The colony system is economical, because:

(a) Of the cheapness of the construction. Many poultry houses cost \$5 to \$10 per hen capacity, but such a house as used at Macdonald College can be built by a handy farmer with an outlay of not more than \$1 per hen. The plan is simple, and anyone can understand how to put it up. The house is built of single board siding, except the end where the roosts are. Two skids act as runners for the foundation. The floor for 25 hens is 8 feet by 12 feet, and the studding is 6 feet clear. A ceiling of boards, placed several inches apart, is used to hold straw stored in the attic. Eleven hundred feet of lumber is required to build the house used at the college, but a farmer might build with less. The window faces the south, the door the west.

(b) No permanent fences are required. The yarding needed to properly yard poultry houses in a continued house is considerable, and often costs half as much as the house. All the fence required where the colony house is used on the farm is a few rods of movable fence that may be used to confine pullets to this house until they know their home.

(c) Less feed is required in the colony house system. I do not know that a hen housed in the colony house will eat less than if she were confined in a continuous house, but I mean that less feed will have to be given her, as the colony house can be placed at any point throughout the farm where feed may be going to waste. The house can be taken into the orchard, moved onto the pasture-field, or onto the stubble after the harvest, and much feed can be thus utilized that would otherwise go to waste.

(d) The colony house system requires less labor. Again, I wish to qualify my statement. When I say that it requires less labor, I do not mean that 100 hens in colony houses can be fed with less labor than 100 hens in a continuous house, but I mean that the system of housing poultry in colony houses lends itself to methods of feeding that requires less labor to carry out. During the summer-time, when labor is scarce, poultry—young and old—housed in colony houses, and having free range, can be fed very profitably by the hopper system. With the hopper system the la-bor entailed in feeding poultry is very light. With the hopper system the la-The feed can be put in the hoppers once a week, which is practically all the time required for feeding.

Labor is also saved in the cleaning of the houses. Where the houses are scattered throughout the fields, the bulk of the manure is spread by the hens themselves where most needed, and the remainder, when cleaned out of the houses, is spread immediately on the ground. This not only saves the labor of hauling from the poultry house to the field, but the full value of the manure is thereby re-The colony house is also effective. Any

system of housing poultry may be economical, but if it is not effective it is not practicable. What we mean by an effective poultry is a house that meets the conditions. In this country we have extremes of temperature—a temperature that runs from 90 degrees above to 25 degrees below, and, to have a satisfactory poultry house, it must be suitable anywhere between these extremes. The colony house has proven effective, no matter how cold or how hot the temperature is. No time of the year but the colony house, with a little manipulation, can be made to meet climatic conditions. Early in the spring, when we require sunshine inside the house, it can be moved where the sun shines upon it all day long. Later in the spring, when shade is required, it can be moved to a shady locality. When food is going to waste on other parts of the farm, the house can be moved to the feed. In winter the house can be brought up near the feed room for convenience and shelter. No matter how hot it is in the summer, the poultry can be kept cool by the shade of the orchard or by raising the house and allowing the poultry to go under. No matter how cold the temperature, the poultry can be kept comfortable because of the ideal system of ventilation which can be The straw above and the window open almost every day in the winter-time gives fresh air and a dry atmosphere that can only be obtained where houses are so constructed that the window can be open every day.

the egg records of the hens. During the four the egg records of the hens. During the four months, December, January, February and March, the egg yield from the flock was a trifle more per month than the average per month during the rest of the year. The house, though it did not keep the hens warm, kept them healthy—there was no sickness, and the eggs in the spring from those hens that laid in the winter had a high per-centage of fertility, the chicks hatched were vigorous and healthy, and, for the first four weeks of their lives only one chick in ten died.

### THE FARM FLOCK

There are many farms where more profit should be made with the free range poultry flock. Most farms have a few hens, but they get their living as best they can, returning little or no profit. I notice that when the woman on the farm has the eggs for her personal benefit the fowls get good attention and better feed. How should the farm flock be main-

### Have a Uniform Flock

The farm flock ought to be of one size and There is not time and room to carry several breeds. A flock of uniform good looks will receive better care than one of mongrel made-up. Interest is maintained, pride stimulated, when you look out on a flock that pleases your eye. I would not even advise a cross or two pure bred breeds. This would call for the keeping of two breeds in order to supply breeding birds for making the cross, year after year. These crosses make fine layers and good table birds but should never be used for any breeding purposes.

Most farmers decire to the control of the cross of the control of cross of two pure bred breeds. This would

Most farmers desire to market the cockerels for eating purposes. The egg farm may do its best work with the smaller breeds but the usual farm flock is better made up of one of the American breeds. So long as half the chicks hatched are cockerels, just so long will the five to seven pounds birds be in demand. Wyandotte or Plymouth Rock cockerel should sell for enough at seven months of age to pay its cost and the cost of a sister pullet. The pullets should go into winter quarters without cost, except for labor.

The Best Variety to Choose for All Purposes I fail to see where the color question can bother. There is the single color of the White, Black and Buff Wyandotte, the same in Plymouth Rocks. There are the two color birds, such as Golden and Silver Wyandottes, the new Columbian Wyandotte as well as the the new Columbian Wyandotte, as well as the good old standby—the Barred Rock. I have not named them all. Certainly you can find the variety of your desire in the Standard.

The farm flock should be made up of more than just birds of standard requirements. They should be also business birds. Egg laying qualities should have been bred into every fiber. There is as much difference in the laying powers as in the color of two varieties. There is just as much need of paying attention to egg laying abilities as to shape and comb. It pays for the farmer who keeps a few hens in a single flock to inquire as to the egg records of the parent stock. Then these birds that round out early as cockerels, get into market condition with little attention, are worth considering in stocking up the farm.

### Big Showings May Be Made From a Small Start

It does not take many birds for our foundation work on the farm. If you have ten good breeding birds to make up your breeding pen for 1908 you have all the start required. you are not satisfied with the quality of the fowls running around your building, I advise the buying of six to ten pullets and a cock. This number of birds ought to supply eggs enough to hatch and raise one hundred chicks. Personally, I have raised over one hundred chickens from two hens in four months' time, where I could use an incubator. The larger number of breeders permits you to get the chickens out in two months instead of four. The farm chicks do best when hatched in April and May. If possible to get a good hatch out in middle March, the second in late May, one brooder would hold all the chicks. Usually the farm can use to advantage two good brood-

The early chicks will be large enough to be put out in the grass field, in roosting coops, as soon as the hay goes to the barn. The ranging chicks will get half the feed themselves and become sturdy with the exercise. If these ranging chicks are given hoppers of grit, meat scraps and wheat, corn or barley, and are also supplied with good drinking water, they will need little attention. Open the coops and fill the water dish in the early morning. Make sure hoppers are filled. At dark close the

When the cockerels are large enough to be profitable to market all except a few of the best should be sold. It's the pullets, not the cockerels, that are needed on the farm. To have to yard and care for a lot of large cockerels . all through the summer and fall is too much to ask of the farmer or his wife. It is the forty, sixty or one hundred laying pullets that pay the grocery bill of the farm.

The roosting coops need moving a few feet

The poultry house on the farm is simple in construction. It ought to be inexpensive, simple in arrangement, and suited for winter work. It may be a building apart from the others, or placed on the south side of barn or shed. I have seen good results when the farm flock was kept in the dry cellar of a side hill barn. Unless the cellar is dry, sunny and free from ammonia, it is not suitable for poultry housing.

Successful poultry keeping on the farm is impossible without good winter housing. The flock that roosts in the loft; under the corn house; or on the farming tools in the shed, is seldom a paying one. Neither is a flock profitable unless given a ration that is full body supporting and rich in egg making foods. Both food and housing need thought in the planning. The detached house can be quickly built. It need not be of heavy construction but should be wind tight on sides, rear and roof, as well as water proof.

A handy size is twelve by twenty-four feet. Seven feet high in front, five feet in rear, with roof sloping to rear. This gives plenty of sunny front, and the rain and melting snow, drops to the back of house. Less snow gathers in front of such a building, and the sun will soon remove what is there. In most locations the door is best put in the east end of the house. The front can be partly glass and partly cloth. The cloth window has solved the problem of ventilation and getting rid of dampness. It ought not to be overlooked in the making of the farm hen house. The twelve twenty-foot hen house needs a cloth covered opening of about three by four feet. This is ample for night ventilation, but must be aided in daytime and sunny hours by windows and door.

If best to build the hen house on the south side of the barn the roof will have to slope to the front. Then the rear, nailed to the barn, should be eight feet, and the front five feet. A gutter will be needed to take the water from roof to one end of the building, away from the yard in front.

Little is required in the way of furnishing this farm poultry house. Tight droppings boards, roosts and nests should be simple and convenient to handle. Feed boxes, dusting place, and water dish is the remainder of the

## Utilizing the Farm Waste

The farm flock has one advantage over the village plant or the large farm. There are large quantities of barn waste, chaff from grain crops. There is no trouble in finding litter for scratching purposes. Much of this litter is likely to be weed seeds, grain and dry hay and clover leaves. The siftings from the oat, barley, wheat and rye crops come in handy to save buying and add variety to the ration. The farm flock can range out to advantage into the corn field in the summer as well as work in the garden after crops are harvested. The hens will find "gleanings" to give half the food needed. When the shut-in days arrive the bottom of the house needs filling in with a half foot of litter. This needs little addition for a month, when another half foot can be added. In this litter all the whole grain is to

### Supplying the Needed Protein

The food supplied to the farm flock should be what is needed to balance up that obtained by the birds in field and litter. There is usually a low supply of animal food available on the The growing chick and the laying pullet, need more meat than can be found on range or in the waste. Either green cut bone or good meat scraps are required for best results in growth and eggs. The average farmer or his wife, can not afford to neglect the using of animal food of some kind. Skim milk or butter milk will help out. If milk and cut one are not to be had, then the scraps furnish all that is required. The convenient box or hopper should be kept filled with good meat scraps and the hens have access at all times to I have also known farmers to have a hopper filled with a dry mash made as follows: Four parts bran, two parts commeal, one each of middlings, gluten and linseed meal. If to this dry mash is added one part by measure of meat scraps, the whole mixture is suitable to scald and feed wet, once or twice a week for variety. If pepper or ginger seem needed at any time they can be mixed into either dry or wet mash.

While snow and ice water do not always stop the coming of eggs they are not recom-mended for steady use. On the contrary, I believe it better to give water as it comes from pump or faucet. There is little absorption of water until it has warmed up to the temperature of the body, making necessary more heat forming food to warm up snow and ice water. With all feeds running high in price we cannot afford to stint our flock in quality or quantity of water. Clean water dishes, filled once or twice a day in winter, help bring the eggs.

Comfortable houses, thoughtful care, balanced feeds, will give the full egg basket, if the hens have been bred along egg lines. Bt with the breeding stock enough to know something of the laying of the individual hen. Select the breeding pen with care. It will help produce

The egg-eating habit which some hens acone of the troubles of the poultrykeeper. Its prevention is easier to apply than the cure, as sometimes the best way to affect a complete annihilation of this habit in the flock is to kill the worst cases.

One hen becoming addicted to this eggeating habit will soon get the others to doing the same thing until more eggs are broken, eaten and destroyed than are saved. Besides thus reducing the revenue, the nests and quarters become foul and the hens take on more of the appearance of vagabonds than peaceful biddies whose highest ambition is to leave a nice, bright, clean egg in the nest each day for about 250 days out of the year. It is perhaps true that hens become egg-eaters largely because of a lack of something in their Hens need their rations balanced just the same as the animals on the farm. need a meat supply, and nitrogenous foods in the winter season to replace the bugs, worms, seeds and grasses of summer. Hens not being supplied with proper food, and once getting the taste of their eggs through accident-ally breaking one or finding one that has been frozen, will soon learn to break fresh eggs for themselves and also teach their sisters the

As said at the beginning, prevention is much more easily applied than a cure. Gathering the eggs each day and having dark nests will aid materially in reducing the number of broken eggs, which is the starting point of the habit with most hens. If the nest is so dark that the hens cannot see the eggs, they will not stay long enough after laying, and if an egg becomes broken they can not see it to eat it. Nests in which the eggs roll out of the hen's nests are good. No hen is wise enough to fool the mechanism of one of these nests.

Where hens break sound eggs by pecking them, some people claim to have had good results and even to have effected a cure by placing two or three porcelain eggs on the henhouse floor and around the yards. The biddy of egg-cating tendencies will peck away at these until she hurts her beak, when the taste for fresh eggs is apt to vanish. Other poultry raisers advise something like the following: 'Remove one end from several eggs and pour out the contents. Make a mixture of flour, ground mustard and red pepper, adding a lit-Fill tle water to hold the materials together. the shells and place upon the floor of the hen-house. The hens will make a wild scramble for these prepared eggs, will gobble down some of the contents and will soon be gasping with open beaks. Follow up this treatment until the hens refuse to touch an egg. It seems, and perhaps is, somewhat severe, but no permanent ill effects will follow. The hens will soon learn that eggs are not so palatable as they had regarded them, and will desist from the bad habit. It is stated by practical poultrykeepers that positive cures have followed this method. It is worth trying.—Nor'-

## AROUND THE FARM

## The Small Yield Cow



for milk.

AIRYING is depressed by one element that must forever stand in in the way to block the dairymen from success. That element is the small yield cow and the she steer that costs \$40 or \$50 a year for keep and returns her owner \$25 to \$35

for milk. Many a milk producer, with a herd of 30 such cows, representing an investment of \$1,000 or \$1,200, is losing money regularly, and must lose as long as he insists on operating with such cows. He can invest his \$1,200 in, say, twelve cows that will cost \$100 apiece, and these cows will give him milk than his 30 scrubs give him. He l save the feed of eighteen with all the hard labor and would cows, other costs of their keep, and he would be in the way to make money. There is in sight no change in farm and market conditions that promises ever to put a profit into dairying carried on with cows that average 1,000 to 1,500 quarts of milk per head per year, and producers may as well open their eyes to this truth. This proposition to make milk with such cows is an absurdity, because it is proved beyond all possibility of doubt that they put more money into their milk than they can ever hope to get out of it when it is sold in the market. The student of milk produc-tion is surprised every day to observe what a large number of herds he will find that average less than 1,800 quurts of milk per head per year. The owners of these herds say that they cannot afford better cows. The truth is that they cannot "afford" these cows. One correspondent says that last summer, in a tour of over 300 so-called "dairy farms" he found less than twenty herds whose average yield was large enough to bring the cost of production inside of the net returns from their milk sold at the average price of the year. The twenty who owned those herds were making money. The other 180 owners were losing money on their small-yield herds. The lesson is plain. The conclusion is inevitable,

### Amount of Salt for Butter

There is a great value in having rules to go by, which simply means system, in what-ever we undertake. The salting of butter is an operation which many people, housewives and buttermakers, perform largely by guesswork. Good buttermakers have found that when the butter is in a medium soft condition after being worked from three-fourths to an ounce of salt is not far from the correct The amount of salt to add depends on the condition of the butter as to the amount of moisture it contains. The salt is not taken n by the butter fat, that is, it is not dissolved by it, as many suppose, but is dissolved by the moisture contained in the butter. Best results are obtained by allowing the butter to drain well after washing and then applying the salt. In no case should salt be added till the butter has assumed a gathered condition. It is also important to have the water evenly distributed through the mass of butter. Some times when the butter is not worked and washed well, there are pockets and crevices left full of water. In this case the butter will not be uniformly salted, but will be salty in streaks, the particles of butter near the pockets containing more salt than those farther away.
If the practice of working the butter and getting it to a certain condition each time is followed, and then a definite amount of salt added, better and more uniform results will be

### Roots for Horses

Roots are not used as a food for farm animals for the purpose of furnishing nutriment, but rather for satisfying the cravings of the horse for succulent feed and for variety. So far as food value goes there are few crops less nutritious than turnips, carrots or mangles. Their composition would indicate that, as a feed, they have slightly less than one-third the eeding value of wheat straw. The value of roots in animal feeding is not, however, measureable by the quantities of digestible nutriments they contain, but rather through the action which they have on the digestion and assimilation of the other materials fed. A horse subsisting on oat straw will derive from his fodder a larger proportion of nutriment, if he is given along with the straw some succulent feed such as roots. The manner in which a succulent food aids the digestive and assimilative organs to more thoroughly perform their work has never been clearly shown by agricultural chemists, but the fact that they do aid these organs in this work has been recognized by feeders for many years. For horse feeding, carrots have always been regarded as peculiarly well adapted, but carefully conducted experiments have shown that mangles and turnips are quite as readily eaten by the horse and quite as valuable in maintaining him in condition during the winter season. In this contextry where roots are used in horse feeding it is generally turnips or mangles that are fed. These are more easily grown than the carrots, yield more heavily per acre, are harvested with less labor and relished quite as much by the animals. One or two thrown into the manger every day is sufficient and it is surprising how efficacious roots are even in small quantities like this, in maintaining the thrift and condition of horses.

Potatoes have been used in horse feeding to some extent where other feed was scarce. They may be steamed, lightly mashed, and mixed with cut straw. They are not as satisfactory as roots for horses.—Whip.

### Dairy Notes

The real genuine milking stool is made to sit upon while milking the meek-eyed kine. Used as a corrective in misunderstandings, it causes a cow to give up her milk, instead of give it down. A dish of meal is the better Hague court.

When cows have free access to salt at all times, they will keep in better health, will give more milk and the cream from this milk will have a better flavor and keep sweet longer, than when they do not get any at all, or receive it only at intervals.

Cleanliness in the stable is desirable at all times, but especially at milking time the stable should be clean and free from dust. The udder, teats and flanks of the cows should be well brushed before milking. Only bright, clean tin pails should be used to milk in. Galvanized pails are difficult to keep clean, and bad flavors have been traced to their use

The cows should have at all times an abundant supply of pure water to drink. When cows are compelled to drink the water of swamps, muddy ponds or sluggish streams and ditches, in which there is decaying animal matter, including their own droppings, there is a constant menace to their health, and unless the cows are in good health, they cannot give first-class milk. Moreover, the mud, often full of foul germs, which collects on the legs, flanks and udders of the cows and falls into the milk at the time of milking, is a direct source of infection.

# Ambassador Bryce on the Future of Canada



OME surprise was felt by the large gathering which greeted Ambassador Bryce at the first annual dinner of the Canadian Club of Montreal, at the Windsor last night, that he did not make the slightest reference to the mission which has brought

him to Canada, says the Mon-treal Gazette of February 26. It had been noped that on this, his first appearance before a large and representative gathering he might make some allusion to the matters in abeyance between Canada and the United States, whose settlement he hopes to bring about. But as settlement he hopes to bring about. the British representative at Washington proceeded with his speech the audience realized as they had not done before that Mr. Bryce fully realized his responsibilities to the British Empire, and was far too worthy a representative to make any such diplomatic mistake as to give premature utterance to anything per-taining to such unsettled matters. His only taining to such unsettled matters. His only reference to the relations between Canada and the Republic was the expression of hope that for all time the present friendly would exist between the two, despite the small differences that were bound to arise between two countries which were neighbors along a frontier extending over three thousand miles.

"What We Owe to Posterity," was the subject of Right Hon. Mr. Bryce's address, and in it he took a lofty plane of the duty of every citizen to the state, not only to achieve present prosperity, but to grow healthy traditions which would elevate the nation, and cause future generations to look back with pride and reverence to those who had laid the ilarity in general tone between the address of Mr. Bryce, of Great Britain, and that recently given here by Mr. Bryan, of the United States. Both took the same lofty idea of duty to the state, and both expressed the same con-

A noteworthy point in Mr. Bryce's speech was his reference to the prominence of Canadian affairs at Washington. In fact, he said, devoted almost three-quarters of his work at the American capital to Canadian affairs, insomuch that he felt himself as much the Ambassador of Canada as that of Great Britain. Further, Mr. Bryce said that this increasing importance of Canadian relations at Washington had caused him to determine to visit the Dominion as often as he could, in or-der to discuss Canadian affairs at first hand with the Governor-General and the ministers of the Crown, as well as to get in touch with popular feeling, as he was doing on his present

This statement was greeted with loud

Mr. Bryce predicted a brilliant future for Canada, and said that he was convinced that within the lifetime of many today this country would have a population of fifty millions, while Montreal, as its metropolis, would number one and a half millions of people. It was, he said, therefore, the duty of every citizen to work to lay the foundations of the future nation so that a high standard of public and private virtue would be demanded.

The dinner was a notable event, apart from the speech of Mr. Bryce. There were three hundred guests forming a thoroughly repre-There were three sentative gathering of every one of the best elements in Montreal's commercial and educational life, the only notable absence being that any prominent representatives of The banquet hall presented the unusual spectacle of ladies gracing the feast, the Canadian Club sitting officers of the Women's at the table of honor with the leading guests, while the members were given seats immediately behind them on the dais. A still greater novelty was furnished when Lady Drummond made an excellent speech.

Chairman Gerin Lajoie briefly introduced the guest of the evening, remarking that it was most fortunate that the Canadian Club at its first annual banquet should have as its guest, not merely the representative of the King, but Mr. James Bryce, who was as famous in the fields of literature as in diplomacy. He then briefly sketched the work of the Canadian clubs and the career of Rt. Hon. James Bryce, and concluded by calling upon the assembly to drink to the health of this guest, which was honored with great enthusiasm and the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," in which assurance the ladies took a melodious part.

### Speech of Hon. Mr. Bryce

When the British Ambassador rose to reply, he was greeted with three vigorous cheers, and given a reception that made it impossible for him to be heard for several minutes.

In opening, Mr. Bryce thanked the gathering for their warm welcome, in which he recognized not merely personal kindness, but a sentiment of friendship and affection toward the country from which he came as a messenger of British affection for Canada. It was a particular pleasure for him in his first address in the metropolis of Canada to appear before a club devoted to work for the expression of Canada's unity. (Applause.)

These Canadian clubs he regarded as a remarkable sign of the change that had come about in Canada during the past 30 or 40 years. He had known Canada slightly 38 years ago, and no one then could have imagined that within so short a period public opinion would have so developed as to make such a move-ment possible. The great advantage of the Canadian clubs was, in his opinion, the opportunity they offered for the advancement of a

common settlement of Canadian patriotism apart from party or other affiliations. For years past he had been struck with the progress of these clubs, and the way in which they voiced the best sentiments of the nation, and particularly with the way in which they had acquired a sort of crown when they had added the women's Canadian clubs to their

order.

"It is with peculiar pleasure," said Mr.
Bryce, "that I see this gathering graced by the
officers of the Women's Canadian Club. This, however, I take it, is not a sign that they, like their very ardent and excitable sisters in England, intend to enter the field of party politics, but rather that they are interested in this great movement for the bettering of the conditions

Proceeding, Mr. Bryce warmly congratulated his hearers upon the progress Montreal has made since he last saw it 38 years ago, and remarked with what joy he as a patriotic citizen of the Empire witnessed the growth of this, its eldest daughter. It was, he said, only within the past twenty years that the people of Canada had begun to realize the vastness of their resources, since the building of a great transcontinental railway had opened up the fertile West with its illimitable possibilities.

He had, however, been as much struck in Canada as in the United States with the way in which the nations were using their available capital. Part of this capital in Canada was in resources, which could be exploited to the fullest extent without danger. But there was another vast capital asset which might become depleted, and then would require great care and work to restore—the national forest domains. As an admirer of the magnificent forest wealth of Canada, he earnestly hoped that serious thought would be taken for their preservation and replacement, so that posterample heritage as the people of today. This, he declared, was one of the things Canada owed to posterity. (Applause.)

Tribute to Montreal.

As to Montreal, Mr. Bryce anticipated a great future for the city. While the prairies of the West might ultimately gain a preponderance of the national population, it was certain that such a growth must be attended by a corresponding development of the great cities of the East, and particularly Montreal, as the greatest Canadian port and distributing centre. In fact, he considered that this city was certain to hold with regard to Canada the same

position that New York, Philadelphia and Bos-York was the great financial centre of the States, so he regarded Montreal as destined to continue the financial heart of the Domin-

In fact, Mr. Bryce predicted that within the lifetime of many of his hearers Canada would have a population of fifty millions, while Montreal was bound to increase in proportion, so that within the next sixty or seventy years it might reasonably be expected to have a popuof a million and a' half. sponsibility rested upon the men of today, who were engaged in building up this great city of

There was a time, said Mr. Bryce, when, to the shame of Great Britain, it was necessary for the mother country to assure the younger nations of the Empire of the interest and af-fection with which it watched their progress, but he was glad that that time was past, and it was not necessary for him to assure Canada of the proud pleasure with which the old and venerable, but still active mother country looked upon the growth of this stately daugh-ter, in whose veins throbbed the same life blood that had built up the centre of the Empire. Imperial conferences were no longer necessary to tell how anxious Great Britain was that all her great sister states should take their place and part in the responsibility and dignity of the future greatness of the Empire.

Reference to His Mission.

"If I ever had any doubt of the importance of the work of the British Foreign Office," said Mr. Bryce, "that would long ago have been dispelled since during my year at Washington as ambassador fully three-quarters of my work has been occupied with the affairs of Every day I feel that I am even more the ambassador of Canada at Washington than of Great Britain. (Applause.) have felt it one of my first duties whenever Canadian questions became important and there was a sufficient number of them to make it desirable, and when I could be spared from Washington to go to Canada and confer personally with your Governor-General and his ministers, as well as make an acquaintance with the people themselves, as you have so kindly given me the opportunity to do tonight. (Loud applause.) I have felt that necessary to the proper performance of my duties at Washington, and I may candidly say that for this once duty and pleasure coincide.

"And, without any party feeling, which, of course, I have not," continued Mr. Bryce, "I wish to say that it has been a great pleasure to me to be brought into personal contact with a mind so active, so powerful, so flexible, with an intelligence which is capable of so quickly taking a point and covering the whole horizon it is necessary for you to survey, as that of your prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Ap-"I feel it an honor to take part in endeavor-

ing to adjust any questions that from time to time may arise between you and the United States, as such differences must arise-but differences which I hope will always be adusted with the aid of good feeling and good sense on both sides. And I am happy to say from my experience of the past twelve months

that the good feeling in the States towards Canada is greater today than it has ever been before. And I am sure the same feeling prevails here towards the United States. It would be a great misfortune if it were otherwise between two nations speaking the same language, and called upon by Providence to be helpers and friends in the common work of

Proceeding, Mr. Bryce discussed the question of what the Canada of today could do for Canada as it was going to be in the future.

He first dwelt with its future in the field of literature and science. With such a common stock as the two great nations of Britain and France, and their literary and scientific achievements and traditions he regarded as inevitable that in the fullness of time Canada must produce great things, while as a Scotchman, he modestly suggested that the strong infusion of Scottish blood in Canada would be no disadvantage. He, however, never at-tempted to argue with Scotchmen that Scotland was a great nation—they always admitted it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bryce warmly congratulated the Canadian people on the evident interest they took in literature and science, as exhibited in the foundation of such universities as McGill and other provincial universities, even in the new western provinces. It was not the nations which had acquired wealth most rapidly that had achieved lasting fame, but rather those which had given the greatest contributions to the intellectual wealth and enjoyment of the world. The greatness of a nation was ultimately measured by what it had done for posterity, the arts, poetry, literature, learning

As to Canada's political future, Mr. Bryce said that entirely depended upon what was done in the present, while the country was young-and this applied to all new countries. Success in maintaining a high standard of pub-lic life depended upon the traditions of a peowere to the individual, and just as habits were formed in the young person so traditions were

"The moral I have learned after 27 years of public life in England," said Mr. Bryce, "and particularly in Parliament, is that if England is and has been successful in her public life—as I hope you think she has been—(loud applause) it is due to the maintenance of those noble traditions she has inherited from the preceding centuries. That is what makes the efficiency and dignity of our Parliament the efficiency and dignity of our Parliament, because everyone feels that he is bound to live up to what Parliaments have been before, and the people expect that they shall live up to the standard that has been set them, and would visit with condemnation anyone who fell below that standard.

"It is our tradition that the best men should wish and strive to enter public life, should give the best of themselves to their country's ervice, and feel that in that service they must attain as high, exact and scrupulous a sense of honor as they would exercise in any part of their private life." (Loud applause.)

Briefly, Mr. Bryce said the maintenance of such a high standard of public life depended upon the example of the few and the vigilance of the many; that those at the top should set a high example for the present and the time to come, while the people, with mind fixed upon what had been attained in the past should expect of their public men that their virtue should be at least equal to that of those who had gone before them. Canada's public men today should consider that they were working for a long future, when the Dominion would be one of the great nations of the world, and so work that those to come would look back to this day of comparatively small things with reverence and pride for those who had laid the foundations of the mighty structure that would yet arise. (Applause.)
"That is what should make us feel we owe

debt to posterity," concluded Mr. Bryce. We are now making traditions. You are today forming habits for Canada which in some few generations will become traditions, which, if they are, as I trust they will be, high and noble traditions, will make the life of Canada of the future a worthy successor of the life

England has led till now. "Ladies and gentlemen, every Canadian can help Canada. He can help the Canada of the future by settling and maintaining a high standard of citizenship for this country now. And no good work that is ever done in this world can be lost." (Prolonged appiause.)

Lady Drummond's Remarks.

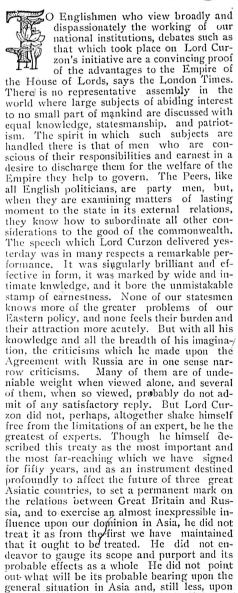
J. S. Brierley, one of the vice-presidents, gave the toast of "Sister Clubs," to which Lady Drummond responded on behalf of the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal, in a speech in which both wit and humor had their part. She expressed appreciation of the most kind and brotherly way in which the Canadian Club of Montreal had taken the little sister into the family, and said it was largely owing to the help and encouragement of the former that the latter had sprung, as it were, into existence full grown. When the tender age of the little sister was considered-not three months old until March 12—(laughter)—her self-posses sion and popularity, it might be said, without fear of being considered partial, that she was an infant phenomenon. (Renewed laughter). This showed that the women of Montreal were awakening to the fact that it was not only men—and aldermen—who had larger duties of citizenship to perform. She gave credit to the change in public sentiment in this regard which had been brought about by the local councils of women. She thought that they should congratulate one another—men and women—be-cause of certain marked tendencies in contemporary thought, one of which was that the merely conventional and artificial barriers which had so long kept men and women from companionship were rapidly breaking down. Each needed the other, and the world needed them, and they should stand hand in hand to all time in patriotic things. (Long and loud

Col. Wood, of Quebec, also responded to the toast, saying that the Canadian clubs were to the Dominion very much what an intelligence department was to an army—the nerve through which, to the extremities of the country, was carried the highest development of its public spirit and intellectual life. He then went on to speak of the tercentenary celebration of the founding of Quebec, and, referred to some of the stimulating historical facts which inspired such a celebration, saying that every cent of each subscription would go direct into the battlefields' park scheme, no expenses being deducted, and nothing would go in fireworks.

Mr. Lee responded on behalf of the Canadian Club of Toronto, and brought greetings and congratulations from over 1,700 members of that body. The Canadian Club movement, he said, was having, and in the future was bound to have, a very important influence on the welfare of the nation.

Dr. Walker, of St. John, N. R., and Mr. Chisholm, of Halifax, likewise replied to the toasts, on behalf of their respective clubs, after which "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, followed by "God Save the King," and the first annual banquet of the Canadian Club of Montreal became a matter of history.

# The Anglo-Russian Agreement



The prolonged efforts of our diplomacy, to which Lord Curzon referred, to bring about an arrangement with Russia in the East are the best proof that such an arrangement was eminently desirable Both parties in the State have worked to bring it about, and both will, of course, exert themselves faithfully to carry out its provisions Lord Curzon contends that

the general situation in Asia and in Europe

it is specially open to criticism because it is not an offensive or defensive alliance. That not an offensive or defensive alliance. contention does not seem to us to be sound It is, he says, a detailed arrangement of the specific rights, claims, and interests of the signatories in particular regions true, but it is also true of the Anglo-French entente That agreement was also, in the first place, a "business arrangement," and a busiplace, a "business arrangement," ness arrangement open to objections from our side, as well as from that of France, on certain points But just because both nations did not dwell jealously upon these points, but wisely resolved to regard it as a whole and to make the best of it, it has rapidly become the basis of a close and lasting friendship between There are points in all the agreements which make up the arrangement with Russia which are open to objection. We have commented upon them more than once, when dis-We do not see that Lord Curzon has added to their number or shown them to be more serious than had been supposed The concessions which we have made to Russia in Persia have been very great. We may acknowledge that it is not easy to reconcile all of them with the words of the preamble to the Agreement. But could we have expected to come to an agreement at all without making them? Lord Curzon contrasts our former position in Persia with what it is under the he contrast is unpleasant But what had our position become in that country before the treaty, and what would it have been there today, had the treaty not been signed? The "traditional position" of which Lord Curzon speaks had not disappeared when he visited Persia some fitteen years ago. But it had vanished for ever when once we refused to give her the financial assistance for which she asked, and so enabled Russia to add, to the power of the sword which she already possessed there, the power of the purse. The military preponderance of Russia, not only all along the north frontier, but practically right up to Teheran, is a factor in the situation which Lord Curzon seems hardly to attach sufficient weight. On the other hand, as Lord Fitzmaurice was able to show, he greatly underrates in his speech the strategic advantages which we derive from the provisions that secure the Northwest frontier of India from the danger of being turned through Seistan and Baluchistan. Surely that advantage was worth making some concession for? Can it for it are too great?

be shown that the concessions we have made The real danger in the East was that, with all these questions unsettled, this country might have continued to pursue a course of mere aimless drift, varied by irritating and fu-

Lord Curzon how great that danger has long been, and none, we fancy, knows better how greatly it has been increased by that new development of political unrest amongst the Oriental peoples of which Lord Cromer spoke in an interesting maiden speech. Is it not desirable, at a time when, as Lord Cromer said, the spirit of nationality seems to be taking root in the East, for the European nations who bear the burden of Empire there to avoid, so far as possible, jealousies and rivalries amongst themselves? Those jealousies and rivalries added enormously for long years to the difficulties of Lord Cromer's task in Egypt. It is something to have got rid of them, as we trust this treaty has got rid of them, over a great part of Asia. So far as concerns what is, perhaps, the least satisfactory feature in the treaty, the omission, namely, of formal stipulations as to the Persian Gulf, we have the clear and precise assurance of the Government that the declaration made by Lord Lansdowne holds good. The policy which he laid down is a national policy, equally accepted by both parties in the State. That is now known to all whom it may concern, and the knowledge is the best guarantee that our rights there will

### BALLOON ACROSS ATLANTIC

Faure, the celebrated French aeronaut, told the correspondent of The New York Times the other day that he had developed a plan for crossing the North Atlantic in an ordinary spherical balloon, and that the conly thing that prevented him from immediately carrying the plan into execution was the lack of funds.

The day is not distant," said M. Faure, "when some aeronaut will make such a voyage from New York to Paris. I am anxious to be the first, but, unfortunately, I do not feel that I could afford the cost, which would be possibly \$20,000, including the price of the balloon, which would naturally have to be unusually large. Aside from the tremendous sporting interest of such a trip, it would undoubtedly be rich in scientific discoveries. It would also create such a popular interest in balloon-

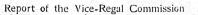
ing as was never before manifested.

"I am convinced that the trip across the Atlantic could be accomplished in an ordinary spherical balloon in a much easier manner than in any other air-ship thus far constructed. I believe that on leaving New York the aeranaut would find a steady air current at a moderate height which would give an average speed of a mile a minute. In fact, I do not believe that in any circumstances the would require more than six days. With a good balloon an aeronaut can remain in the air for three times this period,

tile protests, while other governments were carrying out in those regions their well-con-



# THE DUBLIN CROWN JEWELS





ONDON TIMES: The report of the Viceregal Commission appointed "to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the Regalia of the Order of Saint Patrick, and to inquire whether Sir Arthur Vicars exercised due vigilance and proper care as the custodian thereof," was issued

yesterday as a Parliamentary paper (Cd. 3906). The Commission consisted of His Honor Judge James Johnston Shaw, Mr. Robert Fitzwilliam Starkie and Mr. Chester Jones, and the following is the text of their report, in which we have inserted some cross-headings for facility of reference:

We held our first meeting on the 10th January, 1908, at the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle. The Right Hon. J. H. Campbell, K. C., M. P., and Mr. Timothy M. Healy, K. C., M. P. (instructed by Messrs. W. R. Meredith & Son, Solicitors), appeared as counsel on behalf of Sir Arthur Vicars; the Solicitor-Gencral for Ireland, Mr. Redmond Parry, K. C., M. P. (instructed by Mr. Malachi Kelly, Chief Crown Solicitor), appeared on behalf of the Government.

2. At the outset of our proceedings Mr. J. H. Campbell, as counsel for Sir Arthur Vicars. asked us whether the inquiry was to be public or private. We informed him that we were prepared to hear any application he had to make on that point, and to consider it carefully. He then proceeded to apply that the inquiry might be held in public. his arguments were based upon the terms of the reference in Your Excellency's warrant, and upon the absence of any power in your Commissioners to compel the attendance of witnesses or to examine them upon oath, we pointed out that these objections applied to any inquiry at all under Your Excellency's warrant, whether public or private. Mr. Campbell declared that under no circumstances could Sir Arthur Vicars or his counsel take any part in an inquiry held under Your Excellency's warrant, and withdrew his applica-tion for a public inquiry. Sir Arthur Vicars and his counsel then withdrew, and we have had no assistance from them in our inquiry We had the advantage, however, of the written statements made by Sir Arthur Vicars to the police and of the oral statements made by him at various times to the police and other witnesses examined before us.

3. On the withdrawal of Sir Arthur Vicars we adjourned till the next morning, in order that we might consider, and give the Government time to consider, the situation that had thus arisen. We were disposed to think that no useful purpose could be served by the prosecution of the inquiry after the withdrawal of Sir Arthur Vicars, who, as the responsible custodian of the jewels, was the person mainly interested in the result of the inquiry; and in view of the fact that the Government were probably already in possession of all the information which our inquiry was likely, under the circumstances, to elicit. But when the Solicitor-General, on behalf of the Government, asked us to hear the evidence relevant to our inquiry which he was in a position to offer, and assured us he was in possession of important evidence on both branches of our inquiry, we felt that we could not refuse to receive and record the evidence thus tendered.

4. We took evidence on five days, January 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16, and during that time there were examined before us every person employed in the Office of Arms during the year 1907, except Sir Arthur Vicars himself; Mr. Horlock, his clerk, and Miss Gibbon, the typist. We sat in the library of the Office of Arms where the safe containing the lost jewels stood at the time of the robbery, and we had a full opportunity of inspecting, on the spot, all the arrangements of the office. amined every police officer who had been engaged in the investigation of the circumstances attending the robbery, and certain experts in the construction and use of safes and safelocks, who gave us valuable information. We have thus been able to ascertain every material circumstance connected with the loss of the Crown Jewels, and we propose to give Your Excellency, in the first place, a short statement of the facts which appear to us to be the most important in relation to the subject of our inquiry.

### Ulster and the Office of Arms

5. Sir Arthur Vicars was appointed Ulster King of Arms in February, 1893. At that time the Office of Arms was in the Bermingham Tower, but in 1903 it was removed to the building now occupied in the Upper Castle Yard. The duties of Ulster King of Arms in relation to the custody of the Crown Jewels and of the other Insignia of the Order of St. Patrick are defined in the revised statutes of the Order, dated 29th July, 1905. By Statute 27. Ulster King of Arms "shall have the custody of the . . . . . jewelled Insignia of the Grand Master." By Statute 12, "The jewelled Insignia of the Grand Master which are Crown Jewels . shall be deposited by our Ulster King of Arms in the Chancery of the Order, along with the other Insignia of the Order." By Statute 37 of the Chancery of the Order "shall be in the Office of Arms in Our Castle of Dublin." And by Statute 209 it is ordained that the Collars and Badges of the Knights Companions of the Order which are in the custody of Ulster King of Arms "shall be deposited for safe keeping in a steel safe in the Strong Room in the Chancery of the Order in the Office of Arms In Ireland." (The particular Statutes here

quoted are set out in Appendix B.)

6. At the fitting up of the new Office of Arms in 1903 a Strong Room was built by the Board of Works according to plans approved y Sir Arthur Vicars. Sir George Holmes, the Chairman of the Board of Works, informed us that, at the time the plans for this Strong Room were prepared, he was not told by Sir Arthur Vicars, nor did he know, that the safe in which the Crown Jewels and other Insignia were kept, was to be placed in the Strong Room. After the Strong Room was completed was found that the safe could not be got in by the door. When Sir George Holmes' at-tention was called to this he offered to place the safe in the Strong Room either by breaking down part of the wall and rebuilding it or by temporarily removing the iron bars of the window. Sir Arthur Vicars did not accept this offer on the ground that the safe would occupy too much floor space in the Strong Room, and said that unless he got a smaller safe he would prefer it to remain outside. It was ultimately rranged that the safe should remain in the Library until it was wanted for some, other office, when Sir George Holmes promised to provide a new safe which could be placed in he Strong Room. According to the evidence of Sir George Holmes this arrangement was acquiesced in by Sir Arthur Vicars, and so matters remained down to the date of the disappearance of the Jewels. Sir George Holmes told us that his attention was never called by Sir Arthur Vicars, or anybody else, after July, 1905, to the requirements of Statutes 12 and 20, that the Crown Jewels and other Insignia of the Order of St. Patrick "shall be deposited for safe keeping in a steel safe in the Strong Room." It is certain that this requirement of he Statutes was never complied with and that from the date of entering upon the new office in 1903 until the date of the disappearance of the Jewels, the safe was kept, not in the Strong Room, but in the Library.

### Description of the Office of Arms

7. The Office of Arms is entered by an outer door opening into the Upper Castle There are two locks on that door, a latch opened by a latch-key, and a large stock-lock with a key hole both inside and outside. The stock or main lock was never locked by day or night. The door was shut at night and on Sundays and holidays by slipping the bolt of the latch, so that any person having a latchkey could enter at any time of the day or night when the Office was closed. When the latch was unlocked the door was opened by turning a handle. There was no bell on the door to indicate when it was being opened or shut. There were at least seven latch-keys for this door outstanding. Sir Arthur Vicars, Mr. Burtchaell, Secretary, Mr. P. G. Mahony, Cork Vicars, Herald, William Stivey, the messenger, Mrs. Farrell, the office cleaner, Detective Kerr, and John O'Keeffe, a servant of the Board of Works, each had a latch-key. It was necessary that Mrs. Farrell, Stivey, Detective Kerr and O'Keeffe (who lit and extinguished the light in the Clock Tower during the Castle season) should have access to the Office at times when it was closed, and perhaps no better arrangement could conveniently have been made. But it is obvious that the fact that the Office was so easily accessible at all hours and that seven latch-keys were given out, some of them in the hands of persons of humble station, made it additionally necessary that special provision should be made for the safe keeping of the Crown Jewels. During the day this outer door could be opened by anybody merely by turning the handle. There was no one on the ground floor but the messenger Stivey, whose usual seat did not command a view of the The Library, in which the safe containing the Crown Jewels was kept, is not an ordinary working room and is not occupied, except temporarily, by any of the officials. One door of the Library is quite close to the outer door, and is so situated that any person might quietly open the outer door and enter the Library without attracting attention. A second door of the Library opened into tite Messenger's Room and was usually left open. Library was the Waiting Room of the Office, and every person who called on a matter of business or curiosity was shown in there until some of the officials came down from the first floor to attend to him. The Office of Arms, in common with all the other offices Castle, was visited and inspected every evening, after all the officials had left, by a member of the detective force, whose duty it was to see that the offices were safe, but who had no special duty in connection with the custody of the Crown Jewels.

# The Strong Room

8 The Strong Room is practically an off-shoot from the Messenger's Room in which Stivey sat when on duty except when he was sent on a message, or was at dinner, or was called upstairs. There were four keys for the outer door of this Strong Room. One was in possession of Sir Arthur Vicars, Stivey held one, Mr. P. G. Mahony one, and one, which had for a short time been in possession of Mr. Burtchaell, was, at the date of the disappearance of the Jewels, in the Strong Room in a drawer stated to be unlocked. Close inside the outer door of the Strong Room is a strong steel grille which must be opened before access can be had to the Strong Room. One key of this grille, which was in Stivey's charge, was contsantly in the lock whether the Strong Room was open or shut, except when Stivey went on a message or was at dinner, when he locked the grille and placed the key of the grille in an unlocked drawer in his room, leaving the outer door of the Strong Room open. This latter arrangement was made by Sir Arfice knew where the key of the grille was kept in Stivey's absence, and had access to it. It in Stivey's absence, and had access to it. was the custom for Stivey to open the Strong Room every morning when he came on duty, and to leave both the outer door and the grille open until he left in the evening, except upon occasions of his temporary absence, when he made the arrangements which we have already described. If he were merely called upstairs and there was no stranger about, he left both the outer door and the grille open. Strong Room ought to have contained the safe in which the Crown Jewels and other Insignia were kept, but it did, as a matter of fact, contain articles of very great value, including three gold collars and badges of Knights Companions of the Order, two State Maces, Sword of State, a jewelled Sceptre, a Crown, and two massive Silver Spurs. These were exposed in a glass case. There was another gold collar in a case somewhere else in the Strong Room (see Sir Arthur Vicars' written statement to the Police, July 12th, 1907, Appendix A.). It is plainly contrary to Statute 20 of the Order that these Collars and Badges of the Knights Companions should be kept exposed in a glass case in the Strong Room. The words of the Statute are express-"in a steel safe in the Strong Room."

9. We have thus given a general descrip-on of the way in which the Ofof the way in which the Office of Arms was kept, and of the provision made for the safe keeping of the provision made for the safe keeping of the Order of St. Patrick. We have stated no facts but those which are common to all the witnesses, and which are admitted by Sir Arthur Vicars himself in his statements to the police. Looking at these facts alone, and without any reference to the loss of the Crown Jewels or the incidents that accompanied that loss, we cannot arrive at the conclusion that Sir Arthur Vicars exercised due vigilance and proper care in the custody of the Jewels. We do not dwell upon the positive breaches of his duty under Statutes 12 and 20 of the Order. But, apart from any specific duty imposed upon him by the Statutes, we cannot think that he showed proper care in leaving the safe containing the Crown Jewels in a room which was open to the public all day, and was open all night to any person who either possessed, or could get possession of one of seven latch-keys. We should have thought that in the case of Jewels like these, of immense value and importance, the responsible custodian would, instead of carrying about the key of the safe in his pocket, have deposited it with his banker or in some other place of security except on the rare occasions when it was necessarily in use. We are of opinion that great want Strong Room. The fact that three, and at one time four, keys of this room were out in the hands of different persons, one of whom was Stivey, the messenger, who also had control of a key of the grille, is in itself a proof of want of due care. We have been unable to ascertain any sufficient reason why a key of this Strong Room should have been in any hands but Sir Arthur Vicars' own. The further fact that it was the custom that William Stivey the messenger should open both doors of the Strong Room on his arrival in the morning and that they should be kept open all day until Stivey left in the evening also appears to us to show great want of care.

# The Loss of the Jewels

10. We now come to the circumstances connected with the loss of the Jewels and with the discovery of their connected ascertained beyond doubt that the Jewels were in the safe on June 11th, They were shown on that date by Arthur Vicars to Mr. John Crawford Hodg-son, Librarian to the Duke of Northumber-There is no evidence that from that date until the 6th of July, when their loss was discovered, they were seen by anybody, nor is there any evidence that the safe was opened by any one in the Office between those dates. Sir Arthur Vicars himself says in the statement already quoted:—"From 11th June Jewels nor of having gone to the safe." The officials attending in the Office between those dates were Sir Arthur Vicars, Mr. Burtchaell, Mr. Mahony, Mr. Horlock, Miss Gibbon, Stivey the messenger, and Mrs. Farrell the office cleaner. Neither Mr. Goldney, Athlone Pursivant, nor Mr. Shackleton, Dublin Herald, appears to have been in the Office, or indeed in Ireland, at any time between these dates. Mr. Mahony was not in the Office from April until July 4th, except on one day in May, so that, of the period between 11th June and 6th July, he was only in the Office on three days.

11. On the morning of Wednesday, 3rd July, Mrs. Farrell, the office cleaner, on coming to the office at her usual hour between 7 and 8 o'clock, found that the outer door was unlocked. The bolt of the latch was caught back, so that she opened the door by merely turning the handle. Mrs. Farrell waited until Stivey, the messenger, came in about 10, and told him what had happened. When Sir Arthur Vicars arrived about 12, Stivey told him what Mrs. Farrell had reported, and Sir Arthur replied "Is that so?" or "Did she?" No further notice was taken of the incident. It was not reported to the police, nor was Kerr, the detective, whose duty it was to inspect the offices at night, informed of the circumstance. Stivey is perfectly certain that he slipped the bolt of the latch when leaving the office about 5:30 on the Tuesday evening, but he is not certain whether he left Sir Arthur Vicars behind him or not. Detective Kerr visited the office about 7 p. m. on the Tuesday evening, opened the door by his latch-key, found it locked, found no one in the office, made his usual round of inspection, tried the door as he went out, and made sure it was locked. is plain upon this evidence that some one in possession of a latch-key visited the office after Detective Kerr had left it, and took the trouble to draw back the bolt of the latch and fasten it. It seems to us an extraordinary instance of negligence on Sir Arthur Vicars' part that he made no inquiry about this singular incident, did not interrogate Kerr, the detective, made no report to the police, and did not examine the safe or strong room to see that all was right. Sir Arthur Vicars' own occount of this matter is as follows: "On Wednesday, 3rd July, to the best of my recollection, I ar rived at the office at 12 o'clock noon, and left about 6 p. m. Stivey informed me that he was told by Mrs. Farrell, the office cleaner, that she found the hall door open when she arrived to clean the office in the morning." (Sir Arthur Vicars' statement of 12th July, 1907—Appendix A.)

### A Startling Incident. 12. On the morning of Saturday, 6th July,

Farrell opened the office at her usual hour

between 7 and 8 a. m. and walked into the

messenger's room to see if any written message had been left for her. On entering the

messenger's room she found that the outer

door of the strong room was standing ajar.

There were two keys hanging in the lock of

the grille. Mrs. Farrell took these two keys

still more startling incident occurred.

out of the grille lock, and shut the outer door of the strong room. She did not wait until Stivey came, either because he was late or because she was in a hurry, but she wrote a note on his blotting pad telling him what she had found, and left the keys on the note. When Stivey came about 10.20 a. m. he found Mrs. Farrell's note and the two keys lying beside it. These two keys, as he explained to us, were the key of the grille and a smaller key which opened the presses in the library, and they were tied together by a piece of twine. The presence of the keys was indubitable evidence that the strong room door had been opened or had been left open, as the keys were left in the lock of the grille the night before. Stivey at once examined the strong room and found that nothing had been touched inside so far as he could observe. On the receding evening Stivey had gone to Sir Arthur Vicars' room about 5:30 p. m., and found him there with Mr. Horlock. He asked Sir Arthur if he might go, and was told he might. He asked Sir Arthur if he wanted the strong proper care was also shown in respect of the room any more that night. Sir Arthur said Strong Room. The fact that three, and at one "No, you may close it." Stivey then closed Stivey then closed and locked the outer door of the strong room, leaving the two keys hanging in the lock of the grille. Stivey's statement is fully confirmed by Sir Arthur Vicars, who says: "On Friday, 5th July, I left the office at 7:15 p. m. About 5:45 p. m. Stivey asked me whether he should lock the strong room, and I told him to do so, at the same time handing him a M. S. to be placed therein. I subsequently had occasion to pass the strong room door to go to the telephone more than once, and the door was closed." (Statement of 12th July, 1907—Appendix A.) About 7.15 p.m. Sir Arthur Vicars left his office with Mr. Horlock. Beforc he left he made what he called his "usual tour of inspection." "I passed through the library, glancing at all the bookcases and satisfied myself they were closed. I passed into the messenger's room, noticed the window was bolted, and tried the handle of the strong room door and found the door was locked." (Same statement, appendix.) Almost immediately after Sir Arthur Vicars had left the office Detective Kerr chtered it, and examined every room in the house. He noticed the strong room door; it was closed and bolted. He left the office about 7:30 p. m. On these facts it was plain that some one had entered the office after the Detective had left on Friday evening, and had opened the strong room and left it open. It seems very strange that, after what had happened on the preceding Wednesday morning, Sir Arthur Vicars should treat this new incident as if it were of no importance whatever. When he was told by Stivey that Mrs. Farrell had found the strong room open when she came in the morning, he said, "Did she?" or "Is that so?" went upsairs to his own room, and took no further notice of the incident. He did not even examine the strong room to see if anything had been taken, he did not examine the safe to see if it had been tampered with, he did not send for Detective Kerr to see if he had noticed anything wrong the night before, he made no communication to the police. Sir Arthur Vicars has given his own explanation of his conduct on this occasion, and it seems to us wholly insufficient: "On Saturday, 6th July, I arrived at the office at about 11 a. m. I have a vague recollection of being told by Stivey that Mrs. Farrell had found the strong room door open when she arrived, but at the time did not realize that it was that morning, and being very busy left the matter for subsequent investigation. It was not until Sunday afternoon, when I was working at my house in connection with the royal visit with Horlock, that I realized that the strong room door was open on Saturday morning. Horlock had informed me at my house on Sunday that Stivey had told me in my office on Saturday that the strong room door was found open that morning." (Sir Arthur Vicars' statement of 12th July—Appendix A.) It is hardly necessary

sense of responsibility for the security of his office and of the jewels entrusted to his care which this statement reveals. The door of his office had been found open on the previous Wednesday; he is now told that the door of the strong room had been found open; he has only a vague recollection of this startling statement; he does not take the trouble to ascertain definitely even the day on which the event had happened; and he thinks it a matter that may be left for subsequent investigation. can only say that, in our opinion, Sir Arthur Vicars' treatment of this incident shows an entire absence of vigilance and care in the custody of the jewels.

### Discovery of the Loss.

13. It was between 12:30 and 1 p. m. on Saturday, 6th July, that Stivey told Sir Arthur Vicars about the strong room having been found open. About 2:15 p. m. on the same day Stivey went to Sir Arthur Vicars' room inquire whether he might go for the day Sir Arthur gave him the key of the safe, and the box containing the collar of a deceased Knight of St. Patrick which had just been returned, and told him to open the safe and place the collar in it. This was the first time that Stivey ever had the key of the safe in his hand. It seems strange that Stivey should at any time have been entrusted with the key of the safe, but that he should have been entrusted with it just after the occurrence of incidents which called for peculiar care seems stranger still. Stivey proceeded to the safe and tried to open it. He found, in the way which is fully described in his evidence, that the safe was actually unlocked. He did not open the safe. Sir Arthur Vicars came downstairs immediately, and Stivey told him the safe was not locked. Sir Arthur thereupon opened the safe, and found that the jewels and all the collars and badges in the safe were gone. The cases which had contained the jewels, collars, and badges had all been carefully replaced, but a case containing his mother's diamonds, which was locked and the key of which was in the hands of Mr. George Mahoney, his halfprother, had been removed. The police were then sent for and told what had happened, and even then not a word was said about the strong room having been found open that very morning. When Superintendent Lowe said, "What about the strong room?" Sir Arthur replied, "It is a modern safe, a Milner's safe, and quite secure; it could not be opened except by its own key." Nobody on Saturday, the 6th, mentioned to the police either that the outer door had been found open on the morning of Wednesday or that the strong room had been found open on that morning (Sat-urday), and it was only on Sunday, the 7th, that Detective Kerr heard these facts from Mrs. Farrell for the first time.

### The Lock of the Strong Room.

14. The lock of the strong room was carefully examined on Monday, 8th July, by Mr. F. J. O'Hare, a Dublin representative of the Milner Safe Company, who supplied the door and lock of the strong room. He took the lock to pieces and took out the seven levers. He found no trace whatever of tampering with the lock. There was not a scratch on the highly polished levers. The Ratner safe, in which the jewels were kept, was examined on the 9th July by Cornelius Gallagher, an employee of Ratner's agents in Dublin. He employee of Ratner's agents in Dublin. removed the lock and chamber, took all the levers out, and found no trace of tampering or any scratch on the levers. Both these experts came to the same conclusion; that there was no picking of the locks or attempt at picking; that the locks were opened by their own keys or keys identical with them in every respect in make and finish, and that such keys could not be fabricated from a wax impression. Keys fabricated from a wax impression, though they would have opened the locks, would, in their opinion, have left on the levers traces of pressure and friction which would be easily discernible.

Mr. E. A. Evans, general manager of the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company, tells many an interesting yarn about visitors to the Ancient Capital. One of them is related by the Quebec Chronicle. Some years ago a Methodist Conference was being held in the City of Quebec and it was proposed to give the visiting clergymen a complimentary trip to some historic point of interest. Ste. Anne de Beaupre was suggested but it was feared that the followers of Wesley might consider the spot unorthodox. However, they were approached with the project and about three hundred of them accepted the invitation with alacrity. Mr. Evans accompanied the clerical tourists to Ste. Anne, where Father Holland, a jovial Irish priest, soon made them feel quite at home. They spent an hour or two at the shrine, and Father Holland accompanied them to the station on their departure. There are not a few Irishmen in the ministry of the Methodist Church and one of these sons of Erin said with a twinkle in his eye:

"Now, Father Holland, you must have seen many miracles in your day. What do you consider the greatest wonder of them all?"

Father Holland appeared to be in deep reflection for a moment, and then said slowly: "Well, I've never seen anything to equal the miracle this afternoon when three hundred Methodist ministers were gathered at this sacred spot.

The visitors appreciated the reply and parted from their new friend with due regret.

# The Royal North-West Mounted Police



T is a wonderful fact that throughout the vast prairie lands of Canada, and throughout the length and breadth of the unorganized territories that stretch from the shores of Hudson's bay to the boundary of Alaska, life and property are as safe as in any city of the realm, and law and order just as effici-

ently enforced. This fact is one that is universally recognized. It is part of the good name that has grown up with the Dominion, part of a prestige of immeasurable value attaching to the country. Nobody ever thinks of associating lawlessness and crime with any single district in Canada.

Sportsmen, prospectors, surveyors, explorers-none of these men ever give a second thought to the possibility of molestation when journey in the wilds of Canada. Settlers on the prairies, be they ever so far from town or railway, know themselves to be as safe as in any part of the civilized world. comers ask all sorts of questions and make all sorts of investigations before settling down to homesteading in new and lonely districts on the prairie, and one of the most serious of all the questions that weigh with them is how far they will be from a doctor. The men do not mind. It is the women. They hate to be many miles from a doctor, and so serious a factor is this in settling people on the land that the Canadian Pacific railway at one time had a whole series of subsidized doctors dotted about in the homesteading regions of Western Canada

Such points as these the majority of settlers are very particular about, but nobody ever thinks of asking: "Is it quite safe to go so far away from the organized communities?" People regard perfect safety in these regions as a matter of course, and their confidence is never misplaced.

How is it that a good name of such magnificent moral influence attaches to Canada? It is because throughout the immense regions of the northwest law and order and justice are enforced for white and red man alike by what, without exaggeration, has been described as "the finest organized mounted body devoted to police duty in existence"-the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Often has the prowess of the Mounted Police been related in story and song, but not a tithe has been told of what these remarkable men have done in blazing the trail for civilization, and in inspiring fear and respect for authority in that part of the world in which they hold sway. Long ago the Indians learned, through these men, the iron power of British justice; long ago the lawless elements among white and half-breeds learned through the same medium its relentlessness. Their scarlet tunics have become the symbol of the empire's might; so greatly to be feared and respected that a single member of the force has been known in the early days to go into a band of bloodthirsty Indians, fresh from the warpath, or into a company of white or half-breed thieves and murderers and place the leader of the band under arrest. And what is more, he has marched him to where two horses were standing, and ridden off with him to the nearest post of the Mounted Police, perhaps one hundred miles away, without a hand being raised in attempted rescue or in attack upon the representative of England's King or Queen, as the case might be, for, as the saying went in those remote places: "If you shoot or stick a knife into a member of the Northwest Mounted Police, you are doing the same thing to the entire British nation, and the English will follow you to the ends of the earth and punish

The origin of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police dates back to 1873. Three years prior to that the province of Manitoba had been established by the Wolseley expedition, and garrison was then located at the spot then called Fort Garry, but now known as Winni-Beyond this fort on the Red river the country was practically unknwn. Over the plains roamed Indians to the number of 40,000 or 50,000, and buffalo by the hundreds of thousands, while such white men and half-breeds as were in the country were mostly of a desperate character, and a law unto themselves. When, therefore, the Wolseley forces were withdrawn, the Dominion found itself in need of a body of regular troops to keep possession of the country acquired, and it was this need which resulted in the formation of the Mounted Police force.

The nucleus of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police was gathered in Manitoba in the fall of 1873, under command of Lieut-Colonel French, of the Royal Artillery, who had shown much aptitude and done splendid work for Canada in the organization of its artillery schools, and who arrived in Canada fresh from Australia, where he had won distinction and had been retired from the imperial army is a major-general. The remainder of the newly-organized force was recruited in Toronto, the entire force at that time numbering only 300. The force proceeded by railway to Fargo in June, 1874, and made a march to Dufferin of 170 miles, as a foretaste of their

Then the force immediately started on a bold expedition through the heart of a hostile country, inhabited by Indians and many white lesperadoes. With two field pieces and two nortars, and relying solely on their own transport train for supplies, they marched 800 miles vestward through an unknown country, until they reached the Rocky mountains. Here Fort

Macleod was established, in the very heart of he Blackfeet country, where no white man's Another force was sent north life was safe. Edmonton, among the Assiniboines and Wood Crees. The main body turned back, crossing the plains to Fort Pelly, and then to Dufferin. The thermometer, which had stood at 100 degrees in the shade when they left Dufferin, marked 30 degrees below zero on their return. In four months to a day the force had travelled 1,950 miles. Many good horses died from the bitter cold that came on during the early autumn, though officers and men gave up their blankets to shelter their horses, but these 300 police had accomplished, without losing a life, that which had been declared as impossible without the use of an army—the taking possession of the Great Lone Land.

This expedition had two great objects in iew. One was to stop the sale to Indians of the liquor which kept them in a chronic state of deviltry. The other was to establish friendly relations with the Indians. In both of these objects the expedition was most suc-Though not entirely stopped, the sale of liquor to the Indians was greatly diminished, while the Indians became convinced that these men in scarlet coats meant what they said when they declared they were friends would see that other Indians, and white men also gave them justice. As one Indian chief said to Colonel Macleod of the expedition: "Before you came the Indian crept along; now he is not afraid to walk erect."

The Indians were given a general idea of the laws, told that these were for white man and Indian alike, and that they need fear no punishment except when they had done wrong. They were assured that their lands would not be taken from them, and that treaties would be made with them which would be respected, which promises, faithfully kept, have saved Canada from many costly Indian wars, in which hundreds of white persons would have

For a long time the chief work of the force consisted in managing the Indians, in acting for them as arbiters and protectors, in reconciling them to the coming of the whites, and n protecting the surveyors who had already begun to parcel out the country and explore routes for railways.

When the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway was begun, the duties of the force took on a wider scope. There came an influx of camp followers, gamblers, thieves, and other scum of the western border into the country. The police were not only compelled to administer justice and keep this dangerous element in order, but also to maintain law among the thousands of laborers who were employed in the construction of the railway. Good work was done also in preventing strikes.

Then, with the rapid influx of settlers, the police became responsible for the lives and property scattered over 375,000 square miles. Trading posts developed into towns and new centres of population came into existence, while cattlemen established themselves with their herds along the base of the mountains The buffalo began to disappear with the coming of the white settlers, and the Indians, deprived of their chief source of food, became dissatisfied and unruly, thus adding to the cares of the police. Attacks were made by Indians on other tribes and on white men, but in each instance the police, small though the force was, perhaps only one of two men being at some of the minor posts, did not hesitate to arrest the offender, no matter if he was in his own camp and surrounded by dozens, hundreds or thousands of his tribe, and take him away to the nearest post where a commanding officer of the police was located, for the purpose of having his guilt or innocence established, for the officers of the police sat as magistrates and dispensed justice. Many a brave policeman, or "constable," as they are usually termed, has lost his life in the formance of duty, for while he could have killed his assailant had he decided not to "take chances," yet the rules of the force requiring every effort to be exhausted before a resort to force was made stayed his hand until too

By 1882 such progress had been made in the settlement of the country through the entry of the Canadian Pacific railway that it became necessary to enlarge the force, which was increased to 500. Permanent headquarters were established at Regina, substantial barracks, instead of the log cabins and stockades which existed at other posts, being erected. The Riel rebellion gave the police plenty of work, twelve men being killed and an equal number wounded in the first engagement with the rebels at Duck lake. Immediately after the outbreak the force was increased to 1,000. A few years after it was again increased, this time to 1,100, which marks the greatest strength it has ever

At the present time the strength of the Mounted Police is about 640, of whom 236 are stationed in Alberta, 277 in Saskatchewan, 32 in the Northwest Territories, and between 90 There are and 100 in the Yukon Territory. no Mounted Police in that vast unorganized territory in Eastern-Canada known as Uganda, but the question of extending the jurisdiction of the force over that region is already being seriously considered, and it is not improbable that in the near juture a detachment of the force will be stationed there.

The headquarters of the force are now at Regina, and there are also large barracks in other places, notably at Calgary, where they

form one of the sights of the place. Posts are scattered all over the region under jurisdiction, some of them in the wilder parts, as at Fort Churchill on Hudson's Bay, being 700 miles from any other post, while in other cases, as on the road from White Horse to Dawson, they are not more than twenty miles apart. In some places these consist only of a couple of log huts, from which the policeman patrols his district, visiting settlers, obtaining information of every kind that may seem to be of value to the Government, such as the condition of the crops, cattle, etc.; news of any violation of the law either by theft, assault, the sale of liquor without authority, etc. crimes are committed the police never rest until they have caught the guilty party and many a time have they followed the trail of a criminal for months. On such criminal hunts they have covered thousands of miles, sometimes by portage and canoe, and sometimes on snowshoes, with dog teams to carry provisions. Such excursions into the wilds have meant the greatest hardships, but whatever be the danger to be faced, whatever be the demands on their pluck and endurance, the police never dream of giving up the chase until they have the handcuffs on the guilty party.

"I might here observe," says Commissioner Perry, in a report only made a few weeks ago, that whether in bringing relief to isolated settlers in bitter cold and over the deep snow of the open plains, carrying mail to distant Hudson's Bay posts, to the Arctic seas, or to detachments interned in Northern British Columbia, or hurrying to the relief of unfortunate persons in remote parts, our men do not fail us. They undertake the work with cheerfulness, and carry it out indifferent to difficulties

It will be seen that the duties of the police are not confined to criminal matters. take a great part in preserving game, and they often give assistance to struggling settlers in out-of-the-way places, either in the sowing of grain, the erection of a log cabin, the search for missing horses or cattle, or aiding in whatever way may be possible those who are seek-ing to help in the building up and general prosperity of the country.

The police are, too, the pioneers in road making, their latest work in this respect being the construction of a trail from Edmonton to Dawson, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, through the Peace River country. tion is indescribably rough and difficult of access, it having been necessary to cut a path through the primeval forest, ford deep and swiftly-moving rivers, scale steep mountain sides, and make their way through heavy grass and weeds and across lakes where at times it seemed impossible to get through or across. The difficulty of constructing this trail may be

understood when it is said that three years has

been occupied in making it.

Its importance lies in the fact that it is the

only overland route between Central Canada and the Yukon Territory. As such it is not only of immense value to trappers, traders, miners and others, but is a great military asset, inasmuch as it gives connection with Dawson without passing through United States terri-

Not long ago the duties of sailors were added to the many calls upon the police, a detachment being sent to patrol Hudson's Bay in steamboats, and assert the authority of the Dominion over the whaling fleets. As a result of this new duty, a division is now quartered at Fort Churchill, on Hudson's Bay, where the men have, with their own hands, erected a comfortable post, consisting of officers' quarters, men's quarters, guardroom and store building. The logs that were used were cut at considerable distance from the post, part being floated down the Churchill river, in the summer, and part being hauled in by dog teams during the winter months.

In the eye of the law, the force is a purely civil body, its officers under the law being magistrates and the non-commissioned officers and privates constables. Its internal economy and drill, however, is that of a mounted infantry regiment, so far as circumstances will al-

From the very first, a high prestige has attached to the force, and its success has been due in a large measure to the splendid quality of the men engaged. The standard was set by such men as Major-General Sir George French, K. C. M. G., under whom the force was organized; Major Walsh, who established a reputation for great courage and firmness in his dealings with the Indians, and more especially in nis treatment of the Sioux chief, Bull"; and Colonel S. B. Steele, C. B., who joined the force at the start, and accompanied it on its march to the Rocky Mountains. To the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, who became premier of Canada in the same year in which the nucleus of the force was gathered and who took the keenest interest in its subsequent organization, is also due no small measure of its success. His government authorized the Mounted Police before they set out to take possession of the Northwest, to put into force law for the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic, and never was a law more abundantly justified by results than was that one.

Major General French subsequently had a brilliant military career in England and Australia, and he retired on full pay in September, 1902. Col. Steele did distinguished service with the Mounted Police until 1899, when, as commandant of Lord Strathcona's corps, he went to South Africa and served in the Boer War. He was there given command of a regi and subsequently the command of the "B" Division of the South African Constabu-lary, a force modelled on the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. He now commands the Mili-

tary District No. 11 in Canada. The affairs of the Royal Northwest Mount ed Police are managed by a distinct department of the government at Ottawa, the permanent civil subordinate head being the Hon. Frederick White, whose official title is Con troller of the Force, and who, as secretary of Sir John Macdonald, more than thirty-five years ago, was one of the chief movers in the establishment of the force. The executive command is held by Commissioner A. B. Perry, tho holds the rank of major, and whose head quarters are at Regina. To assist him there is an assistant commissioner, ten superintendents, thirty-five inspectors, six surgeons, and a vet-

erinary surgeon. The rank and file have to pass the most rigid examinations as to their physical and mental fitness. Recruits must be between the ges of 22 and 40, of sound constitution, and must produce a certificate of exemplary character. They must be able to read and write either the English or French language and be able to ride well. Married men are not en-The minimum height for recruits is 5 feet 8 inches, the minimum chest measurement 25 inches, and the maximum weight 175 pounds. The enlistment is for five years. The punishment for violations of the rules of the force are exceedingly severe. For instance, for the infraction of any of the following rules a sentence of one month's pay as a fine and one year's imprisonment at hard labor may be imposed: For oppressive or tyrannical conduct toward an inferior, intoxication, however slight; directly or indirectly receiving any gratuity without the commissioner's sanction, or any bribe; wearing any political emblem or otherwise manifesting political partisanship; divulging anything which should be kept secret; communicating anything to the press respecting the force, either directly or indirectly, without the commissioner's permission; using any cruel, harsh, or unnecessary violence to a prisoner or other person.

Many men who enlist are former soldiers, but there are also on the force a number of well-educated men, some of them college graduates and others who have been "plucked" at college and have decided to take up the free and adventurous life afforded.

As pay, the controller receives \$4,000 a ear; the commissioner, \$2,400; assistant commissioner, \$1,600; superintendents and surgeons, \$1,400; and inspectors, \$1,000, with quarters, rations, fuel, etc. A staff sergeant' pay is from \$1.50 to \$2 per day; corporal's, pay is from \$1.50 to \$2 per day, conforms, \$1.10 to \$1.25 per day, and privates 60 cents per day for the first year's service, with an increase of five cents per day until the ninth year is reached.—Montreal Witness.

### Procedure Commons House of



ONDON TIMES: It is surely remarkable that an Austrian profes-sor, after referring to a list of more than eighty books relating to parliament, including twenty-nine spe-cially devoted to procedure, should be able to assert that his historical

survey of the development of English parliamentary procedure is the first attempt at such an account taken from original sources. this is the claim made, apparently with justice, by Dr. Redlich for the three large volumes that lie before us; and the claim is freely allowed by so high an authority as Sir Courte-nay Ilbert, clerk of the House of Commons, whose preface, only too admirably forestalling the reviewer, says that "it has been left to an Austrian scholar to accomplish a piece of work which some competent Englishman ought to have undertaken long ago" He adds that the book "fills a conspicuous gap in English constitutional literature," and that it will be "indispensable to the student of English parliamentary institutions." An expert may praise the work on these particular grounds, but no reader can fail to admire the industry and re-search that are evident on every page, or to feel surprise that a foreigner should treat a peculiarly British subject not as a distant observer, but as though he had spent his life in the House of Commons and its library Nor would any one guess, so well has the book been translated by Mr. Steinthal, that it was not originally written in English. As a mat-ter of fact, it was first published in 1905, and now appears in English, without its chapter on Private Bills, but with a supplementary chapter by Sir Courtenay Ilbert on the changes introduced by the present government.

Parts of the work are necessarily technical, but there is much in it, thanks to Dr. Redlich's mastery of his subjects, that should attract the general reader, who is not likely to be well read in parliamentary lore. He may probably remember the flagrant abuses that caused the first introduction of the closure; but he will regard that device as an ingenious invention for checkmating Mr. Parnell, will not be fully conscious of the magnitude of the issue, and will assuredly have forgotten the impassioned debates occasioned by the proposal. As for later changes, their importance has been so imperfectly recognized that the public has for the most part mistaken them for the merely domestic concerns of the house. All the same, procedure is not harsh and crabbed, as many people suppose, but is of the

very essence of all parliamentary institutions. the question being virtually the same in all of them-namely, how to get the maximum of work out of the assembly without excessive interference with the rights of minorities. I'hat, at any rate, is the modern problem; formerly, changes of procedure were determined by other and different considerations. The principal change effected by the medieval parliaments was the substitution of procedure by bill for procedure by petition. As Dr. Redlich says, "it was much more than a technical improvement, for the essence of the change was that the basis for discussion and the matter for determination in the house were no longer requests, but drafts of the desired enactments free from any formula of asking the author's second period, that of the Tudors and Stuarts, of which his account is, perhaps, rather less ample than one would have expected, the historic procedure of parliament was developed; and with it began the rise of parties, which "marks the coming of age of the people," and that conception of the complete equality of all members which involves, as its logical consequence, all the precautions taken for the protection of minorities. His third period extends from the Revolution of 1688 to the Reform act of 1832. This was a time of parliamentary conservatism, and during it the chair was occupied for more than thirty years by Arthur Onslow, who steadily upheld the old forms and rules on the ground, according to Hatsell, "that they were in many instances a shelter and protection to the mi nority against the attempts of power." Obviously, this adherence to forms tended to the encouragement of an organized opposition, that is, of a militant minority, with responsibilities proportionate to the protection that it enjoyed. No doubt it is also true of this period that, as Sir Courtenay Ilbert points out, procedure became a mystery, forms were multiplied, and politics were a game too largely dependent on their observance; but the broad result was parliamentary warfare such as exists, though with serious modifications, at this moment. A more strenuous era began with the first reformed parliament. New interests were represented, and new men entered the house whose zeal and loquacity added greatly to its labors, just as has been done in our own times by the Nationalists and the Labor members—not that we would reproach any parliamentary group for its legitimate activity. But all these new circumstances have had to be faced, and the consequence is that had to be faced, and the consequence is that

of all the standing orders in force in 1832 only

of all, the closure, was forced on a house which accepted it only as an escape from still greater Next to the closure in importance we should be inclined to rank the establishment of grand committees, and then the convenient, but theoretically objectionable, new rules for supply. These, by the way, with the recent standing order for the arrangement of public business, assume, for the first time in the history of the house, that the session will always

begin at the same period of the year. The modern procedure of the house occupies the second and third volumes, and each chapter is followed by an historical note on the evolution of the existing practice. These notes, indeed, are so complete that it would almost be possible to construct from them a typical parliamentary day, say, in 1640, when, as Clarendon says, "the house met always at 8 o'clock, and rose at 12, which were the old parliament hours." The most important of these notes, in view of recent changes, is that on the history of committees, a subject also reated in Sir Courtenay Ilbert's supplementary chapter on the changes of procedure since 1905. Dr. Redlich, while regarding obstrucation of the existing constitution of the country"; adding that "in all such cases the majorprinciple, a fundamental convention upon which all parliamentary government is built, must needs begin to lose its moral force. At the same time, and to the same degree, the principle of protection for the minority begins to suffer from decay." That is perfectly true; but these or similar considerations were by no means absent from the minds of the great parliamentarians who had to cope with the crisis caused by acute obstruction. It has, in fact, been the peculiar good fortune of the House of Commons that its leaders have never failed to take broad and philosophic views of the nature and importance of procedure. immediate problem is less philosophical than practical. It is how to economize time. The more complete allotment of the time of the house by the consent of all parties is not unlikely to be the principal reform of the future.

John Ruddy, of Lisburn, who was the driver of the last mail stage coach between Belfast and Dublin, has just celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday. As driver, he wore scarlet uniform, covered with gold lace, and was armed with a blunderbuss and two pis-He saw service in the Crimea as one of Lord Raglan's military guard